

SHELLEY IN ENGLAND

NEW FACTS AND LETTERS
FROM THE SHELLEY WHITTON PAPERS

BY

ROGER INGPEN

EDITOR OF THE TPO PERCY SHELLEY

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND FACSIMILES


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Married Life

 *P B Shelley to Allen Etheridge*

CHESTNUT COTTAGE KESWICK

[Postmark KESWICK

Dec 16 1811]

DEAR ALLEN — As I think my Sisters are now at Field Place I have enclosed you this letter Put it into the Summer House at Field Place when no one sees you and *when* you have put it there contrive to let *Hellen* know that there is a letter for her there contrive to let Hellen know without letting anyone else know This you had better manage by letting one of your little boys watch when she is alone, and tell her But use your own discretion if you do not think this the best way Remember Allen that I shall *not* forget you How is your family going on ? I hope they enjoy better health — Yours &c

P B SHELLEY

In the fold of the letter is written

Do not let yourself be seen in it

[Addressed in a disguised handwriting]

Mr ALLEN ETHERIDGE

Huntsman to Sir B Shelly [sic]

Horsham

Sussex

P B Shelley to Hellen Shelley

[Dec 16 1811]

SUMMER HOUSE — EVANING

MY DEAR HELLEN — Shew this letter to no one ' You remember that you once told me that you loved me If you really love me shew this letter to no

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one, but answer it as you can Remember this is the only proof I can now have that you *do* love me

We are now at a great distance from each other, or at least we shall be but that is no reason that I should forget that I am your brother, or you should forget that you are my sister Everybody near you says that I have behaved very ill, and that I can love no one

But how do you know that everything that is told you is true? A great many people tell a great many lies, and believe them, but that is no reason that you are to believe them Because everybody else hates me, that is no reason that you should Think for yourself, my dear girl, and write to me to tell me what you think Where you are now, you cannot do as you please—you are obliged to submit to other people They will not let you walk and read and think (if they knew your thoughts) just as you like, though you have as good a right to do it as they But if you were with me, you would be with someone who loved you, you might run and skip, read, write, think just as you liked Then, though you cannot now be with me, you can write, you can tell me what you think, and how you get on, on paper Perhaps you cannot get a pen and ink, but you can get pencil, and this will do, and as nobody can suspect you, you may easily write, and put your letter into the Summer House, where I shall be sure to get it I watch over you, though you do not think I am near

I need not tell you how I love you I know all that is said of me, but do not you believe it You will perhaps think *I'm* the Devil, but, no, I am only your brother, who is obliged to be put to these shifts to get a letter from you

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How do you get on with your poetry and what books do you read for you know how anxious I am that you should improve in every way though I don't think music or dancing of much consequence? *Thinking* and thinking without letting anything but *reason* influence your mind is the great thing. Some people would tell you that it would be wrong to write to me but how do you know it is? They do not tell you *why* it is wrong. They would scold you for it but this would not make it wrong. Let no one find out that I have written to you. Read this letter when no one sees you and with attention. I have not written to Mary because I know that she is not firm and determined like you but if you think that she would not tell give my love to her and tell her to write to me.

I shall not say any more now. Write and leave your letter in the Summer House. I shall be sure to get it if you go there alone and leave it — Your very affectionate and true brother

P B SHELLEY

[Endorsed in disguised handwriting]

(Open this when *alone*)

MISS *HELLEN* SHELLEY

[Further endorsement in Sir Timothy's handwriting]

In Dec 1811 enclosed

This pathetic appeal shared the fate of Bysshe's other letters to his family. Etheridge apparently took both of these epistles dutiful servant that he was to Mr Shelley who promptly sent them to his faithful Whitton.

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Bysshe in the meantime remained at Keswick, but by the middle of December he was contemplating a visit from Miss Hitchener (which did not take place), and after it he was thinking of going to Ireland

The year 1811, a fateful one in Bysshe's life, came to a close without any other noteworthy events. But in the early days of 1812, on January 3, he addressed his first letter to William Godwin, and, compared with this, no act in Shelley's career was more portentous. Shelley was not twenty, Godwin was nearly fifty-six, when this correspondence began. The younger man wrote without any introduction, having but recently learned that Godwin was still living. He approached him much as a neophyte might approach his favourite saint, whom he had found to be living after having venerated him as one of the dead. "The name of Godwin," he said, "has been used to excite in me feelings of reverence and admiration. I have been accustomed to consider him a luminary too dazzling for the darkness which surrounds him. From the earliest period of my knowledge of his principles, I have ardently desired to share, on the footing of intimacy, that intellect which I have delighted to contemplate in its emanations. Considering, then, these feelings, you will not be surprised at the inconceivable emotions with

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which I learned your existence and your dwelling. I had enrolled your name in the list of the honourable dead. I had felt regret that the glory of your being had passed from this earth of ours. It is not so: you still live and I firmly believe are still planning the welfare of human kind. By he went on to tell Godwin that his course had been short but eventful—which was certainly true—that he was young and ardent in the cause of philanthropy and truth. In short he begged the philosopher to answer his letter and to think him not unworthy of his friendship or in other words to allow him to sit at his feet.

Godwin's reply was not discouraging, but he complained of the generalising character of Shelley's letter. So Shelley wrote again at length on January 10 and gave some particulars of his life, his attempts at authorship, his opinions and his expulsion from Oxford. Some references to his father are interesting, as showing how he viewed him at this time. I am the son of a man of fortune in Sussex. The habits and thinking of my father and myself never coincided. Passive obedience was inculcated and enforced in my childhood. I was required to love because it was *my duty* to love. It is scarcely necessary to remark that coercion obviated its own intention. It will be necessary in order to elucidate this part of my history to inform you that I am heir by entail to an estate

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of £6000 per annum My principles have induced me to regard the law of primogeniture an evil of primary magnitude My father's notions of family honour are incoincident with my knowledge of public good I will never sacrifice the latter to any consideration My father has ever regarded me as a blot, a defilement of his honour He wished to induce me, by poverty, to accept of some commission in a distant regiment, and in the interim of my absence to prosecute the pamphlet, that a process of outlawry might make the estate, on his death, devolve to my younger brother "

It is hard to believe or, indeed, explain the statement in this last sentence Perhaps, when Mr Shelley had failed to induce Bysshe, after he was expelled from Oxford, to engage in politics, he had expressed, in desperation, either to him or to someone else the wish that he should go into the army Most likely it was no more than a fragment of wild talk on the part of Timothy Shelley that had been retailed to his son ¹ Godwin now expressed " a deep and earnest

¹ " You mistake me if you think that I am angry with my father I have ever been desirous of a reconciliation with him, but the price which he demands for it is a renunciation of my opinions, or, at least, a subjection to conditions which should bind me to act in opposition to their very spirit It is probable that my father has *acted* for my welfare, but the manner in which he has done so will not allow me to suppose that he has *felt* for it, unconnectedly, with certain considerations of birth, and feeling for these things was not feeling for me I never loved my father—it was not from hardness of heart, for I have loved and do love warmly"—Shelley to Godwin, Keswick, January 16, 1812

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interest in the welfare of his young correspondent whose letters to the philosopher continued at frequent intervals

During the past few years Shelley had been an enthusiastic student of Godwin's great work of the essays in *The Enquirer* and of his novels. The earliest of these books had been published when Shelley was in his cradle the most recent were some years old. It was therefore not surprising that he had put Godwin down in the list of the honourable dead.

It was more than fourteen years since William Godwin had lost his first wife Mary Wollstonecraft and eighteen years had elapsed since he had given to the world his *Enquiry concerning Political Justice and its Influence on General Virtue and Happiness* the book that had brought him fame but no fortune. Godwin had for some years retired from the excitement of a publicist's career had married a second time and was living the life of a philosopher in retreat at Skinner Street Holborn Hill where the Viaduct now stands. His energies were divided between writing novels and producing books for a small publishing business known as the Juvenile Library of which his wife Mary Jane Godwin was manager. Charles and Mary Lamb were Godwin's friends and the chief authors of the Juvenile Library in which

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their *Tales from Shakespeare*, *Mrs Leicester's School*, and Lamb's *Adventures of Ulysses* had first been published. Hazlitt had written for the Library an English Grammar, and Godwin himself compiled, under the name of "William Baldwin, Esq.," a few educational books. The publications of the Juvenile Library sold well, and the business ought to have been successful, but Godwin and his wife were hopeless muddlers, and the enterprise only launched them heavily into debt.

The Godwin household was a strangely miscellaneous one. There was (1) Godwin, whose philosophical calm remained unruffled notwithstanding the steadily rising waters of a flood of debts, (2) Mrs. Godwin, a malevolent woman with a shrewish tongue, and the especial abomination of Charles Lamb, who has immortalised her green spectacles. Then there was (3) Mary, the daughter of Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, (4) Fanny Imlay (or Godwin, as she was called), the daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft and Imlay, Mrs. Godwin's two children by her first husband—(5) Clara Mary Jane, and (6) Charles Clairmont, and, lastly, William Godwin's son (7), William, by his second wife. It is not surprising that such a mixed family, confined to the narrow quarters over the shop in Skinner Street, found it at times difficult to live together in harmony. Things undoubtedly would have gone more

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smoothly but for the disturbing element of Mrs Godwin

During January Bysshe was preparing for his visit to Ireland his object being as he told Godwin principally to *forward* as much as we can the Catholic Emancipation he also intended to urge the necessity of repealing the Union The last week at Keswick was spent under the roof of William Calvert who like Southey did his best to dissuade Shelley from his proposed Irish campaign but Mrs Calvert favoured the idea and was hearty in her wishes for the success of Shelley and his party He was himself sure of success and expressed perfect confidence in the impossibility of failure ¹

Mr Shelley had now arranged for the resumption of his son's allowance which with a similar sum from Mr Westbrook was sufficient for Bysshe's needs On receiving the sum of £100 from Whitton he was ready to start for Dublin and with Harriet and Eliza Westbrook he probably left Keswick on Sunday February 3rd and embarked from Whitehaven for the Isle of Man After being driven from thence by a storm to the north of Ireland they reached Dublin on the night of February 13 Shelley had written while at Keswick *An Address to the Irish People* which he printed soon after he arrived at Dublin

¹ Shelley to Miss Hitchene January 26 1812

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and he fixed the price of the pamphlet at fivepence, "because," as he said in the advertisement, "it is the intention of the Author to awaken in the minds of the Irish poor a knowledge of their real state, summarily pointing out the evils of that state, and suggesting rational means of remedy—Catholic Emancipation and a Repeal of the Union Act (the latter, the most successful engine that England ever wielded over the misery of fallen Ireland) being treated of, in the following Address, as grievances which unanimity and resolution may remove, and associations, conducted with peaceable firmness, being earnestly recommended, as means for embodying that unanimity and firmness, which must finally be successful." As soon as it was printed, Bysshe threw copies of this pamphlet from the balcony of his lodgings in Lower Sackville Street. "I stand at the balcony of our window, and watch till I see a man *who looks likely*—I throw a book to him." Harriet wrote to Miss Hitchener. "I'm sure you would laugh were you to see us give the pamphlets. We throw them out of the window, and give them to men that we pass in the streets. For myself, I am ready to die of laughter when it is done, and Percy looks so grave, yesterday he put one into a woman's hood of a cloak. She knew nothing of it, and we passed her. I could hardly get on, my muscles were so irritated."

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Bysshe sent a copy of the *Address* to Godwin through the post as a newspaper to save expense as he said. It was charged as a letter and the recipient had to pay a fine of £1 rs 8d which he did philosophically. Others who suffered by Shelley's mode of conveying the pamphlet were Mr Westbrook and Miss Hitchener. Perhaps Mr Shelley was also a victim as there is a copy of the *Address* among the Shelley Whitton papers with corrections in the author's hand.

Shelley wrote and printed another pamphlet in the midst of much other activity while in Dublin with the following comprehensive title: *Proposals for an Association of those Philanthropists who convinced of the inadequacy of the moral and political state of Ireland to produce benefits which are nevertheless attainable are willing to unite to accomplish its regeneration*.

Among the Shelley Whitton papers there is a copy of the *Dublin Weekly Messenger* for Saturday March 7 1812 with the following article marked in red pencil headed

Pierce Byshe Shelly Esq [sic]

The highly interesting appearance of this young gentleman at the late Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland has naturally excited a spirit of inquiry as to his objects and views in coming forward

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at *such* a meeting, and the publications which he has circulated with such uncommon industry, through the Metropolis, has set curiosity on the wing to ascertain who he is, from whence he comes, and what his pretensions are to the confidence he solicits and the character he assumes. To those who have read the productions we have alluded to, we need bring forward no evidence of the cultivation of his mind, the benignity of his principles, or the peculiar fascination with which he seems able to recommend them.

“Of this gentleman’s family we can say but little, but we can set down what we have heard from respectable authority that his father is a member of the Imperial Parliament, and that this young gentleman whom we have seen is the *immediate* heir of one of the *first* fortunes in England. Of his principles and his manners we can say more, because we can collect from conversation, as well as from reading, that he seems devoted to the propagation of those divine and Christian feelings which purify the human heart, give shelter to the poor and consolation to the unfortunate that he is the *bold* and *intrepid* advocate of those principles which are calculated to give energy to truth, and to depose from their guilty eminence the bad and vicious passions of a corrupt community, that a universality of charity is *his* object, and a perfectibility of human society *his* end, which cannot be attained by the *conflicting* dogmas of religious sects, *each* priding itself on the extinction of the *other*, and *all* existing by the mutual misfortunes which flow from polemical warfare. The principles of this young gentleman embrace *all* sects and all persuasions. His doctrines, *political* and *religious*,

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may be accommodated to *all* every friend to true Christianity will be his religious friend and every enemy to the liberties of Ireland will be his *political* enemy The weapons he wields are those of reason and the most *social benevolence* He deprecates violence in the accomplishment of his views and relies upon the mild and merciful spirit of toleration for the completion of all his designs and the consummation of all his wishes To the religious bigot such a *missionary of truth* is a formidable opponent by the political monopolist he will be considered the child of Chimera the creature of fancy an imaginary legislator who presumes to make laws without reflecting upon his *materials* and despises those considerations which have baffled the hopes of the most philanthropic and the efforts of the most wise It is true human nature may be too depraved for such a hand as Mr Shelly's to form to anything that is good or liberal or beneficent Let him but take down *one* of the rotten pillars by which society is *now* propped and substitute the purity of his own principles and Mr Shelly shall have done a great and lasting service to human nature To this gentleman Ireland is much indebted for selecting *her* as the theatre of his first attempts in this holy work of human regeneration The Catholics in Ireland should listen to him with respect because they will find that an enlightened Englishman has interposed between the treason of their own countrymen and the almost conquered spirit of their country that Mr Shelly has come to Ireland to demonstrate in his person that there are hearts in his own country not rendered callous by six hundred years of injustice and that the genius of freedom which has communicated comfort and

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content to the cottage of the Englishman, has found its way to the humble roof of the Irish peasant, and promises by its presence to dissipate the sorrows of past ages, to obliterate the remembrance of persecution, and close the long and wearisome scene of centuries of human depression. We extract from Mr Shelly's last production, which he calls *Proposals for an Association, &c &c* "

After quoting some extracts from this pamphlet, the writer continues

" We have but one more word to add. Mr Shelly, commiserating the sufferings of our distinguished countryman, Mr Finerty, whose exertions in the cause of political freedom he much admired, wrote a very beautiful poem, the profits of which, we understand from *undoubted* authority, Mr Shelly remitted to Mr Finerty, we have heard they amounted to nearly a hundred pounds. This fact speaks a volume in favour of our new friend " ¹

Perhaps the reason for the copy of this paper being among Whitton's papers is that it may have been sent to Mr Shelley by Bysshe. The proceedings of the meeting which took place on Friday, February 28, at the Fishamble Street Theatre were noticed in several Irish papers and in the London *Morning Chronicle*, which said the theatre " was brilliantly illuminated. The boxes were filled with ladies,

¹ See *ante*, p 150

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full dressed and the whole is represented as having a very imposing effect. The articles from the *Weekly Messenger* and reports from other Dublin papers are given in the late Mr D F McCarthy's work *Shelley's Early Life* which contains a full account of the Irish expedition.

Another reference to Shelley's doings in Ireland preserved with the Shelley Whitton papers is the following cutting from a Lewes newspaper on which Mr Shelley wrote 'Lewes Paper 1st June 1812'. Apparently it relates to the *Address to the Irish People* and it was perhaps forwarded to the editor by Miss Hitchener as Shelley wrote to her on March 10, 'Send me the Sussex papers. Insert or make them insert the account of me. It may have a good effect on the minds of the people as a preparation. Harriet adds in her contribution to the same letter 'Send us the paper in which you have inserted the *Address*'.

The editor of the Lewes paper however did not take kindly to the suggestion and declined to fill his columns with Shelley's pamphlet. He said

We have been favoured with the address of P B S Esq and entertain no doubt of his benevolent and humane intentions. Nevertheless after due consideration we are of opinion that any especial notice of the accompanying letter would have a tendency to defeat the ends he has in view as a public exposure of the accused parties however just might

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irritate their minds and lead them to direct, with greater severity, the lash of tyranny and oppression against the object of his commiseration, who appears to be completely within their power "

Shelley was evidently anxious that his friends in Sussex should hear of his activities in Ireland. He wrote on March 20 to the elder Medwin "As you will see by the Lewes paper, I am in the midst of overwhelming engagements " The news had already reached Field Place if he sent his father the copy of his pamphlet, and Whitton had probably received it when he wrote to Sir Bysshe on March 5 "I was much concerned to hear your account of Mr Timothy Shelley [who was evidently ill] His son is in Dublin, publishing some hints for bettering the state of the nation "

Shelley spent a part of his time in preparing a volume of poems for the press and in endeavouring to get them published, but the Dublin publisher to whom he applied held up the MS, and the book was never printed during the author's lifetime. Some seventy years later, Shelley's grandson, Mr Charles Esdaile, who subsequently owned the MS, allowed Professor Dowden to print extracts from the poems in his *Life of Shelley*

Shelley also managed to make some acquaintances during his sojourn in the Irish capital, one of whom

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was John Lawless or honest Jack Lawless as he was called by his friends who was perhaps responsible for the article on the young politician in the *Weekly Messenger* Curran was another and a greater Irish man whom he met through the introduction of Godwin

Godwin indeed who was never long out of Shelley's mind was the recipient of many letters which kept him posted with intelligence concerning the progress of the campaign Shelley moreover acquainted Godwin with his opinions generally his views on life and the doings of his domestic circle

You speak of my wife he said she desires with me to you and to all connected with you her best regards She is a woman whose pursuits hopes fears and sorrows were so similar to my own that we married a few months ago I hope in the course of this year to introduce her to you and yours as I have introduced myself to you It is only to those who have had some share in making me what I am that I can be thus free Adieu! You will hear from me shortly Give my love and respects to everyone with whom you are connected *I feel myself almost* at your fireside I send the little book for which I was expelled I have not changed my sentiments I know that Milton believed Christianity but I do not forget that Virgil believed ancient mythology

Godwin told Shelley that he had read his letters

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(" the first perhaps excepted ") " with peculiar interest " As far as he had been able to penetrate his character, he conceived " it to exhibit an extraordinary assemblage of lovely qualities, not without considerable defects " The source of the defects, he thought, was that Shelley was very young, and that, in essential respects, he did not sufficiently perceive that he was so Godwin expressed his disagreement with the principles set forth by Shelley in his pamphlets as strongly as he disapproved of his visit to Ireland, and he regretted that the effect of *Political Justice* on his young friend should have resulted in his campaign He said, " Shelley, you are preparing a scene of blood ! If your associations take effect to any extensive degree, tremendous consequences will follow, and hundreds, by their calamitous and premature fate, will expiate your error " Godwin continued, " I wish to my heart you would come immediately to London I have a friend who has contrived a tube to convey passengers sixty miles an hour Be youth your tube ! I have a thousand things I could say orally, more than I can say in a letter on this important subject Away ! You cannot imagine how much all the females of my family, Mrs G and three daughters, are interested in your letters and history "

Shelley was either tired of his Irish expedition, or,

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as he told Godwin he was ready to take the advice of his guide philosopher and friend—to whom he wrote on March 19 that he had already withdrawn the circulation of his publications wherein he had erred and that he was preparing to quit Dublin

The Shelleys left Dublin on April 4 and after a rough passage of thirty six hours (instead of twelve as they had expected) they reached Holyhead On April 7 they began a journey across Wales in search of a house and their wanderings led them to Nant-gwillt Rhayader Radnorshire in South Wales a district already familiar to Shelley through his visit to his cousins the Groves The place that he settled in was a farm of about 200 acres with a good house at a yearly rent of £98 which he thought abundantly cheap and so it may have been had he intended to turn farmer and live up to the description which he had given himself when he was married at Edinburgh The proprietor of the house was a bankrupt and his assignees had offered the lease stock and furniture of the premises to Shelley who was anxious to purchase So anxious was he to take advantage of this offer that he wrote on April 25 to Medwin that the assignees were willing to give him credit for eighteen months or longer as his being a minor his signature was invalid Would you object to join your name to my bond or rather to pledge yourself

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for my standing by the agreement when I come of age? The sum is likely to be six or seven hundred pounds" The Horsham lawyer no doubt refused, as he had already made enough trouble for himself with Mr Shelley by lending Bysshe money on the eve of his departure for Edinburgh The day before writing this letter to Medwin he had sent the following to his father

P B Shelley to Timothy Shelley

NANTGWILT, RHAYADER,
RADNORSHIRE,

April 24, 1812

DEAR SIR,—The last of your communications through Mr Whitton put a period to any immediate prospect of coming to those amicable terms on which I wish to stand with yourself and my family It has at last occurred to me that the probable cause of the offence which you so suddenly took, was a clandestine attempt on my part to correspond with Hellen You very well know that I could not correspond with any of my sisters openly, and that it is very natural for me to attempt to keep alive in one at least an affection when all the others are at variance with one An additional motive was that my correspondence would have been such as is calculated to improve the understanding and expand the heart I am now at Nantgwilt in Radnorshire, and being desirous to settle with my wife in a retired spot, think of taking this house and farm The farm is about 200 acres, the house a very good one, the yearly rent £98

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The furniture and the stock must however be purchased which will cost £500 This sum if I were to raise it would not be obtained under exorbitant interest and probably at all events with difficulty If you would advance it to me I should at once by your means be settled where my yearly income would *amply* suffice which would otherwise be dissipated in searching for a situation where it might maintain myself and my wife You have now an opportunity of settling the heir to your property where he may quietly and gentlemanly pursue those avocations which are calculated hereafter to render him no disgrace to your family on a more extended theatre of action

If you feel inclined to assist me with the sum for the purposes I mention and it is inconvenient to give any ready money your name for the amount would suffice

I am now at the house of Mr Hooper (Nantgwilt) who has become bankrupt and with whose assignees I am treating for the lease furniture &c If you will accede to my request or if you reject it pray be so kind as to inform me as soon as you can make it convenient as I am at present in a state of suspense which is far from pleasant

Your daughter in law is confined by a tedious intermittent fever which considerably augments the gloomy feelings incident to our unsettled state I hope that all at Field Place are in good health —Dear Sir yours very respectfully

PERCY B SHELLEY

[Addressed]

T SHELLEY Esq M P

Field Place

Horsham Sussex

[Readdressed]

Miller s Hotel

Westminster Bridge

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Mr Shelley replied curtly to the letter through Whitton, on May 5, that he declined making the advance that Bysshe had mentioned, or to give any security

In their letters to Elizabeth Hitchener she had received frequent appeals from Bysshe and Harriet to visit, or, indeed, to take up her residence with them. They asked her to come to Keswick, and when she was unable to accept their invitation, it was decided that on their return from Ireland she should pay her long-deferred visit in Wales. She still hesitated, because to be absent from her school for any length of time would necessitate closing it.

Miss Hitchener had evidently broached the subject to Mrs Pilfold, and spoken in glowing terms of her ardent young correspondent. Mrs Pilfold could make nothing of this platonic friendship, and chose to add a questionable colour to it. She was anxious not to lose her schoolmistress, and was determined to stop Miss Hitchener's visit to the Shelleys. Busybodies were soon active at Cuckfield, and Miss Hitchener was quick to communicate the scandal to Bysshe. He was depressed when these unwelcome tidings reached him, for Harriet was ill with a bilious fever, so he wrote to his friend "A week ago I said, 'Give me Nantgwilt, fix me in this spot, so retired, so lovely, so fit for the seclusion of those who think

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and feel Fate I ask no more Little *then* did I expect my Harriet's illness or that flaming opposition which the mischievous and credulous around you are preparing against the most cherished wishes of my heart Now I say Fate give my Harriet health give my *Portia* peace and I will excuse the remainder of my requisition Oh my beloved friend let not the sweet cup be dashed from the lips of those who alone can appreciate the luxury at the instant that Fate has yielded it to their power! ¹ He referred to the subject in his next letter to *Portia* (the name that Bysshe and Harriet had given to Eliza Hitchener) And so our dear friends are *determined to destroy our peace of mind* if we live together—determined all for our good to make us *all* the most miserable wretches on earth Now this it must be confessed is truly humane and condescending But how is it to be managed? Where will they begin? In what manner will they destroy our peace of mind without eradicating that conscious integrity whence it springs? Bysshe had written to the Captain and to Miss Hitchener's father to try and allay the scandal The Captain's reply was that reports were current such as Miss Hitchener had described but he professed to disbelieve the Mistress business but asserted that I certainly was

¹ Shelley to Miss Hitchener May 1 1812

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very much attached to you I certainly should feel quite as much inclined to deny my own existence as to deny this latter charge , altho' I took care to assure him that, in the vague sense which he had annexed to the word ' *love*,' he was utterly mistaken " ¹

The result of this gossip was to further postpone Portia's visit For one thing, Shelley had not been successful in coming to any arrangement for the possession of Nantgwillt, as the possessor was not disposed to let him remain without security, which he was unable to obtain. He had decided to go for a short time to the Groves at Cwm Elan, but before he left Nantgwillt he wrote to his grandfather He may have thought that if he could produce a letter from Sir Bysshe stating what he was prepared to do for him, that it might be accepted as a security by the possessor of the Nantgwillt property

P B Shelley to Sir Bysshe Shelley

NANTGWILT, RHAYADER,
RADNORSHIRE, S W ,
June 2, 1812

SIR,—I take the liberty of writing to you in consequence of a *hint* which I have recieved [*sic*], preferring in cases of importance to negotiate with principals

I had heard that you designed, on my coming of age, to enter into some terms with me, respecting

¹ Shelley to Miss Hitchener, May 7, 1812

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money matters which terms if at all compatible with my own interest believe me I shall be ready to accede to

Altho at present in circumstances that very much require assistance I do not venture to ask for any remittance from you knowing that all acts of a minor are void in law but you would very much oblige me if you would state to me the nature of the terms about to be proposed on the expiration of my minority to which I am not so adverse as I may have been represented

I am now about to take the place whence I date this letter—I remain with much respect your aff
Grandson

P B SHELLEY

[Addressed]

Sir BYSSHE SHELLEY Bt
Horsham
Sussex

After a short stay at Cwm Elan the Shelleys moved to Lynmouth While they were there Bysshe issued from the office of a Barnstaple printer his Letter to Lord Ellenborough occasioned by the Sentence which he passed on Mr D I Eaton as Publisher of the Third Part of Paine's *Age of Reason* In this little pamphlet Shelley first gave proof of his gifts as a writer of prose It was however as short lived as *The Necessity of Atheism* The printer on examining the contents of the pamphlet destroyed most of the impression and all save one¹ of seventy five copies

¹ This unique copy is now in the Bodleian Library

Shelley in England

which Shelley despatched to his friend Hookham, the Bond Street publisher, met a similar fate

Shelley had caused to be printed, probably while he was in Dublin, a broadside which he described as a "Declaration of Rights," consisting of a number of sentences, drawn up in the form of appeals to the people similar to those placarded on the walls and houses of Paris during the French Revolution. His hurried departure from Ireland, and Godwin's grave warning, had probably decided him not to make use of this form of propaganda in Dublin. He was, however, unable to withstand the temptation of trying the effect of the broadsides on the people of Devon, and he engaged a man to fix them on the walls of Barnstaple. The man was arrested and sentenced to a fine of £200 or six months' imprisonment. Shelley, who was unable to meet the fine, promised to pay a sum of fifteen shillings a week in consideration of a mitigation of the sentence. This was one of the causes that brought Shelley's visit to Lynmouth to an end.

Miss Hitchener, who was no longer able to withstand Bysshe's insistent invitations, decided to visit her friends at Lynmouth. Accordingly she closed her school, started on her journey, and in passing through London supped and slept at the Godwins' house on

Married Life

July 14 It is possible that the pleasure anticipated by Shelley in having her under his roof was speedily abated if it was ever realised Harriet was evidently not much impressed with her guest when she wrote on August 4 to Catherine Nugent an acquaintance whom she had made in Dublin 'Our friend Miss Hitchener is come to us She is very busy writing for the good of mankind She is very dark in complexion with a great quantity of black hair She talks a great deal If you like great talkers she will suit you She is taller than me or my sister and as thin as it is possible to be I hope you will see her some day

Very soon Harriet began to suspect that Portia was in love with Bysshe who so far from reciprocating these feelings, now doubted her republicanism and sincerity It was a painful position for the poor woman her head had been turned by her young friend's passionate letters and she was unable to live up to the ideal that he had created of her

The Shelleys hastily left Lynmouth apparently towards the end of August and crossing the Bristol Channel settled at length near Tremadoc in a house called Tanyrallt Here Bysshe found a fresh field for his energies His landlord Mr W A Maddocks M P had reclaimed from the sea a large tract of marshland in Carnarvonshire and had built upon it the new

Shelley in England

town of Tremadoc, which had been named after its enterprising founder. At the time of Shelley's visit to the town an embankment was in the course of construction to protect Tremadoc from danger of destruction by the sea. Shelley became keenly interested in the fate of the embankment, and besides canvassing the neighbourhood for subscriptions, he headed the list with a sum of £100, and went up to London with his wife, Eliza Westbrook, and Miss Hitchener to forward his object. Bysshe applied to the Duke of Norfolk for a contribution, but, according to Hogg, the Duke politely declined, excusing himself on the score of having no funds at his immediate disposal¹

Bysshe was now as anxious to arrange the departure of Miss Hitchener as he had been to welcome her under his roof. It was no easy task, but at last she was induced to leave on or before November 8, having received the promise of an allowance of £100

¹ Shelley was so embarrassed at this time for want of money that he appears to have been actually arrested for debt. The only available information on this subject is contained in a letter, dated June 12, 1844, from William Roberts, a surgeon of Carnarvon, to Peacock, Shelley's executor. Roberts stated that some thirty years previously Shelley was arrested at Carnarvon for a sum of money which he owed, and he would have been sent to gaol if Roberts had not bailed him for the amount. Roberts, who thus became acquainted with Shelley and visited him at Tremadoc, lent him £30, which sum he never paid, but he discharged the debt for which he was arrested. In another letter addressed to Sir Timothy Shelley on February 7, 1824, Roberts asked for the payment of a sum of £6, which he said was owing to him from Shelley.

Married Life

a year The Brown Demon wrote Bysshe on December 3 to Hogg (with whom he was now reconciled) as we now call our late tormentor and school mistress must receive her stipend I pay it with a heavy heart and an unwilling hand but it must be so She was deprived by our misjudging haste of a situation where she was going on smoothly and now she says that her reputation is gone her health ruined her peace of mind destroyed by my barbarity—a complete victim to all the woes mental and bodily that heroine ever suffered ! This is not all fact but certainly she is embarrassed and poor and we being in some degree the cause we ought to obviate it That he thought her artful superficial ugly and worse was no excuse for Bysshe's treatment of his former friend He declared that his astonishment at his fatuity inconsistency and bad taste was never so great as after living four months with her as an inmate What would Hell be he added were such a woman in Heaven ?

CHAPTER XIV

PARTING FROM HARRIET

Shelley meets Mary Godwin—The assault at Tanyrallt—Ireland revisited—*Queen Mab*—The birth of Ianthe—London—Duke of Norfolk—The Godwins—J F Newton—Mrs Boinville—Bracknell—Shelley revisits the Lakes and Edinburgh—T L Peacock—Elephantiasis—Money difficulties—Shelley's last visit to Field Place—Shelley remarried—Mary Godwin—Shelley takes leave of Harriet

WHILE Shelley and Harriet were in London during the autumn of 1812, they did not omit to visit the Godwins, and they saw them frequently. but a dinner at their house on October 11 calls for particular attention. It was on this occasion that Bysshe probably met Mary Godwin, his future wife, for the first time. She had been spending the summer with her friends, the Baxters, in Scotland, but she returned home on the previous day. Mary, who had at the time but lately passed her fifteenth year, perhaps did not specially attract Bysshe's attention.

By the first week in December Bysshe had left London and was back at Tanyrallt, where he remained with Harriet and Eliza Westbrook till the following March. His departure was precipitated by an assault

Parting from Harriet

made on him during the night of February 26 1813
by a half witted sheep farmer

For ninety two years the mystery of this attack remained unsolved and the account of it given by Bysshe which is now proved to have been correct has been described by many of the poet's biographers as either an hallucination of his brain or a trick to escape from his creditors at Tremadoc Miss Margaret L Crofts contributed to the *Century Magazine* for October 1905 a well attested account of Shelley's adventure In his wanderings over the mountains he had sometimes come on sheep that were dying of scab or some other lingering disease and out of pity for these helpless creatures he would put an end to their sufferings by a kindly shot from the pistol which he usually carried A rough Welsh mountain sheep farmer was so exasperated by Shelley's well meant ministrations that he and his friends went down to Tanyrallt one stormy night in February and the farmer discharged a shot through the window with the intention of giving Shelley a good fright Shelley fired but his pistol flashed in the pan whereupon the farmer entered the room wrestled with him and finally knocked him down The rough face and figure of the farmer gave Shelley the impression that he saw the devil when he looked out at the man standing by a beech tree The assailants gained their end for

Shelley in England

Shelley, Harriet, and her sister left the house the next day and journeyed to Bangor on their way to Ireland

After a stormy passage Shelley with the two ladies reached Dublin on March 9 Their object in revisiting the Irish capital was apparently nothing more than a desire to get away from the scenes of that ugly night at Tremadoc During his previous visit Shelley had been too busy to see any of the beauties of Irish scenery, but on this occasion he made good the omission by going to Lake Killarney, where, according to Hogg, he occupied a cottage The place made a deep and lasting impression on him, for he wrote to Peacock from Milan, some years after, that "Lake Como exceeds anything that I ever beheld in beauty, with the exception of the Arbutus Islands of Killarney "

Hogg had been invited to visit Shelley at Tanyrallt, but owing to the poet's hasty flight from that place, it was abandoned, and he was asked to come to Dublin He journeyed to the Irish capital, only to find that the Shelleys had gone to Killarney, and after waiting a week or ten days for them he returned to England, vexed at his fruitless quest

During his sojourn at Dublin, Shelley had sent Hookham the manuscript of *Queen Mab*, the writing of which had occupied him for some months He had referred to the poem in his letter to Hookham of August 18, 1812, and enclosed, by way of specimen,

Parting from Harriet

all that he had written of it at that date He said

I conceive that I have matter enough for six more cantos You will perceive that I have not attempted to temper my constitutional enthusiasm in that poem Indeed a poem is safe the iron souled Attorney General would scarcely dare to attack it The Past the Present, and the Future are the grand and comprehensive topics of this poem I have not yet exhausted the second of them He proposed to make the notes to *Queen Mab* long philosophical and anti Christian and to take the opportunity he judged a safe one of propagating his principles which he said, I decline to do syllogistically in a poem A poem very didactic is I think very stupid He wished to have ' only 250 copies printed in a small neat quarto on fine paper and so as to catch the aristocrats They will not read it but their sons and daughters may Hookham who probably superintended the printing of the poem in small octavo did not put his name to it nor that of the actual printer The title page of the volume which was issued privately by Shelley bears his own name as printer with the address of his father in law 23 Chapel Street Grosvenor Square, and the famous epigraph from Voltaire's correspondence *Ecrasez l'infame*

Towards the end of March Shelley and Harriet departed for Dublin in great haste and left Miss

Shelley in England

Westbrook at Killarney with a large library, but without money, so that, as Hogg said, she might not be tempted to discontinue her studies. By April 5, Shelley and his wife were in London at Chapel Street, and after staying for a few days at an hotel in Albemarle Street they took lodgings in Half-Moon Street, where they remained for several months. Hogg describes a little projecting window in the house, in which Shelley might be seen from the street all day long, book in hand, with lively gestures and bright eyes, so that Mrs. Newton said, "He wanted only a pan of clear water and a fresh turf to look like some young lady's lark hanging outside for air and song" ¹

During the summer of this year (1813), when the Shelleys were living somewhere in Pimlico, Harriet gave birth to her first-born, a girl, who was named Ianthe Elizabeth. Apparently Ianthe was of Shelley's choosing, after the Lady in *Queen Mab*. Elizabeth was the name of his favourite sister as well also as that of Harriet's sister. Ianthe Shelley, who became Mrs. Esdaile, died in June 1876, and her descendants are Shelley's only living representatives.

Once more Bysshe wrote to his father in the hope of a reconciliation, and, according to a statement in one of Harriet's letters, he expected to be forgiven.

¹ Hogg's *Life of Shelley*, vol. II p. 389

Parting from Harriet

She said that Mr Shelley's family were very eager to be reconciled to Bysshe. Mr Shelley's reply however was unfavourable.

P. B. Shelley to Timothy Shelley

COOK'S HOTEL
ALBEMARLE ST
May 1 1813

MY DEAR FATHER — I once more presume to address you to state to you my sincere desire of being considered as worthy of a restoration to the intercourse of yourself and your family which I forfeited by my follies.

Some time since I stated my feelings on this subject in a letter to the Duke of Norfolk. I was agreeably surprised by a visit from him the other day and much regretted that illness prevented me from keeping my appointment with him on the succeeding morning. If however I could convince you of the change that has taken place in some of the most unfavourable traits of my character and of my willingness to make any concession that may be judged best for the interest of my family I flatter myself that there would be little further need of his Grace's interference.

I hope the time is approaching when we shall consider each other as father and son with more confidence than ever and that I shall no longer be a cause of disunion to the happiness of my family. I was happy to hear from John Grove who dined with us yesterday that you continue in good health. My wife unites with me in respectful regards.¹

¹ From Hogg's *Life of Shelley*.

Shelley in England

Mr Shelley replied in a letter, prompted by his solicitor,¹ that put an end to any hopes that Bysshe may have entertained

Timothy Shelley to P B Shelley

MILLER'S HOTEL,
May 26, 1813

MY DEAR BOY,—I am sorry to find by the contents of your letter of yesterday that I was mistaken in the conclusion I drew from your former letter, in which you had assured me that a change had taken place in some of the most unfavourable Traits in your Character, as what regards your avow'd opinions are in my Judgment the most material parts of Character requiring amendment, and as you now avow there is no change effected in them, I must decline all further Communication, or any Personal Interview, until that shall be Effected, and I desire you will consider this as my final answer to anything you may have to offer

If that Conclusion had not operated on my mind to give this answer, I desire you also to understand that I should not have received any Communication but through His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, as I know his exalted mind will protect me at the moment, and with the World I beg to return all usual remembrance—I am, Yr Affectl Father,

T SHELLEY

Bysshe wrote to the Duke of Norfolk, on May 28, to thank him for the warm interest that he had taken

¹ Whitton in his minute book writes on May 20, 1813 "Letter to Mr Shelley advising on the letter to P B"

Parting from Harriet

in his concerns and expressing regret that he should have occupied his time in the vain and impossible task of reconciling him and his father Bysshe was prepared to make every reasonable concession to Mr Shelley but he was not he said so degraded and miserable a slave as publicly to disavow an opinion which I believe to be true Bysshe enclosed his father's reply with this letter for the Duke's inspection

Bysshe came of age on August 4 1813 but apparently he now had small prospect of immediately obtaining a settlement as regards his affairs He had some debts contracted in view of being in a position to liquidate them on attaining his majority and they were now pressing Despite Mr Shelley's threat that he would not receive his son Bysshe managed to see his father and to tell him that he had heard that efforts were on foot to deprive him of his interest in the estates under the will of his great uncle John Shelley This was of course a baseless rumour Mr Shelley received his son kindly but the interview had no beneficial result for him Field Place was still forbidden ground although Bysshe managed to correspond with his sisters and mother from whom he received letters, his mother keeping him posted up in all the news regarding his father's movements

Bysshe found much to interest him in town *Queen Mab* was probably now about to be issued and he

Shelley in England

would constantly be in and out of the shop of Thomas Hookham, the friendly little publisher of New Bond Street, who apparently superintended the printing of the poem. The book was printed for private circulation, and Bysshe distributed the copies himself, but before doing so he cut out from many of them the title-page and the imprint at the end of the volume, as in both places his name appeared as the printer. This precaution was taken in order to avoid the danger of prosecution. From most of the copies that passed through his hands, the deeply appreciative dedication to Harriet was also removed. The volume bears the date of 1813, but as far as I am aware there is no published evidence as to the exact month when it was ready. The removal of the dedication by the author may indicate that it was put into circulation at the end of 1813, or possibly the beginning of 1814, when Shelley and Harriet were drifting apart, or that the copies so treated by him were distributed during, or after, that painful period of his life.

Bysshe and his wife did not see much of Godwin because, as Harriet wrote to Miss Nugent, "his wife is so dreadfully disagreeable that I could not bear the idea of seeing her. Mr S. has done that away, tho', by telling G. that I could not bear the society of his darling wife. Poor man, we are not the only people who find her troublesome."

Parting from Harriet

Through Godwin however Shelley had made the acquaintance when he visited London in the autumn of 1812 of John Frank Newton author of *The Return to Nature or a Defence of the Vegetable Regimen* 1811 || With his strong leanings towards vegetarianism Shelley was attracted to Newton and his book and made use of the former in his vegetarian note in *Queen Mab* which was subsequently printed as a separate pamphlet as *A Vindication of Natural Diet*

At the Newtons house in Chester Square Bysshe was admitted to a circle of people whose tastes and ideas he found very congenial Besides Newton and his wife there were Mrs Boinville sister to Mrs Newton and her daughter Cornelia who afterwards became Mrs Turner In a letter from Shelley to Hogg belonging to the summer of 1813 he speaks of what was undoubtedly for him an unusual diversion late hours and Vauxhall Gardens Last night your short note arrived also beyond its hour and the Newtons had already taken me with them This night the Newtons have a party at Vauxhall if you will call here at nine o'clock we will go together

In July Shelley Harriet and the inevitable Eliza went to Bracknell where they took a furnished house

High Elms with the intention of remaining there until the following spring The Newtons had been kind and helpful to Shelley and Mrs Boinville

Shelley in England

who was especially interested in him, moved to Bracknell, where the intimacy of the two families continued. Mrs Boinville and Mrs Newton were the daughters of a wealthy West Indian planter who resided in England. His house was the resort of many a French *émigré*, and one of them, M de Boinville, a man of position whose property had been confiscated, declared his love to Miss Collins, but, as the match was objected to by her father, they eloped, and were married at Gretna Green, and afterwards according to the rites of the Church of England. M de Boinville went to Russia with Napoleon, and died during the retreat from Moscow in 1813, and shortly afterwards Mrs Boinville lost her father. Her hair had become quite white through this double sorrow, but her face still retained much of its youthful beauty, and Shelley had named her Maimuna, after the lady in Southey's *Thalaba*, for

“ Her face was as a damsel's face,
And yet her hair was grey ”

Shelley was becoming restless again towards the autumn of 1813. He gave up his house at Bracknell, and his thoughts turned once more towards Wales, but early in October he seems to have contemplated revisiting the Lakes. He had procured a carriage some months before, and in this he travelled north

Parting from Harriet

with Harriet their little daughter and Thomas Love Peacock. They went by way of Warwick and after a week's journey from London they reached Low Wood Inn near Windermere. After visiting the Calverts at Keswick and failing to obtain a house they decided on Edinburgh and arrived there some days later.

Peacock, who was on a visit to Bracknell when Shelley persuaded him to accompany him on this journey, tells us that he saw the poet for the first time in 1812 just before he went to Tanyrallt. Shelley in a letter to Hogg from Edinburgh thus describes Peacock, with whose poetry he was already familiar and it had won his admiration, but his estimate of the man was not very enthusiastic. A new acquaintance is on a visit with us this winter. He is a very mild, agreeable man and a good scholar. His enthusiasm is not very ardent, nor his views very comprehensive, but he is neither superstitious, ill-tempered, dogmatical, or proud.

When Shelley became better acquainted with Peacock, he appreciated to the full the good qualities of the laughing philosopher. Peacock seems to have taken more trouble than any other of Shelley's friends to induce him to find pleasure in some of the good things of this world, which he was inclined to neglect partly owing to his habits of seclusion. Peacock interested himself in Shelley's Greek studies and some

Shelley in England

years later took him to the opera, and endeavoured to induce him to cultivate a more generous diet his prescription was "two mutton chops well peppered" The diet agreed with the poet, and he was not averse from the opera, but he went on with neither It is possible that Peacock appreciated Shelley more than his poetry this seems to have been the case with most of Bysshe's friends, Byron, perhaps, being the one exception

Shelley was at times subject to strange delusions, but, towards the end of 1813, he was troubled by a most extraordinary one Peacock, who is our authority, tells us that "he fancied that a fat old woman who sat opposite to him in a mail-coach was afflicted with elephantiasis, that the disease was infectious and incurable, and that he had caught it from her He was continually on the watch for its symptoms, his legs were to swell to the size of an elephant's, and his skin was to be crumpled over like goose-skin He would draw the skin of his own hands, arms, and neck very tight, and, if he discovered any deviation from smoothness, he would seize the person next to him, and endeavour by a corresponding pressure to see if any corresponding deviation existed He often startled young ladies in an evening party by this singular process, which was as instantaneous as a flash of lightning His friends took various methods of dis-

Parting from Harriet

elling the delusion When he found as days rolled on his legs retained their proportion and his skin its smoothness the delusion died away

Money matters again began to trouble Shelley while at Edinburgh and he wrote to an unidentified correspondent on November 28 on whom he had been compelled to draw for a sum of £30 that the consequence of having the bill returned would necessitate as he says our being driven out of our lodgings On his return south he went to stay alone about the middle of February with his kind friend Mrs Bonville From her house he wrote on March 13 1814 to his father about his affairs which had become so critical that he could no longer delay raising money by the sale of *post-obit* bonds to a considerable amount He pointed out that the demands of moneylenders necessitated vast sacrifices and that he did not propose to unsettle the estate by conceding them He gave his father the credit for the will but realised his lack of power to do all that he could reasonably expect Sir Bysshe he thought must surely see that his hopes of perpetuating the integrity of the estates would be frustrated by neglecting to relieve the necessities of his grandson Should he be driven to do so he would have to dismember the property in the event of the death of his grandfather and father

Mr Shelley had already been talking to Sir Bysshe

Shelley in England

about his son, and he had evidently made up his mind to do something for him when he wrote on March 7 to Whitton “ My father talked to me abt P B He said he was told he co^d do nothing from *a certain person*—I will tell you the reason *when I see you*—I co^d have told him a ready mode (but I forbore and bear in mind yr hint), *i e* to pay the debts, give an allowance, & in the first instance lay a restraint, by Bonding, as they do at the Customs My father said he would sell Castle Goring, that he does not mean, and any offer of so doing wo^d be nutts for the unchristian and unfeeling-like spirit ”

On March 15 Mr Shelley again wrote to Whitton with reference to Bysshe's communication of March 13 “ I enclose you P B's letter, the tenor of it would not at all suit his grandfather's notions—and on my own part I would rather he would first acknowledge his God, then I might be led to believe his assertions My assurances of perfect reconciliation flow'd from that source I doubt, but there are considerable difficulties for him to encounter in procuring sufficient to answer the large demands P B had better leave it to Mr Amory [Bysshe's solicitor] to communicate these matters to you—I could wish Mr Amory would so advise him ”

On March 4, shortly before Bysshe wrote the last-quoted letter to his father, he had made the sale of

Parting from Harriet

a *post obit* His object in raising this money was primarily if not entirely to assist Godwin The indenture however was not made until July and the transaction was therefore not then complete at the date of his letter to Mr Shelley The reversion of £8000 sterling was offered for sale on the above date at Garraway's Coffee House Change Alley amply secured as it was stated upon valuable freehold property and made payable at the decease of the survivor of two gentlemen one [Sir Bysshe] between 80 and 90 and the other [Mr Shelley] upwards of 60 years of age in case they are both survived by a gentleman [Bysshe] in his 22nd year The purchasers were Messrs Andrew John Nash and George Augustus Nash of Cornhill who secured it for a sum of £2593 10s

The following copy of a letter to Messrs Nash's solicitor with regard to this transaction is among the Shelley Whitton papers and has not been included in the collected edition of Shelley's correspondence

P B Shelley to Mr Teesdale

OLD BOND STREET

May 6 1814

SIR—I beg to inform you that to the best of my knowledge having made every enquiry on the subject there has been no portion of the Shelley Estate sold under the Settlement of 1791 except that to Lord

Shelley in England

George Cavendish As to any transaction of my own I have raised no money on the reversion unless in one instance the sum of £500, and I assure you on my word of honour that I shall engage in no transaction that can be any way prejudicial to the interest of Mr Nash, the purchaser¹—Yours, &c ,

PERCY B SHELLEY

Early in the summer of this year Bysshe paid his last visit to Field Place His father and the three youngest children were absent, and he came at his mother's invitation He walked alone from Bracknell to Horsham, and when within a few miles of Field Place a farmer gave him a seat in his travelling cart The man, being ignorant whom he was carrying, amused Bysshe with descriptions of the country and its inhabitants, and when Field Place came in sight, he stated, as the most remarkable incident connected with the family, that young Master Shelley seldom went to church When Bysshe arrived he was greatly fatigued by his journey From a description of the visit, written in later years by Captain Kennedy, a young officer who had met with hospitality at Field Place, one is able to reconstruct the scene Until his arrival Kennedy had not seen Bysshe, but

¹ Shortly after the death of Sir Bysshe in 1815 Shelley filed a Bill in Chancery against Messrs Nash to have the Indenture dated 12th July 1814 rescinded, but the case went against the poet, judgment being given in favour of the defendants on May 28, 1818

Parting from Harriet

the servants especially the old butler Laker had spoken to him and he seemed to have won the hearts of the whole household Mrs Shelley had often spoken of her son to Kennedy her heart yearned after him with all the fondness of a mother's love

Kennedy went to Field Place on the morning following Bysshe's arrival and found him with his mother and two elder sisters in a small room off the drawing room which they had named Confusion Hall He received Kennedy with frankness and kindness as if he had known him from childhood and he at once won the young soldier's heart To continue Kennedy's account in his own words I fancy I see him now as he sat by the window and hear his voice the tones of which impressed me with his sincerity and simplicity His resemblance to his sister Elizabeth was as striking as if they had been twins His eyes were most expressive his complexion beautifully fair his features exquisitely fine his hair was dark and no peculiar attention to its arrangement was manifest In person he was slender and gentlemanlike but inclined to stoop his gait was decidedly not military The general appearance indicated great delicacy of constitution One would at once pronounce him that he was something different from other men There was an earnestness in his manner and such perfect gentleness of breeding and freedom from everything

Shelley in England

artificial, as charmed everyone. I never met a man who so immediately won upon one. The generosity of his disposition and utter unselfishness imposed upon him the necessity of strict self-denial in personal comforts. Consequently he was obliged to be most economical in his dress. He one day asked us how we liked his coat, the only one he had brought with him. We said it was very nice, it looked as if new. 'Well,' said he, 'it is an old black coat which I have had done up and smartened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.' As it was undesirable that Bysshe's presence in the country should be known, we arranged that in walking out he should wear my scarlet uniform, and that I should assume his outer garments. So he donned the soldier's dress and sallied forth. His head was so remarkably small that, though mine be not large, the cap came down over his eyes, the peak resting on his nose, and it had to be stuffed before it would fit him. His hat just stuck on the crown of my head. He certainly looked anything but a soldier.

"The metamorphosis was very amusing, he enjoyed it much, and made himself perfectly at home in his unwonted garb. We gave him the name of Captain Jones, under which name we used to talk of him after his departure, but, with all our care, Bysshe's visit could not be kept a secret. I chanced to mention the name of Sir James Mackintosh, of whom he

Parting from Harriet

expressed the highest admiration. He told me Sir James was intimate with one [Godwin] to whom he said he owed everything from whose book *Political Justice* he had derived all that was valuable in knowledge and virtue. He discoursed with eloquence and enthusiasm but his views seemed to me exquisitely metaphysical and by no means clear precise or decided. He told me that he had already read the Bible four times [Kennedy said in Hebrew which is Hogg states he never learnt he probably said in Greek as he was much addicted to reading the Septuagint]. He spoke of the Supreme Being as of infinite mercy and benevolence. He disclosed no fixed views of spiritual things all seemed wild and fanciful. He said that he once thought the surrounding atmosphere was peopled with the spirits of the departed. He reasoned and spoke as a perfect gentleman and treated my arguments boy as I was—I had lately completed my sixteenth year—with as much consideration and respect as if I had been his equal in ability and attainments. Shelley was one of the most sensitive of human beings he had a horror of taking life and looked upon it as a crime. He read poetry with great emphasis and solemnity one evening he read aloud to us a translation of one of Goethe's poems and at this day I think I hear him. In music he seemed to delight as a medium of association.

Shelley in England

the tunes which had been favourites in boyhood charmed him. There was one, which he played several times on the piano with one hand, that seemed to absorb him, it was an exceedingly simple air which, I understand, his earliest love was wont to play for him. Poor fellow! He soon left us, and I never saw him afterwards, but I can never forget him. It was his last visit to Field Place. He was an amiable and gentle being."

Mrs Boinville was evidently aware of the crisis in Shelley's life, and, in allusion to his visit, she wrote from Bracknell to Hogg, on March 11, 1814. "I will not have you despise homespun pleasures. Shelley is making a trial of them with us, and likes them so well that he is resolved to leave off rambling, and to begin a course of them himself. Seriously, I think his mind and body want rest. His journeys after what he has never found have racked his purse and his tranquillity. He is resolved to take a little care of the former in pity to the latter, which I applaud, and shall second with all my might. He has deeply interested us. In the course of your intimacy he must have made you feel what we now feel for him. He is seeking a house close to us, and if he succeeds, we shall have an additional motive to induce you to come among us in the summer."

The following, one of the most pathetic letters that Shelley ever penned, was written from Mrs Boinville's hospitable house

Parting from Harriet

P B Shelley to T J Hogg

BRACKNELL

March 16 1814

MY DEAR FRIEND—I promised to write to you when I was in the humour Our intercourse has been too much interrupted for my consolation My spirits have not sufficed to induce the exertion of determining me to write to you My value my affection for you have sustained no diminution but I am a feeble wavering feverish being who requires support and consolation which his energies are too exhausted to return

I have been staying with Mrs B[oinville] for the last month I have escaped in the society of all that philosophy and friendship combine from the dismaying solitude of myself They have revived in my heart the expiring flame of life I have felt myself translated to a paradise which has nothing of mortality but its transitoriness my heart sickens at the view of that necessity which will quickly divide me from the delightful tranquillity of this happy home—for it has become my home The trees the bridge the minutest object have already a place in my affections

My friend you are happier than I You have the pleasures as well as the pains of sensibility I have sunk into a premature old age of exhaustion which renders me dead to everything but the inenviable capacity of indulging the vanity of hope and a terrible susceptibility to objects of disgust and hatred

My temporal concerns are slowly rectifying themselves I am astonished at my own indifference to

Shelley in England

their event I live here like the insect that sports in a transient sunbeam, which the next cloud shall obscure for ever I am much changed from what I was I look with regret to our happy evenings at Oxford, and with wonder at the hopes which in the excess of my madness I there encouraged Burns says, you know,

“ Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower—the bloom is fled,
Or like the snow-falls in the river,
A moment white—then lost forever ”

Eliza is still with us—not here !—but will be with me when the infinite malice of destiny forces me to depart I am now but little inclined to contest this point I certainly hate her with all my heart and soul It is a sight which awakens an inexpressible sensation of disgust and horror, to see her caress my poor little Ianthe, in whom I may hereafter find the consolation of sympathy I sometimes feel faint with the fatigue of checking the overflowings of my unbounded abhorrence for this miserable wretch But she is no more than a blind and loathsome worm that cannot see to sting

I have begun to learn Italian again I am reading Beccaria, “ Dei delitti e pene ” His essay seems to contain some excellent remarks, though I do not think it deserves the reputation it has gained Cornelia assists me in this language Did I not once tell you that I thought her cold and reserved ? She is the reverse of this, as she is the reverse of everything bad She inherits all the divinity of her mother

What have you written ? I have been unable to

Parting from Harriet

write a common letter I have forced myself to read Beccaria and Dumont's *Bentham* I have sometimes forgotten that I am not an inmate of this delightful home—that a time will come which will cast me again into the boundless ocean of abhorred society

I have written nothing but one stanza which has no meaning and that I have only written in thought

// Thy dewy locks sink on my breast
Thy gentle words stir poison there
Thou hast disturbed the only rest
That was the portion of despair
Subdued to Duty's hard control
I could have borne my wayward lot
The chains that bind this ruined soul
Had cankered then—but crushed it not.

This is the vision of a delirious and distempered dream which passes away at the cold clear light of morning Its surpassing excellence and exquisite perfections have no more reality than the colour of an autumnal sunset Adieu!—Believe me truly and affectionately yours

P B SHELLEY¹

Hogg thought that one might infer from the tone and temper of this letter that his family might have had him then on reasonable on easy terms had they known how to negotiate a treaty of peace They might probably have lured the wild hawk the peregrine falcon back to his perch without difficulty Possibly they did not know it certainly they did not know how to set about it and the young wanderer

¹ From Hogg's *Life of Shelley*

Shelley in England

was reserved for other, and for higher and more important destinies " Probably Mrs Boinville, who had herself made a Scotch marriage, counselled Shelley to remarry in England, so as to avoid any question of the validity of the ceremony in Edinburgh Much depended on the legitimacy of his heir, should he have one, and he was well advised to take this step On March 22 he and Godwin went to Doctors' Commons and obtained a License The ceremony took place at St George's, Hanover Square, on March 24

The "Allegations," filed at the Vicar-General's office and made in support of the application for License to marry, state that

On the 22nd March 1814 appeared personally Percy Bysshe Shelley and made Oath that he is of the Parish of Saint George Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex of the age of twenty-one¹ years and upwards, and that on the twenty-ninth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eleven, he being then a bachelor and a minor of the age of nineteen years and upwards was joined in holy matrimony by the Reverend — Robertson, a minister of the Church of Scotland, at his dwelling-house in the City of Edinburgh, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of Scotland, to Harriet Shelley then Westbrook spinster and also a minor of the age of sixteen years and upwards, and he further made Oath that the said Harriet Shelley is now of the Parish of

¹ This is incorrect his birthday was on Aug 4th

Parting from Harriet

Saint George Hanover Square aforesaid a minor of the age of eighteen years and upwards and that to obviate all doubts which have arisen or may arise touching the validity of the said marriage the appearer and the said Harriet Shelley heretofore Westbrook are willing and desirous of being married again in strict conformity of law by and with the consent of John Westbrook the natural and lawful father of the said Harriet Shelley heretofore Westbrook the minor aforesaid and that he knoweth of no lawful impediment by reason of any precontract Consanguinity Affinity or other lawful cause whatsoever to hinder the said intended marriage and prayed a license to solemnize the same in the Parish Church of Saint George Hanover Square aforesaid and further made Oath that the usual place of abode of him the appearer hath been in the said Parish of Saint George Hanover Square for the space of Four weeks last past

(Signed) PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

Sworn before me

(Signed) SAM'L J MEYRICK *SUR^{TE}*

Also appeared personally the said John Westbrook of the Parish of Saint George Hanover Square aforesaid Gentleman and made Oath that he is the natural and lawful father of the said Harriet Shelley (heretofore Westbrook Spinster) the Minor aforesaid and that he is consenting to the above intended Marriage

(Signed) JOHN WESTBROOK

23 of March 1814 the said John Westbrook was sworn before me

(Signed) S PARTON *SUR*

Shelley in England

SAINT GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE REGISTER
Book of Marriages Vol II Fo 189

Marriages in March 1814 No 164

Percy Bysshe Shelley and Harriet Shelley (formerly Harriet Westbrook, Spinster, a Minor), both of this Parish, were remarried in this Church by License (the Parties having been already married to each other according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of Scotland) in order to obviate all doubts that have arisen or shall or may arise touching or concerning the validity of the aforesaid Marriage by and with the consent of John Westbrook, the natural and lawful Father of the said Minor, this twenty-fourth day of March 1814

by me EDW^d WILLIAMS, Curate

This Marriage was solemnised between us { PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY,
HARRIET SHELLEY, formerly
HARRIET WESTBROOK

In the presence of JOHN WESTBROOK,
JOHN STANLEY

Until their return south after the second visit to Edinburgh Bysshe and Harriet seem to have been happy together There is no doubt from her letters to Miss Nugent that she was devoted to him , and he regarded her with sincere affection

For his dedication to her in *Queen Mab* he had written in 1813

“ Whose is the love that, gleaming through the world,
Wards off the poisonous arrow of its scorn ?
Whose is the warm and partial praise,
Virtue's most sweet reward ?

Parting from Harriet

Beneath whose looks did my reviving soul
Ripen in truth and virtuous daring grow ?
Whose eyes have I gazed fondly on
And loved mankind the more ?

Harriet! on thine —thou wert my purer mind
Thou wert the inspiration of my song
Thine are these early wilding flowers
Though garlanded by me

} Then press unto thy breast this pledge of love
And know though time may change and years may roll
{ Each floweret gather'd in my heart
It consecrates to thine

During their short married life of two years Bysshe and Harriet had mainly depended on each other for companionship. Now they were beginning to find distractions both after their own tastes. They both possessed strong personal attractions for the opposite sex and clouds were gathering. Harriet was but eighteen though since she had been a mother she had felt much older. When I look back she wrote to the time before I was married I seem to have lived a long time. Shelley was still undeveloped but he had already begun to feel his wings. His *Letter to Lord Ellenborough* was a proof that he possessed gifts for writing prose the quality of his letters to his friends had improved and *Queen Mab* was a not unworthy precursor of *Alastor*. He was in the ascendant and poor Harriet was powerless to keep him much longer by her side.

Shelley in England

Both Shelley and Harriet were devoted to their first child. Peacock tells us that Shelley "would walk up and down a room with it in his arms for a long time together, singing to it a monotonous melody of his own making, which ran on the repetition of a word of his own making, 'Yáhmaní, Yáhmaní, Yáhmaní, Yáhmaní' It did not please me, but, what was more important, it pleased the child, and lulled it when it was fretful. Shelley was extremely fond of his children. He was pre-eminently an affectionate father." Harriet's letters to Miss Nugent contain several references to her little girl, which show that she likewise was an affectionate mother. But she refused to suckle the child, and, to quote Peacock again, she provided it with a wet nurse whom Shelley did not like, and Ianthe was much looked after by his wife's sister, whom Shelley intensely disliked.¹

Eliza Westbrook, who had come to stay with the Shelleys shortly after their marriage, and had since stuck to them with the tenacity of a leech, must be reckoned as an important factor in our consideration of Shelley's separation from Harriet. Had this well-meaning woman left their house some months earlier, events still might have righted themselves. The intense loathing with which Shelley regarded his

¹ I quote in the following account from a summary that I wrote for another publication, of the process of Shelley's separation from Harriet

Parting from Harriet

sister in law finds expression in his letter to Hogg on March 16 1814. A month later Eliza Westbrook departed from the Shelley household.

Harriet's coldness and want of sympathy towards Shelley at this time may have been the result of his undisguised dislike of her much beloved sister. His violent antipathy,' says Hogg, with regard to Shelley's aversion to Eliza Westbrook, 'was probably not less unreasonable than his former excess of deference and blind compliance and concession towards a person whose counsels and direction could never have been prudent, safe, or judicious. At this most critical period Harriet foolishly allowed herself to be influenced by her sister, under whose advice she probably acted when some months earlier she prevailed upon Shelley to provide her with a carriage, silver plate and expensive clothes. Shelley's affairs at this time were already embarrassed, and the fact that Harriet should care for such gew gaws was to him altogether repugnant, for he had formerly described the ease and simplicity of her habits as constituting in his eyes her greatest charm.

After the birth of her first child Harriet's manner underwent a change. Her studies, Hogg tells us, which had been so constant and exemplary, had dwindled away to nothing, and Bysshe had ceased to express any interest in them, and to urge her, as of

Shelley in England

old, to devote herself to the cultivation of her mind When I called upon her, she proposed a walk, if the weather was fine, instead of the vigorous and continuous readings of preceding years The walk commonly conducted us to some fashionable bonnet shop, the reading, it is not to be denied, was sometimes tiresome, the contemplation of bonnets was always so When I called upon Bysshe, Harriet was often absent, she had gone out with Eliza—gone to her father's Bysshe himself was sometimes in London, and sometimes at Blacknell, where he spent a good deal of his time in visiting certain friends [Mrs Boinville and her daughter], with whom at this period he was in close alliance, and upon terms of the greatest intimacy, and by which connection his subsequent conduct, I think, was much influenced " ¹

Shelley found Madame de Boinville "the most admirable specimen of a human being" he had ever seen, although in later years he had reason to believe that "it was hardly possible for a person of the extreme subtlety and delicacy of Mrs Boinville's understanding and affections to be quite sincere and constant" Hogg distrusted her, he did not appreciate the miscellaneous company of faddists who were to be met at her house, but her society stimulated Shelley's intellectual development, and caused him to view the

¹ *Life of Shelley*, vol II pp 500-501

Parting from Harriet

narrow outlook of Harriet and her sister with dissatisfaction

Shelley's re marriage on March 24 cannot be adduced as a proof of his affection for Harriet. His state of mind at this time is reflected in those stanzas which he probably wrote just before he concluded his visit to Mrs. Boinville. They are dated April 1814, when he contemplated with a sinking heart his inevitable return to an existence of dreary monotony with Harriet and her sister.

STANZAS—APRIL 1814

Away ! the moor is dark beneath the moon

Rapid clouds have drunk the last pale beam of even

Away ! the gathering winds will call the darkness soon

And profoundest midnight shroud the serene lights of heaven

Pause not ! The time is past ! Every voice cries Away !

Tempt not with one last tear thy friend's ungentle mood

Thy lover's eye so glazed and cold dares not entreat thy stay

Duty and dereliction guide thee back to solitude

Away away ! to thy sad and silent home

Pour bitter tears on its desolated hearth

Watch the dim shades as like ghosts they go and come

And complicate strange webs of melancholy mirth

The leaves of wasted autumn woods shall float around thine head

The blooms of dewy spring shall gleam beneath thy feet

But thy soul or this world must fade in the frost that binds the dead

Ere midnight's frown and morning's smile ere thou and peace
may meet

The cloud shadows of midnight possess their own repose,

For the weary winds are silent or the moon is in the deep

Some respite to its turbulence unresting ocean knows

Whatever moves or toils or grieves hath its appointed sleep

Shelley in England

Thou in the grave shall rest—yet till the phantoms flee
Which that house and heath and garden made dear to thee ere-
while,
Thy remembrance, and repentance, and deep musings, are not free,
From the music of two voices and the light of one sweet smile

According to Mrs Boinville's letter to Hogg of April 18, 1814,¹ Shelley was then at Bracknell Harriet had gone to town, presumably to her father's, and Eliza Westbrook had taken her departure Although Harriet had now become cold and proud, Shelley still hoped to regain her love, and in some verses inscribed "To Harriet, 1814,"² he makes a pathetic appeal to her affection Whether Harriet was moved by this appeal or not, we do not know She evidently never intended to alienate herself from Shelley, but she was staying at Bath, with her father, during the early days of July, while Shelley had remained in London since the end of May, excepting for a period of ten days, from June 8th to the 18th Shelley, however, still continued to correspond with Harriet, as is shown by the following letter which she addressed to Thomas Hookham on July 6 or 7, 1814, from 6 Queen's Square, Bath

MY DEAR SIR,—You will greatly oblige me by giving the enclosed to Mr Shelley I would not trouble you, but it is now four days since I have heard from him,

¹ *Life of Shelley*, vol II p 553

² First printed in Professor Dowden's *Life of Shelley*, vol I p 413

Parting from Harriet

which to me is an age Will you write by return of post and tell me what has become of him? If you tell me that he is well I shall not come to London but if I do not hear from you or him I shall certainly come as I cannot endure this dreadful state of suspense You are his friend and you can feel for me —
I remain yours truly H S

Although Shelley's own pecuniary affairs in 1814 were most unsatisfactory his admiration for Godwin was such that he engaged to help him out of his embarrassments by assisting him to raise a sum of money said to be no less than three thousand pounds This was the first of these negotiations on behalf of Godwin which continued to be such a source of trouble to Shelley almost till his last days He had not been to Godwin's house since March 22 when he went with him to procure his marriage licence But it was now necessary for Shelley to be much in Godwin's company and after he returned to London on July 18 he joined the Skinner Street household each day at dinner It was during these days that Shelley first came in contact with Mary Godwin who had just returned from Scotland on a visit to the Baxters On June 8 the date of Lord Cochrane's trial Hogg first saw Mary Godwin He met Shelley in Cheapside and walked with him through Newgate Street to Godwin's shop in Skinner Street Shelley inquired

Shelley in England

for Godwin, who was not at home, and, while he was waiting for the philosopher in his book-room, "the door was partially and softly opened. A thrilling voice called, 'Shelley!'. A thrilling voice answered, 'Mary!'. And he darted out of the room like an arrow from the bow of the far-shooting king. A very young female, fair and fair-headed, pale indeed, with a piercing look, wearing a frock of tartan, an unusual dress in London at the time, had called him out of the room. He was absent a very short time—a minute or two—and then returned. 'Godwin is out, there is no use in waiting.' So we continued our walk along Holborn. 'Who was that, pray?' I asked, 'a daughter?' 'Yes.' 'A daughter of William Godwin?' 'The daughter of Godwin and Mary.'"

The shop at Skinner Street was the recognised place of pilgrimage for those who venerated the name of Mary Wollstonecraft. Godwin had gone to live there after her death, but there were still some relics that lingered about the place to remind the visitor of her memory. Godwin himself was there, and his young daughter who bore her mother's name, Mary Wollstonecraft, while Opie's fine painting of the author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* looked down from its place over the chimney-piece in the parlour.

Parting from Harriet

Mary was now a girl of sixteen with a head and neck afterwards compared to a bust of Clytie and she was devoted to her mother's memory of whose life she had heard at least something from her father's lips. The girl was accustomed to visit her mother's grave in St Pancras Churchyard and here, it is said she and Shelley plighted their troth in the summer of 1814. Some lines which Shelley addressed to Mary said¹ to have been written in the June of this year are a confession of his passion.

TO MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT GODWIN

Mine eyes were dim with tears unshed
Yes I was firm—thus wert not thou
My baffled looks did fear yet dread
To meet thy looks—I could not know
How anxiously they sought to shine
With soothing pity upon mine

To sit and curb the soul's mute rage
Which preys upon itself alone
To curse the life which is the cage
Of fettered grief that dares not groan
Hiding from many a careless eye
The scorned load of agony

Whilst thou alone then not regarded
The [] thou alone should be
To spend years thus and be rewarded
As thou sweet love requited me
When none were near—Oh! I did wake
From torture for that moment's sake

¹ By Dr Richard Garnett

Shelley in England

Upon my heart thy accents sweet
Of peace and pity fell like dew
On flowers half dead,—thy lips did meet
Mine tremblingly, thy dark eyes threw
Their soft persuasion on my brain,
Charming away its dream of pain

We are not happy, sweet ! our state
Is strange, and full of doubt and fear,
More need of words that ills abate,
Reserve or censure come not near
Our sacred friendship, lest there be
No solace left for thou and me

Gentle and good and mild thou art,
Nor can I live if thou appear
Aught but thyself, or turn thine heart
Away from me, or stoop to wear
The mask of scorn, although it be
To hide the love thou feel'st for me

One other written proof of their love-making is still extant. It is in a copy of *Queen Mab* which Shelley gave her, and wrote inside the cover in pencil, "Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, P B S," and in another place, "You see, Mary, I have not forgotten you." From this book he had removed, as was his custom, the title-page and the imprint at the end, but he retained the dedication to Harriet, and wrote below it carefully in ink "Count Slobendorf was about to marry a woman who, attracted solely by his fortune, proved his selfishness by deserting him in prison."

Mary wrote on the fly-leaves at the end of the volume "July 1814 This book is sacred to me,

Parting from Harriet

and as no other creature shall ever look into it I may write in it what I please—yet what shall I write ?—that I love the author beyond all the powers of expression and that I am parted from him dearest and only love—by that love we have promised to each other although I may not be yours I can never be another s But I am thine exclusively thine

By the kiss of love, the glance none saw beside
The smile none else might understand
The whispered thought of hearts allied
The pressure of the thrilling hand ¹

‘ I have pledged myself to thee and sacred is the gift I remember your words You are now Mary going to mix with many and for a moment I shall depart but in the solitude of your chamber I shall be with you ’ Yes you are ever with me sacred vision

But ah ! I feel in this was given
A blessing never meant for me
Thou art too like a dream from heaven
For earthly love to merit thee ²

Suggestions have been made that Harriet was unfaithful to Shelley before their separation and that she was in love with a Major Ryan who is mentioned in her correspondence with Miss Nugent Apparently there is nothing to support this supposition on the

¹ From Byron's *To Thyrsa* the first line is altered

² From Byron's lines beginning If sometimes in the haunts of men

Shelley in England

contrary, the evidence is entirely in her favour Peacock, Hogg, and Hookham, all of whom knew her intimately, believed her to be perfectly innocent of any guilt, and Thornton, Hunt, and Trelawny shared the same belief On the other hand, Shelley is said to have been convinced to the contrary in July 1814, and to have held this opinion to the day of his death But if Shelley had not thought her guilty, the fact that he was certain she no longer loved him was sufficient in his sight to make it impossible for him to live with Harriet as her husband

The convictions on the subject of marriage that he had expressed in *Queen Mab* in 1813 remained his convictions in 1814 He felt he was free to give his heart to Mary, with whom he was now deeply in love Harriet failed to realise that she had lost Shelley, and she came to London, at his request, on July 14, when he disclosed to her his position Peacock says "The separation did not take place by mutual consent I cannot think that Shelley ever so represented it He never did so to me, and the account which Harriet herself gave me of the entire proceeding was decidedly contradictory to any such supposition He might well have said, after seeing Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, '*Ut videt ut perit*'" Nothing that I ever read in tale or history could ever present a more striking image of a sudden, violent, irresistible, un-

Parting from Harriet

controllable passion than that under which I found him labouring when at his request I went up from the country to call on him in London Between his old feelings towards Harriet *from whom he was not then separated* and his new passion for Mary he showed in his looks in his gestures in his speech the state of a mind suffering like a little kingdom the nature of an insurrection His eyes were bloodshot his hair and dress disordered He caught up a bottle of laudanum and said I never part from this He added I am always repeating your lines from Sophocles



Man's happiest lot is not to be
And when we tread life's thorny steep
Most blest are they who earliest free
Descend to Earth's eternal sleep

Again he said more calmly Everyone who knows me must know that the partner of my life should be one who can feel poetry and understand philosophy Harriet is a noble animal but she can do neither I said It always appeared to me that you were very fond of Harriet Without affirming or denying this he answered But you did not know how I hated her sister!

CHAPTER XV

THE DEATH OF HARRIET

Shelley's elopement with Mary Godwin—His letter to Harriet—Poverty in London—Birth of Charles Bysshe Shelley—Death of Sir Bysshe Shelley—His will—Shelley's income—Life at Bishopgate—The maintenance of Shelley's children—Shelley acts on the stage at Windsor—The case of *Du Cane v Shelley*—*Alastor*—Shelley's second visit to the Continent—Godwin's unfriendly attitude—Shelley returns to England—Makes his will—The death of Fanny Godwin—Death of Harriet Shelley—Inquest on her body—Her grave

HAVING reached that point when Shelley parted from Harriet, I shall in the following chapters tell as much of his life as is necessary to illustrate the unpublished material in the Shelley-Whitton papers

Mary Godwin, accompanied by Clare Clairmont,¹ left her father's shop in Skinner Street at five o'clock on the morning of July 28, 1814, walked to the corner of Hatton Garden, and found Shelley in waiting with a post-chaise. At the moment of parting, Clare was persuaded to enter the carriage with Mary, as she could speak French, which was an attainment that neither Shelley nor Mary possessed. It was a

¹ Clara Jane Mary Clairmont, who was known in her family as Jane, adopted the name of Clare, Clara, or Claire towards the end of the year 1814

The Death of Harriet

blazingly hot day hotter than had been known for many years in England and Mary was overcome with faintness so that it was found necessary for her to rest at each stage. But these delays gave Shelley some anxious moments and at Dartford he took four horses in order to outstrip pursuit. Dover was reached before four o'clock in the afternoon and Mary refreshed herself with a sea bath. The fugitives who were too impatient to wait until the following day for the packet hired a small boat and resolved to cross the Channel the same evening the seamen promising them a passage of two hours. The evening was beautifully fine but as night came on and the moon rose a heavy swell and a fresh breeze produced a rough sea. The journey was prolonged by the bad weather. Mary was very ill and she rested against Shelley's knees as hour after hour went by. Suddenly a thunder squall struck the sail the boat was in peril and almost overturned but the wind then changed and they made straight for Calais. Mary at length fell asleep and still slumbered while Shelley watched the sun rise over France.

Mrs. Godwin had started in pursuit of the girls as soon as they were missed. She crossed on the following day in the packet for which Shelley had refused to wait and managed to catch them up at Calais. Shelley was informed that a fat lady had arrived

Shelley in England

who said that he had run away with her daughter ” The lady was, of course, Mrs Godwin Clare spent the night with her mother, who endeavoured to induce her to return home On the following day Clare was undecided what to do, until Shelley counselled her to take time to consider, whereupon she chose to bear Mary company So Mrs Godwin went back alone, and “ without answering a word ”

The two girls, dressed in black satin, now proceeded with Shelley towards Paris, where they remained for a week Shelley, with characteristic want of foresight, had neglected to provide himself with sufficient money, and he was forced to sell his watch and chain for eight napoleons But he managed to obtain further funds from a French man of business, and they were then able to continue their journey towards Switzerland They purchased a donkey with the intention of riding him by turns, but the poor beast was scarcely able to carry their portmanteau, much less one of the party So they sold him and purchased a mule, which for some time carried Mary and the luggage This arrangement continued, Shelley and Clare walking beside the animal, until the poet hurt his ankle on August 12, and was obliged to ride while the girls followed him on foot The same evening they reached Troyes, and on the day after Shelley wrote to Harriet

The Death of Harriet

P B Shelley to Harriet Shelley

TROYES (120 miles from Paris on
the way to Switzerland)

Aug 13 1814

MY DEAREST HARRIET—I write to you from this detestable town I write to show that I do not forget you I write to urge you to come to Switzerland where you will at least find one firm and constant friend to whom your interests will be always dear—by whom your feelings will never wilfully be injured From none can you expect this but me—all else are unfeeling or selfish or have beloved friends of their own as Mrs B[oinville] to whom their attention and affection is confined

I will write at length from Neufchatel or you direct your letters d'être laissé à la Bureau de Poste Neuf chatel —until you hear again

We have journeyed from Paris on foot with a mule to carry our baggage and Mary who has not been sufficiently well to walk fears the fatigue of walking

We passed through a fertile country neither interesting from the character of its inhabitants nor the beauty of the scenery We came 120 miles in four days the last two days we passed over the country that was the seat of war I cannot describe to you the frightful desolation of this scene village after village entirely ruined and burned the white ruins towering in innumerable forms of destruction among the beautiful trees The inhabitants were famished families once independent now beg their bread in this wretched country no provisions no accommodation filth misery and famine everywhere (You will see nothing of this on your route to Geneva)

Shelley in England

I must remark to you that, dreadful as the calamities are, I can scarcely pity the inhabitants, they are the most unamiable, inhospitable, and unaccommodating of the human race. We go by some carriage from this town to Neufchatel, because I have strained my leg and am unable to walk. I hope to be recovered by that time, but on our last day's journey I was perfectly unable to walk. Mary resigned the mule to me. Our walk has been, excepting this, sufficiently agreeable, we have met none of the robbers they prophesied at Paris. You shall hear our adventures more detailed if I do not hear at Neufchatel that I am soon to have the pleasure of communicating to you in person, and of welcoming you to some sweet retreat I will procure for you among the mountains.

I have written to Peacock to superintend money affairs. he is expensive, inconsiderate, and cold, but surely not utterly perfidious and unfriendly and unmindful of our kindness to him. besides, interest will secure his attention to these things. I wish you to bring with you the two deeds which Tahourdin has to prepare for you, as also a copy of the settlement. Do not part with any of your money. But what shall be done about the books? You can consult on the spot. With love to my sweet little Ianthe, ever most affectionately yours,

S

I write in great haste. we depart directly ¹

This letter reveals the side of Shelley's character that enabled him to arrive at a decision without regard to conventions. His suggestion that Harriet

¹ From Dowden's *Life of Shelley*

The Death of Harriet

should join him on his holiday with Mary and Clare would have been not only extraordinary but base were it not clear that he was thoroughly sincere. Notwithstanding his conviction that Harriet had deserted him and that he could no longer be a husband to her he believed he could still stand by her as her best friend and one who was bound to continue to take an interest in her welfare.

At the date of Shelley's visit to the Continent France had all but seen the last of Napoleon who had abdicated some two months earlier and withdrawn himself to exile at Elba while Bourbon Louis XVIII reigned over a people exhausted by a twenty years' war. Shelley passed over ground that still bore the scars of battle and plunder where but a few months before Napoleon's wearied legions had been in deadly conflict with the Prussians. It is unlikely that these scenes of desolation were ever effaced from Shelley's mind.

At Troyes the mule was sold, an open carriage purchased for five napoleons and a driver who proved incompetent was engaged. A week later they had reached Neufchâtel. Here Shelley obtained a small sum of money and with it he pressed on to the Lake of Lucerne where he engaged two rooms in a château at Brunnen at a louis a month for six months. He was probably unable to take them for a shorter period but they were only occupied for forty-eight hours.

Shelley in England

when the travellers decided to turn their faces towards England. It was Shelley's hope that, by taking advantage of the Reuss and Rhine, he would be able to perform the journey entirely by water. Travelling through Germany and Holland, they made a brave attempt to carry out his plan, but they sometimes found it necessary to take a land conveyance. Arriving at length at Rotterdam, they sailed on September 8 for London, which they reached on September 13.

From the day that Mary joined her lot with Shelley they kept a joint diary. From this journal, with the addition of some letters written home to Peacock, Mary compiled a little account of this journey and their later visit to the Continent, which was subsequently published in 1817, with the title *History of a Six Weeks' Tour through a Part of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland*. Shelley on his arrival in London was penniless, and not having the wherewithal even to pay for his passage and meet other smaller charges, he drove at once to his bank, to find that all his funds had been drawn. Miss Clairmont stated that while abroad Shelley had instructed his banker to honour Harriet's calls for money as far as his funds allowed. Shelley applied to Harriet, who gave him a sum of twenty pounds, and who added "the reproaches of an injured wife" ¹

¹ Professor Dowden's *Life of Shelley*, vol. 1 pp. 463-4

The Death of Harriet

Shortly after Shelley and Mary arrived in London they engaged lodgings at 56 Margaret Street Cavendish Square and for the present Clare remained with them. Shelley took an early opportunity of writing to William Godwin who replied that in future he would only receive communications through his solicitor. Gossipers had been busy and it was whispered that Godwin had sold his own girl Mary and his wife's daughter Clare Clairmont to Shelley for £800 and £700 respectively. That this was merely a rumour and that Shelley who in eloping with Mary had done no more than put Godwin's early anti-matrimonial teaching into practice did not make the slander easier to bear. Godwin's philosophical calm for once was shaken and vital as Shelley's aid was to his existence he was resolved to accept it but with a gloved hand Shelley did not display any resentment or bad feeling towards Godwin for his aloofness. He still regarded the author of *Political Justice* and the father of his Mary as the fountain head of wisdom and truth and he did not relax in his endeavours to serve him.

Shelley's diary during these days shows that he was again reading with many other books *Political Justice* and that visits were frequently paid to Harriet and received from Hogg Hookham and almost daily from Peacock. Shelley spent much of his time in

Shelley in England

endeavouring to raise money for his own needs as well as for those of Godwin. But he found that money was very scarce, and he could not obtain any. As October dragged on, Shelley was again in danger of arrest at the instance of his creditors, and he had to leave his lodgings and go into hiding for fear of the bailiffs. Mary could only meet him furtively at odd places, such as Staple Inn or Bartlett's Buildings, a quiet *cul de sac* at the end of Skinner Street, off Snow Hill, or at St Paul's Cathedral. They had been obliged to change their rooms more than once. One day, when they were living in the squalor of a St Pancras lodging-house, the people demanded their money, and, on being disappointed, refused to send up the dinner to the hungry young people. Events now shaped themselves so as to contribute thoroughly to Shelley's and Mary's misery. They had to endure dire poverty and dismal accounts of affairs at Skinner Street. Godwin, moreover, was irreconcilable, Mrs Godwin slanderous, and Clare often moody, sullen, and in the way. Harriet, so Shelley believed, was plotting with Hookham, from whom he had hopes of help in the way of bail from his creditors. These trials served, if anything, to draw Shelley and Mary together, and, as they could not always meet, they wrote to one another love-letters full of faith for the future. Mary, lonely, paid frequent visits to the tomb of her mother, Mary

The Death of Harriet

Wollstonecraft at St Pancras Churchyard and one day she went there to read her father's *Essay on Sepulchres*. On Sundays Shelley, safe from his pursuers was able to return home to his and Mary's delight. November 6 was one of these happy occasions and Mary wrote in the diary 'Talk to Shelley. He writes a heap of letters. Read part of *St Leon*. Talk to him all the evening. This is a day devoted to Love in idleness. Go to sleep early in the evening. Shelley goes away a little before 10.

On December 6 Shelley heard that Harriet had given birth to a son. This intelligence was conveyed to him in a letter from Hookham and also in one from Harriet herself telling him that the child had been born a week. Mary noted in the diary on this date with a touch of resentment. Shelley writes a number of circular letters of this event which ought to be ushered in with ringing of bells &c. for it is the son of *his wife* and she speaks of Harriet's letter which was written as from a *deserted wife*. On the following day Shelley called on Harriet who said Mary treats him with insulting selfishness.

Harriet told her Irish correspondent Miss Nugent on December 11 that she had been confined a fortnight on Wednesday—that is to say on November 30. He is an eight months child and very like his unfortunate father who is more depraved than ever.

Shelley in England

He is a very fine child for the time I have seen his father he came to see me as soon as he knew of the event but as to his tenderness to me none remains He said he was glad it was a boy, because he would make money cheaper. You see how that noble soul is debased Money now, not philosophy, is the grand spring of his actions Indeed, the pure and enlightened philosophy he once delighted in has flown He is no longer that pure and good being he once was, nor can he ever retrieve himself "

Shelley was, in legal phraseology, tenant in tail male in remainder expectant on the deaths of his grandfather and father He had in 1814, on the occasion of the transaction with the Messrs Nash, levied a fine without the concurrence of his grandfather or father Such fine created what is termed a base fee, *i e* an estate which would continue so long as he had issue male Shelley certainly was anxious to procure money, and much of his time, since his return from the Continent, had been occupied with lawyers and money-lenders, he wanted money for Godwin, and to relieve his own necessities, which were so pressing that he had been living for many weeks in daily expectation of arrest for debt He had applied through his solicitor to Mr Shelley for an increase in his allowance, and Mr Whitton replied, on December 10, that " Mr. P B Shelley is well aware that his father has not the

The Death of Harriet

means of making to him a greater allowance than he now does Shelley was in want of a sum of £2000 of which he intended to devote £1200 to Godwin and the rest he required for his own debts Whitton discussed the question of effecting a re settlement of the estates with Mr Tim Shelley or of obtaining for him in fee the estate under the will of John Shelley the brother of Sir Bysshe Neither of these suggestions could be put into practice without the concurrence of Sir Bysshe to whom it was inadvisable to write as he was now very old ailing and indeed nearing his end Mr Shelley whose object was to put a check on his son's transactions learnt some days later that Bysshe had arranged for the sale of a *post obit* of £10 000 for a sum of £3000

Sir Bysshe died on January 5 1815 and on the following day Whitton wrote to inform Amory Shelley's then solicitor of this event and begged him to prevent the young gentleman going to his father's at present

his presence will as I understand be most painful to Mrs S Shelley went off to Sussex on learning of his grandfather's death He was accompanied by Clare Clairmont perhaps Mary would have taken her place had she been well enough On presenting himself at Field Place Bysshe was refused admittance by his father—now Sir Timothy Shelley Whereupon the poet seated himself on the doorstep

Shelley in England

and read *Comus* out of Mary's copy of Milton. Presently Dr Blocksome came out of the house and told Bysshe that his father was very angry with him. He looked at the book in Bysshe's hands, and observed Mary's name in it. Bysshe learnt, perhaps from the doctor, that the will had been opened, and that he was referred to Whitton.

Sir Bysshe was buried on Tuesday, January 18, in the family vault at Horsham, and, as the notice contributed by Whitton¹ to a Sussex newspaper says "The corpse was followed by the present Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart, who hath succeeded to the family estates of the Shelleys and Mitchells [*sic*], and by John Shelley Sidney of Penshurst Place, Kent, Esqre, the deceased['s] eldest son by his Second Marriage, and by Major Shelley, the third Son, and a numerous and respectable Tenantry." His grandson Bysshe does not appear to have attended the funeral, as he returned to London on January 13,² there is, however, no entry printed from Mary's diary between that date and January 24. Bysshe had some years previously told Miss Hitchener that he had no

¹ Who sent it to the editor with a two pound note

² Whitton wrote in his business diary on Jan 13, 1815, the date of Shelley's return to London "Attended Mr P B Shelley on the death of his Grandfather and the result of his visit to Field Place, and I communicated generally the import of the Will and Codicils and promised that as soon as possible after the interment of Sir Bysshe he should receive all the information in my power to give him."

The Death of Harriet

intention of attending his grandfather's funeral when he should die¹

Sir Bysshe's residuary personal estate was sworn under £175 000 His daughter Mrs Aickin who by her marriage with Captain Aickin is said to have displeased Sir Bysshe only received an annuity of £52 10s and a legacy of £100 Mr John Shelley Sidney however sympathising with his half sister in her disappointment arranged to pay her a yearly sum of £100

Sir Bysshe by his Will dated 28 Nov 1805 (after reciting the Settlement of 20 August 1791) devised his real Estates to Trustees (Du Cane and Wm Whitton) Upon trust to settle the same to the use of Timothy for life without power to commit waste with remainder To the use of Percy Bysshe Shelley for life with remainder To the use of the first and every other son of Percy Bysshe Shelley in tail male And in default of such male issue To the use of the second son of Timothy (who was John) for life with remainder To the use of the first and every son of John in tail male And he also bequeathed one half of his Residuary personal Estate to his trustees upon trust to convert the same into money and to invest the proceeds in the purchase of Freehold or copyhold land in England and to settle the same To the uses declared by his Will of his

Shelley in England

real Estates thereby devised—He directed that in the Settlement to be made as aforesaid there should be contained clauses for barring the Entail on the Estates comprised in the Settlement of 20 August 1791, and for resettling the same Estates To the uses declared by his own Will and that in case any person being Tenant for life or in tail in such Estates should refuse or neglect for one year to concur in barring the Entail, then the uses directed to be limited in the Estates devised by his Will to such person, should cease and become void and that such Estates should go to the next person in succession under the Will—He also directed that in the Settlement to be made there should be contained provisoes for the person in possession to take the name and bear the Arms of Shelley and in default to forfeit his interest And he declared that his Trustees were not to lay out the residue of his Estate in the purchase of lands unless Consols were at 70—He directed his remains to be decently buried either at Penshurst or Horsham, that was to say, at such of those places as he should be nearest unto at the time of his death

By a fifth Codicil to his Will dated 29 October 1811,¹ Sir Bysshe, after reciting the Settlement of 30 April 1782, in effect directed that all persons who

¹ 1811, the year of Shelley's expulsion from Oxford, his marriage to Harriet, and his quarrel with his father

The Death of Harriet

should become entitled to an Estate for life or in tail in the Estates comprised in the Settlement of 1782 should resettle such Estates or in default should forfeit all benefit under his Will

Similar conditions had been imposed by previous wills of the Shelleys so that Sir Bysshe was following a precedent in his family

The Settlement of 1782 comprised the Michell Estates in Sussex which formerly belonged to Mary Catherine Michell (the first wife of Sir Bysshe) whilst the Settlement of 1791 comprised the Estates devised by the Will of Edward Shelley of Field Place who died 1747-8 and resettled by Sir Bysshe and Timothy in 1791

But at the dates of the Will and Codicils of Sir Bysshe there were other Estates in Sussex of the annual value of £800 to which under the Will of John Shelley of Field Place who died in 1790 his brother Sir Bysshe was entitled for life with remainder to the latter's son Timothy for life with remainder to Percy Bysshe in tail male. Apparently by some oversight Sir Bysshe did not by his Will or any Codicil make any provision for the resettling of this property

On January 20 Shelley received a copy of Sir Bysshe's will and codicils from Whitton who stated that Sir Timothy was ready to concur in all necessary acts for resettling the estates comprised in the Settlements of 1782 and 1791 according to the directions in his

Shelley in England

grandfather's will and codicils Sir Timothy was anxious that Bysshe should be given time to consider whether he would take an interest under his grandfather's will by performing the necessary acts

Bysshe, however, refused to comply with the conditions of his grandfather's will, and by a Deed-Poll formally renounced all interest under such will, and he agreed to sell to his father his reversionary interest under the will of John Shelley in consideration of his father paying him the sum of £7400 and covenanting to pay him an annuity of £1000 during their joint lives ¹

When this arrangement was complete, Shelley at once sent Harriet a sum of £200 wherewith to liquidate her debts, and gave instructions for his father's banker to pay her in quarterly instalments a sum of £200 a year This amount, with a like sum which Mr Westbrook allowed his daughter, provided Harriet with an income of £400 per annum

Shelley was now in a position of comfort, and after the experience of many months in London lodgings he was able to leave town for Devonshire In June he was at Torquay, and a month later, while he was looking for a suitable house, Mary was staying at Clifton Mary had given birth in February to a seven-months' girl, who survived only a few days The

¹ These transactions were carried out by three deeds, short abstracts of which will be found in the Appendix

The Death of Harriet

loss of her baby and her impaired health had given Shelley some anxious weeks. This quiet sojourn however restored her and by August she was settled with Shelley in a furnished house at Bishopgate near the eastern entrance of Windsor Park where they remained till the spring of 1816 and where on January 24 of that year their son William was born.

Peacock who was living at Great Marlow frequently walked over to Bishopgate to see Shelley and at the end of August he Shelley Mary and Charles Clairmont made a ten days excursion on the Thames from Windsor to Lechlade in Gloucestershire. They went a little higher but did not get much beyond Inglesham on account of the water weeds. Shelley wanted to go on and to traverse various rivers and canals until they reached the Falls of the Clyde a distance of two thousand miles but the idea was given up when it was ascertained that a sum of £20 would be required for the privilege of passing the Severn Canal. Clairmont who wrote an account of the excursion in a letter to his sister Clare tells us that they stayed at Oxford from seven in the evening till four o'clock the next afternoon. After seeing the Bodleian Library and the Clarendon Press they visited he said the very rooms where the two noted infidels Shelley and Hogg (now happily excluded the society of the present residents) pored with the incessant and un

Shelley in England

wearied application of the alchymist, over the certified and natural boundaries of human knowledge " Clairmont added " We have all felt the good effects of this jaunt, but in Shelley the change is quite remarkable, he has now the ruddy, healthy complexion of the autumn upon his countenance, and he is twice as fat as he used to be "

The journal kept by Shelley and Mary has been lost from May 14, 1815, for a year onwards. It would no doubt have told us, what we now learn from the following letter, that Harriet had applied to Shelley for an allowance for the keep of the two children in addition to the sum which he had arranged to pay for her support. He refused to comply with this request, which probably aroused his misgivings that, as Harriet had found her income insufficient, the children may have gone on short commons. He therefore told her that he was willing—nay, desirous—of having Ianthe with him, and that he would support and care for her. Harriet would not consent to part with her little girl, excusing herself on the ground of Shelley's religious principles, nor would she agree to be a party in a deed of separation. Shelley then declared that, unless she delivered up the child, he should withdraw his promised allowance for her maintenance. At this stage the Westbrooks meditated taking proceedings against Shelley in the courts for alimony on Harriet's

The Death of Harriet

account and for a separate allowance for the children's support Shelley's suggestion that his father should help to support the children apparently met with a refusal

W Whutton to Sir Timothy Shelley

GRAY'S INN

30 Nov 1815

DEAR SIR TIMOTHY—I yesterday had a visit from Mr Desse and Mr Westbrook who stated much of their treaty for a Settlement by Mr P B Shelley for the maintenance of his children in addition to that made for his wife without effect and that Mr Shelley requested that his daughter should be delivered to him which the mother had refused to do that they meditated proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court for Alimony for the wife and in the Court of Chancery for maintenance for the children in which proceedings the religious principles of Mr Shelley would be stated as the ground or reason for refusing to give him the care of the children and under such circumstances the visit to me was to enquire whether to prevent a public statement of the situation of Mr Shelley you would take on yourself the support that is to allow for the support of one of the children if Mr Westbrook provided for the other and if Mrs Shelley should be content with the £200 a year I told them that I would mention the subject to you but I felt confident you would not interfere with Mr Shelley farther than you had done in respect to any allowance Indeed I know that the plan proposed by them would not be satisfactory because I have been informed by Mr

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Longdill that as Mrs Shelley's friends advise her not to enter into any deed of separation and not to give him the care of his daughter, it is his intention to withdraw the allowance of £200 a year which we had agreed to make for Mrs Shelley, so that confusion will soon follow in their affairs and I fear that if you allow yourself to be mingled in the strife and to take the conduct that is suggested you will undergo continual anxiety and pain It is not the money but the Company in which you may be placed, and more, much more, may be expected from you should you do as is requested than would be pleasant to your feelings, and Mr P B Shelley would consider you looking to his persecutors rather than to him, a situation that it is most desirable for you to avoid lest a great change should take place in his conduct and principles and he should be in a situation to receive your protection You know what reply I am to give

It was mentioned to me yesterday that Mr P B Shelley was exhibiting himself on the Windsor Stage in the Character of Shakespeare's plays under the figured name of Cooks I believe that fact is so, and I know of no way correcting such a purpose and bringing himself and his conduct in life and principles before the publick than measures of communication with the principal of the Company, whose name, I believe, is Penley, and whom I know a little of from his visiting Camberwell parish annually with his company Can I do anything for you about this?—I am, &c ,

WILLIAM WHITTON

SIR T SHELLEY, Bt ,
Field Place,
Horsham, Sussex

The Death of Harriet

If Whitton is correct in his statement that Shelley had acted in Shakespeare's plays at the Windsor Theatre it is strange that both Peacock and Hogg who were much in his company at this time have forborne to mention it. Had they heard of such an interesting episode in their friend's life it is unlikely that they would have forgotten to describe him as an actor. Whitton on the other hand was not the sort of man to retail idle gossip and it is possible that Shelley may have kept the matter to himself. Whitton who at that date and for some years previously had resided at Camberwell on a small estate which he had purchased in 1812 from the well known Dr Lettson speaks with some knowledge of Penley and he was no doubt sure of his facts¹

In his diary under the date of December 1 Whitton stated that he had had some conversation with Shelley's solicitor Mr Longdill in regard to his client's appearance on the stage as well as on the communication made to him by Mr Westbrook and his solicitor Mr Desse. Whitton used his best endeavours to avert the meditated proceedings in the courts and he suggested that the children should be placed in the care

¹ Blanche in his book *The Parish of Camberwell* 1877 says: "The Peckham Theatre was at one time an institution in the Village for the spirited Proprietor Mr Penley of Drury Lane notoriously generally presented an attractive bill of fare and residents of to day speak in terms of high praise of the performers."

Shelley in England

of some person approved of by Desse and Longdill, and that Shelley should make a proper allowance for their support "This subject," he said, "caused a general consideration of Mr Shelley's situation, in particular his connection with the Theatre at Windsor, and Mr Longdill urged that he might have communication with Sir Timothy" Mr Whitton continued his efforts to assist at an amicable settlement between Shelley and Harriet, and on February 15, 1816, he informed Sir Timothy that he had been negotiating to prevent hostilities between Mr Desse and Mr Longdill

In 1815-16 the Trustees of the Will of Sir Bysshe (Peter Du Cane and William Whitton) filed a Bill in Chancery to have the Will and Codicils established and the trusts thereof carried into execution, and for an injunction to restrain Sir Timothy from cutting timber on the Estates comprised in the Settlements of 1782 and 1791, which timber was stated to be of the value of some thousands of pounds (Shelley in his letter to Godwin, dated May 3, 1816, said the timber was worth £60,000) The defendants were Sir Timothy Shelley, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Charles Bysshe Shelley (the infant son of Percy Bysshe), and others

It would appear that in those days it was necessary for an infant to attend personally in court for the purpose of having a guardian assigned to him to defend

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the suit and file an answer There seems to have been considerable difficulty in getting Bysshe's infant child (then only sixteen months old) brought to the court for on March 2 1816 Whitton wrote to Desse I have not stated to you I have obtained the attachment and the Order for the Messenger to take the infant into Court and you will feel that it is my duty to enforce this Order unless Mrs Shelley will make it unnecessary by bringing the child into Court without further trouble Possibly Harriet was apprehensive that Shelley might kidnap the child

The Order for attachment was as follows

March 2 1816—Upon Motion this day made unto this Court by Mr Blackburn of Counsel for the Plaintiffs It was alleged that an Attachment hath issued against the defendant Charles Bysshe Shelley who is an infant for want of his Answer to the Plaintiffs Bill It is ordered that the Messenger attending this Court do apprehend the said defendant the infant and bring him to the Bar of this Court to have a guardian assigned him by whom he may answer the Plaintiffs Bill and defend this suit

From a letter written by Whitton on March 12th to Tensdale (Nash's solicitor) it appears that the suit in question was not a hostile one The real object of it appears to have been to get a decision as to whether Timothy could cut timber on the estates comprised in the settlements of 1782 and 1791 and whether

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Timothy could concur with his son in making any disposition of such estates without incurring a forfeiture of the life estate given to him (Timothy) by Sir Bysshe's will

The case was argued before Lord Eldon, the Lord Chancellor, and Whitton wrote, on April 23, 1816, to inform Sir Timothy that the Lord Chancellor had given his judgment, which was nearly in the terms which was anticipated would be the result—that the Chancellor was most clearly of opinion that neither Bysshe nor his issue could take any interest under the will of Sir Bysshe, and that they were not entitled to prevent Sir Timothy from cutting the timber, or in any manner interested in the timber when cut. But as Sir Timothy's other son, John, might ultimately become tenant in tail in remainder on Sir Timothy's life, the money derived from the wood was to be invested. Sir Timothy, however, was to receive the interest. The Chancellor also held that Sir Timothy must retain his life estate, and do no act to prevent a re-settlement according to the will. "Thus all arrangement with Mr P B Shelley," said Whitton, "is made impracticable, and he is as I understand greatly disappointed at that part of the decision, for he has some very pressing occasions for money. He was in Court."

Shelley's mental development advanced under the genial sympathy of Mary's influence, she said that

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he enjoyed several months of comparative health and tranquil happiness. His comparative freedom from money worries had enabled him to give his attention once more to poetry and inspired by the scenery of Windsor Forest he had written probably by the end of 1815 his poem *Alastor* and the other pieces contained in the volume published under that title. Of this volume he printed at his own expense 250 copies and he sent a copy to John Murray on January 16 1816 asking him if he would publish it. On Murray's declining the book Shelley made arrangements for it to be issued jointly by Baldwin & Co and Carpenter & Son and announced to the last named firm in his letter of February 6th that he expected the volume would be ready for publication in the course of a few days.

A copy of *Alastor* probably found its way to Field Place for on February 27th Sir Timothy wrote to Whitton. P. B. has published a Poem with some fragments somewhat in his usual style not altogether free from former sentiments and wants to find out one person on earth the Prototype of himself. Sir Timothy was far from being the only unappreciative reader of this little book. Its merits failed to attract the attention either of the reviewers or the public although these merits were sufficient to establish the author's reputation as a poet not

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unworthy to take his place with Wordsworth and Coleridge

An exception to the general neglect of *Alastor* is to be found in an article from the pen of Leigh Hunt that appeared in the *Examiner* for December 1, 1816. Although it contained the briefest reference to the poem, and no criticism, it constituted, perhaps, in a few cordial lines, the first public recognition of Shelley's poetical gifts. Under the title of "Young Poets" Hunt spoke of the work of Shelley, John Hamilton Reynolds, and John Keats—"three young writers, who appear to us to promise a considerable addition of strength to the new school. Of the first who came before us, we have, it is true, yet seen only one or two specimens, and these were no sooner sent us than we unfortunately mislaid them, but we shall procure what he has published, and if the rest answer to what we have seen, we shall have no hesitation in announcing him a very striking and original thinker. His name is Percy Bysshe Shelley, and he is the author of a poetical work entitled *Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude*." More space was devoted to the two other poets, and specimens of their work were quoted.

In sending a copy of this little book to Southey, Shelley recalled the pleasure that he had derived from the conversation and the kindness he had received from the Lake poet. He pleaded as his excuse for

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having neglected to write as he had promised from Ireland the disappointment of some youthful hopes and subsequent misfortunes of a heavier nature

As soon as the Court of Chancery had decided the questions arising under Sir Bysshe's will Shelley made preparations for a second visit to the Continent. He had spent some days in London lodgings at Marchmont Street and just before embarking for France he wrote on May 3rd from Dover to William Godwin to inform him of the state of his concerns. After detailing certain matters concerning money he spoke of his motives in leaving England and adding a generous expression of regard for Godwin said

Continually detained in a situation where what I esteem a prejudice does not permit me to live on equal terms with my fellow beings I resolved to commit myself to a decided step. Therefore I take Mary to Geneva where I shall devise some plan of settlement and only leave her to return to London and exclusively devote myself to business. I leave England I know not perhaps for ever. I return alone to see no friend to do no office of friendship to engage in no thing that can soothe the sentiments of regret almost like remorse which under such circumstances every one feels who quits his native land. I respect you I think well of you better perhaps than of any other person whom England contains. you were the philosopher who first awakened and who still as a philo

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sopher to a very great degree regulates my understanding It is unfortunate for me that the part of your character which is least excellent should have been met by my convictions of what was right to do But I have been too indignant, I have been unjust to you—forgive me, burn those letters which contain the records of my violence, and believe me that, however what you erroneously call fame and honour separate us, I shall always feel towards you as the most affectionate of friends ”

Godwin had maintained his unfriendly attitude towards Shelley since Mary's elopement, but he was not only willing, but desirous, that Shelley should raise money for him at exorbitant rates on his expectations Shelley's frequent letters to him at this time, which were entirely restricted to the business of finding money for him, were written in a stiff, formal style such as one might adopt in writing to a stranger, but there is nothing in them to which exception could be taken Godwin refused to accept Shelley's plea for a reconciliation, and their correspondence continued in the same cold strain

Shelley and Mary took with them their little boy, William, and Clare Clairmont They reached Paris by May 8th, and then went over the same route that they had travelled on foot in 1814, through Troyes and as far as Neufchâtel Here another road was taken, through Dijon, Dôle, Poligny, Champagnolles,

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Les Rousses to Geneva where they put up at the Hotel de Sécheron At the end of May they moved from the hotel to a cottage—the Champagne Chalet or Champagne Monte Alègre—some two miles from Geneva on the border of the Lake and separated from the water's edge by a small garden Byron had arrived at Geneva on May 25th about ten days after Shelley having left England for the last time on April 23th He found the attentions of the British tourists so distasteful that he soon moved to the Villa Diodati near where Shelley was living The two poets met for the first time on May 27th Shelley had sent a copy of *Queen Mab* with a letter to Byron who received the book without the letter and expressed warm admiration for the opening lines of the poem

Shelley had departed from England without informing Whitton He wrote however towards the end of May to Longdill requesting him to suggest through Whitton that his father should increase his income by £500 a year Mr Whitton wrote on May 30th to inform Sir Timothy of this suggestion and said It is scarcely to be believed that a young man could be so inconsiderate Whitton who thought Shelley's departure without the least intimation very wrong told Sir Timothy he had informed Longdill that he thought the proposal would justify and in all probability would induce you to say that you would not

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mingle yourself with him in any manner, as it is most evident no liberality on your part can or will influence him to a conduct consistent with his rank in life " The two lawyers agreed that a loan of £2000, which Sir Timothy had promised Bysshe, should stand over till he returned to England Shelley probably wanted his allowance increased for the support of his two children by Harriet, but he was given to understand that he need not expect Sir Timothy would augment his allowance, so Shelley now wrote, through Longdill, with regard to the promised loan, requesting that any deeds necessary to be executed might be sent to him by a special messenger on account of the length of the journey He also said that his health was receiving great benefit from the climate Whitton, in conveying this information to Sir Timothy, remarked " I cannot learn that Mr Shelley hath or that he proposes to make any arrangement or allowance for the support or care of his children, and I do not think it desirable for you to involve yourself with securities for or from him, and the rather as the expenses will be considerable, and he may by and by think proper to make observations that would give pain to those who wished to serve him "

Whitton wrote to Longdill stating that Sir Timothy refused to send the deeds to Switzerland for execution, and that he declined to receive from Shelley any

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security or to enter into any pecuniary account during his absence. He added that Sir Timothy had expected his son would have made out of his present means a suitable provision for the support of his children and not have quitted the country as he hath been informed without making any such provision.¹

On August 16th Whitton again wrote to Sir Timothy enclosing a copy of a letter which he had received from Shelley. The letter is not forthcoming but in sending the copy Whitton wrote regarding it. The laboured civility and pretence of return on account of the £400 is too apparent when you recollect the contents of my letter to you. This amount was the half yearly instalment of Shelley's allowance which no doubt he thought might be suspended if he delayed his return. On August 29th Shelley, Mary Clare and William departed from Geneva and arrived at Versailles on September 2nd. After visiting the Palace and gardens they made their way without touching Paris to Havre and from thence they crossed to Portsmouth reaching that place on September 7th. Here they parted Shelley going to London and afterwards to Marlow on a visit to Peacock while Mary Clare, William and the Swiss nurse Elise went to Bath. On September 16th Whitton

¹ Mary wrote in her diary on August 2nd two days before Shelley's twenty-fourth birthday that he received on that date a letter from Longdill requiring his return to England. This put us in very bad spirits.

Shelley in England

announced to Sir Timothy Shelley's return, saying that he had been in town for a few days

On September 24, 1816, in consideration of the Transfer by Richard Whitton into the name of the poet of £3500 3 per cent Consolidated Bank Annuities, Shelley mortgaged to Richard Whitton his reversionary interests in the estates comprised in the Settlements of 1782 and 1791. Richard Whitton was a son of William Whitton, and his name was inserted in such mortgage as Trustee for Sir Timothy, to whom the sum of stock in fact belonged. The Transfer of this stock appears to have been substituted for the suggested loan of £2000. Shelley at this date (Sep 24) was much pressed for money, and it would seem that Whitton advanced him £1700 pending the sale of the stock. In granting the loan, Sir Timothy made an indispensable condition that Shelley should pay all his debts. This arrangement therefore rendered it impossible for him to supply Godwin with a sum of £300 which he had promised him, but he sent, as he said, "within a few pounds, the wrecks of my late negotiation with my father"¹

On the same day (Sep 24) Shelley made a will whereby he bequeathed to his trustees, Lord Byron and Thomas Love Peacock, a sum of £6000 upon trust that they should, during the life of his wife, Harriet Shelley, pay

¹ Shelley to Godwin, Bath, October 2, 1816

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the same to Harriet to the intent that the same might be for her separate use independently of any husband with whom she might intermarry after his decease He bequeathed to his executors Lord Byron and Thomas Love Peacock £5000 in trust for his son Charles Bysshe Shelley to vest and to be paid on his attaining the age of twenty one He bequeathed to his trustees £5000 in trust for his daughter Fanny Shelley to vest and be paid on her attaining twenty one He bequeathed to Mary Jane Clairmont (sister in law of his residuary legatee) £6000 and he also bequeathed unto his trustees the sum of £6000 upon trust to invest the same in the purchase of an annuity for the life of the said Mary Jane Clairmont and the life of such other person as the said Mary Jane Clairmont should name (if she should be pleased to name one) and to pay the said annuity to the said Mary Jane Clairmont during her life and after her death to pay the said annuity in case the same should not have run out to such person as the said Mary Jane Clairmont should by her will appoint To Thomas Jefferson Hogg of the Inner Temple he bequeathed £2000 and a similar sum to Lord Byron To T L Peacock he gave £500 and to his trustees he bequeathed £2000 upon trust to invest the same in the purchase of an annuity for the life of the said T L Peacock and the life of such other person

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as he should name (if he should be pleased to name one), upon trust for the exclusive benefit of the said Thomas Love Peacock in the like manner before directed as to the before-mentioned annuity and for his appointees after his death The residue of his real and personal estate he devised and bequeathed unto Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, of Skinner Street in the City of London, spinster He declared that the provision made for his said wife Harriet Shelley should be accepted by her in lieu and satisfaction of all dower which she might be entitled to out of his real estate He also declared that the legacies therein before given should not be paid until the said Mary W Godwin should be in possession of his real estate devised to her, and not for four years thereafter, if during such period of four years she should duly pay interest on the said legacies at the rate of 4 per cent per annum And he appointed Lord Byron and Peacock his executors

After Harriet's death, Shelley, on February 18, 1817, executed another will The sums bequeathed in trust to his executors Byron and Peacock for his children Charles Bysshe and Ianthe were increased to £6000 each, and a similar sum was bequeathed in trust for the benefit of his son William The residue of his estate was left to his wife The other bequests, including the bequests of the two sums of £6000 in favour

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of Miss Clairmont are the same as in the first will. It has been suggested in some quarters that the second sum of £6000 to Miss Clairmont was left to her by an error in drawing up the document but there does not seem to be the slightest foundation for this suggestion.

Having executed his first will Shelley rejoined Mary at Bath but shortly after his return he and Mary received a crushing blow by the death of Fanny Godwin under distressing circumstances. After Mary's departure with Shelley from the Godwin household Fanny's life had become unendurable owing to Mrs. Godwin's ungovernable temper and malicious tongue. Godwin, who loved the girl as if she had been his own daughter, was so incessantly occupied with his literary work that he was probably not able to spare her much of his time. She was consequently at Mrs. Godwin's mercy as Clare was seldom at home. Early in October Fanny had suddenly left home and had travelled through Bath and Bristol to Swansea ostensibly with the intention of visiting an aunt in Ireland. She did not stop at Bath to see the Shelleys but she wrote to Mary from Bristol a letter full of such ominous hints that Shelley in alarm immediately set out for that town. He returned however to Bath without obtaining any tidings of her and again went to Bristol on October 10th but it was not until two days later that he brought Mary

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the news of her unhappy sister's death On Fanny's arrival at the Mackworth Arms Inn, Swansea, on the night of October 9th, she had retired to rest, and she was found the next morning lying dead with a laudanum bottle beside her Shelley's grief at Fanny's death was deep and lasting He remained at Bath until December 6th, when he came up to town on a visit to Leigh Hunt at Hampstead After spending a few enjoyable days with his newly-made friend, he went to see Peacock at Mailow, where he succeeded in finding a house in which some weeks later he settled

On December 14th, Shelley went back to Bath, he had barely recovered from the shock of Fanny's death, and on the day after his return he received the following letter from Hookham, conveying the news that Harriet was dead

*T Hookham, junr, to P B Shelley*¹

OLD BOND STREET,
Dec 13, 1816

MY DEAR SIR,—It is nearly a month since I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you, and you have no doubt felt surprised that I did not reply to it sooner It was my intention to do so, but on enquiry I found the utmost difficulty in obtaining the information you desire relative to Miss Shelley and your children

¹ This letter is from Dowden's *Life of Shelley*, vol II p 67

The Death of Harriet

While I was yet endeavouring to discover Mrs Shelley's address information was brought to me that she was dead—that she had destroyed herself. You will believe that I did not credit the report. I called at the house of a friend of Mr Westbrook my doubt led to conviction. I was informed she was taken from the Serpentine river on Tuesday last.¹ Little or no information was laid before the jury which sat on the body. She was called Harriet Smith and the verdict was *found drowned*.

Your children are well and are both I believe in London.

This shocking communication must stand single and alone in the letter which I now address you. I have no inclination to fill it with subjects comparatively trifling you will judge of my feelings and excuse the brevity of this communication—Yours very truly

T. HOOKHAM JUNR

There is apparently nothing to show that Shelley had seen Harriet since his return to England but he was in touch with her during his absence abroad if not personally through his solicitor and through Peacock who had attempted to arrange her affairs. Shelley had moreover made a provision for her in his will. As Hookham's letter shows early in November Shelley had written to him asking for information of Harriet

¹ Professor Dowden states that the words omitted here have no reference to Shelley.

² The verdict in fact was Found Dead.

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and the children Hookham, however, had failed to obtain any tidings of her, as she apparently had left her father's house, and about the 9th of September, that is, two days after Shelley's return from the Continent, she had taken lodgings at 7 Elizabeth Street, Hans Place, Chelsea. On November 9th she left the lodgings never to return, and on December 10th her body was taken out of the Serpentine.

The veil that for so many years obscured the last days of Harriet Shelley has been partially lifted by the recent discovery, through the diligence of Mr Charles Withall, of the official papers relating to the coroner's inquest on her body¹. The inquest was held by John Henry Gell, the Coroner, at the house of Thomas Phillips, known by the sign of the Fox, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday, December 11, 1816, Harriet Shelley's name being given as that of Harriet Smith. This inn, which seems to have been called the Fox and Bull, formerly stood west of what is now known as Albert Gate, and was for many years the receiving house of the Royal Humane Society. There was an old wooden gate at the back, opening into Hyde Park, and it was through this gate that the bodies of persons drowned in the Serpentine were conveyed. It was said that Harriet was known to the landlord's daughter, Miss Mary Ann Phillips, and for that reason her remains were treated

¹ See Appendix for copies of the original documents

The Death of Harriet

with especial tenderness and spared the degrading burial then awarded to the suicide ¹

About September 9th Harriet accompanied by a Mr Alder had taken the second floor in the house of Mrs Jane Thomas a widow at 7 Elizabeth Street Hans Place Chelsea Harriet stated that she was married and that her husband was abroad She engaged the rooms from month to month and had been with Mrs Thomas about nine weeks on November 9th and on the Thursday preceding that date she paid her month's rent Mrs Thomas stated that Harriet appeared to be enceinte and that while she lived with her she was very gloomy Mary Jones Mrs Thomas's servant spoke of Harriet's continual lowness of spirits that she said very little and chiefly spent her time in bed that she saw nothing but what was proper in her conduct That on Saturday November 9th after having breakfasted Harriet told Mary Jones that she wished to dine early consequently the meal was prepared for her by about four o'clock that she was not however occupied with it more than ten minutes The maid observed that on going into her room at five o'clock Harriet was not there She had gone out without taking leave of anyone and was not seen again

¹ Davis *Memoirs of A night bring* 1859 I am indebted to Mr Walter H Whitear of Chiswick for this interesting reference

² In a deed among the Shelley Whutton papers dated May 1 1815 Shelley is described as of Hans Place Chelsea

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William Alder, a plumber, who lodged at the Fox public-house, stated that he knew the deceased. It was he who had accompanied her when she took the apartments at Elizabeth Street. He appears to have been in her confidence, for he knew she was about twenty-one years of age, had been married about five years, and was living apart from her husband. Alder also stated, as he was informed, that Harriet had been missing from her house upwards of a month, that at the request of her parents, after she had been absent about a week, he dragged the Serpentine and all the other ponds near thereto without any result. Alder, like other witnesses, noticed that Harriet had for some time laboured under lowness of spirits, which, he said, he "had observed for several months before," and he "conceived that something lay heavy on her mind." On hearing that a body had been found, Alder went to look at it, and recognised it as the missing woman. The body was discovered by John Levesley of 38 Dannings Alley, Bishopsgate Street Within, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, December 10th, as he was walking by the side of the Serpentine on his way to Kensington, he noticed something floating in the water, which he conceived was a human body. He therefore called to a boy on the opposite side of the water to bring over his boat, which he did after some time, to the side on

The Death of Harriet

which Levesley stood whereupon he got into the boat and found that the floating object was the dead body of a woman he had no doubt that it must have lain in the water for some days

As there were no marks of violence on the body and there was an absence of evidence how or by what means the deceased met her death a verdict was returned of Found dead in the Serpentine River

The *Times* of December 12 1816 the day after the inquest contains the following

On Tuesday [December 10th] a respectable female far advanced in pregnancy was taken out of the Serpentine River and brought home to her residence in Queen Street Brompton having been missed for nearly six weeks She had a valuable ring on her finger A want of honour in her own conduct is supposed to have led to this fatal catastrophe her husband being abroad

The reference to Harriet's condition in this statement is not borne out by the evidence given at the inquest the only allusion being that of her landlady whose words were She appeared in the family way From Alder's evidence it is clear that the family were acquainted with Harriet's whereabouts after she had left Chapel Street but it does not appear whether she had kept them informed of her address or how they became aware of it Harriet was evi

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dently known by the name of Smith at her lodgings, as she was so described at the inquest. If the Westbrooks knew of her death before the inquest, they refrained from disclosing her real name, apparently in order to conceal her identity. Harriet's death could hardly have taken place immediately after she left her lodgings, otherwise her body would scarcely have been recognisable, after being in the water for a month. Where was she living in the meantime?

In an unpublished passage contained in a letter written by Shelley to Mary after the inquest, he said that Harriet had been driven from her father's house by the persecution of her sister, who wished to secure Mr Westbrook's fortune for herself, and that Harriet, having lived with a groom of the name of Smith, had been deserted by him¹. If Shelley believed that Harriet had been living with another man, it is more than probable that he concluded that the man's name was Smith.

Perhaps the explanation of her adopting the name of Smith may be gathered from the following entries

¹ It is significant that Thornton Hunt, in his article "Shelley, by one who knew him," *Atlantic Monthly*, Feb 1863, wrote "If she left him" [meaning, I suppose, if Harriet was the first to break her union with Shelley, as she undoubtedly was, when she went off to Bath with her little girl in July 1814], "it would appear that she herself was deserted in turn by a man in a very humble grade of life, and it was in consequence of this desertion that she killed herself." Mr Swinburne in his article on Shelley in *Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature*, 1903, vol. III p. 107, refers to Harriet as "the wife who had deserted" Shelley.

The Death of Harriet

under the year 1816 in the register of burials in the parish of Paddington

Name	Abode	When Buried	Age	By whom the Ceremony performed
Benjamin Smith 1350	Mount Street St George's Hanover Square	December 11	54	J. W. Lickering Perpetual Curate
Harriett Smith 1353	Mount Street St George's Hanover Square	December 13	1	J. W. Lickering Perpetual Curate

That the second of these entries relates to Harriet Shelley there can be but little doubt. She was accustomed at times to spell her name with the double *t*¹ she was twenty one at the date of her death and Mount Street was close to her father's residence and in the neighbourhood of *The Mount* coffee house where he had made his fortune. Perhaps Benjamin Smith who is described as a shopkeeper or painter and glazier of 61 Mount Street was an old acquaintance.

¹ She was christened Harriet but Shelley in his letter to Medwin October 21 1811 wrote "The maiden name is Harriett Westbrook with two *t*'s—Harriett"

² In Johnstone's *Commercial Directory* corrected to August 31 1817 the name of Benjamin Smith does not appear. In Johnstone's *True and Correct Directory* for 1817 1818 1819 and again for 1820 1821 1822 the name of Benjamin Smith of Mount Street Shopkeeper appears but the number of the house is not there stated. Perhaps Smith's business was carried on after his death his name being retained.

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ance of the Westbrooks, and he may have received her into his family after she had left her lodgings. It is inconceivable, if the relations between Harriet and Smith had been such as Shelley believed, that she should have gone to live practically next door to her father's house. Benjamin Smith, moreover, was thirty-three years Harriet's senior, and she was not destitute.

Harriet Shelley's place of burial has not hitherto been revealed. Mr Whitton's successor, Mr Gregson, according to his diary for 1856, was unable to ascertain where she was interred, although inquiries were made of Hookham and Miss Clairmont. The following reference, however (which had evidently escaped the notice of Mr Gregson), contained in a letter, dated July 8, 1823, from Mr Powell (the solicitor to Shelley's executors) to Mr Whitton, "Mrs Shelley was buried, I understand, at Paddington," led to a search being made there recently in the name of Harriet Smith. The place of burial of a person living at Hans Place would have been at St Luke's, Chelsea, and at Mount Street, in the parish of St George, Hanover Square, in the burial-ground at the back of Mount Street. It was not unusual for persons to be buried outside their parishes, and perhaps the Westbrooks may have wished that Harriet's funeral should not take place in the burial-ground so near to their house.

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On making inquiries at Paddington Mr Charles Withall was informed that when it was proposed to convert the churchyard into a recreation ground the local authorities had a plan made showing the position of the various graves and they kept a record of such inscriptions as were decipherable on the tombstones. In this record there is no entry of Harriett Smith but there is an entry of a flat stone bearing the name HARRIETT the remainder of the inscription being entirely obliterated. The position of this grave is in the north portion of the churchyard on the east side and second from the grave in a northerly direction of a person of the name of Holloway whose gravestone is still visible. On converting the churchyard the representatives of Holloway claimed to retain the stone of his grave *in situ* the unclaimed tombstones (and Harriet's was one of these) were buried three feet below their original positions. The register of graves belonging to the church is missing.

The idea of suicide with Harriet must have been an obsession. she had contemplated it since her school days as a solution to her troubles and later she seems to have discussed it as a means of escape from the weariness of life. In a letter from Shelley to Miss Hitchener written in October 1811 when referring to the causes that led to his marriage with Harriet he said Suicide was with her a favourite theme

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Hogg also especially noticed how her mind continually ran on self-destruction. It is not surprising, then, in the circumstances in which she found herself during the early days of December 1816, that she should have taken her life. The Serpentine would have been familiar to her owing to its proximity to her lodgings at Chelsea.

Shelley went to London on the same day that the news of Harriet's death reached him, to claim his children, who were in the keeping of the Westbrooks. He wrote to Mary on the following day, saying that he had "spent a day of somewhat agonizing sensations, such as the contemplation of vice and folly and hard-heartedness, exceeding all conception, must produce Leigh Hunt has been with me all day, and his delicate attentions to me, his kind speeches of you, have sustained me against the weight of the horror of this event. It is through you that I can entertain without despair the recollections of the horrors of unutterable villany that led to this dark, dreadful death." Shelley's allusion to hard-heartedness was evidently directed to Eliza Westbrook.

Leigh Hunt, who should have been in a position to speak of the effect of Harriet's death on Shelley, said that "it was a heavy blow to him, and he never forgot it. For a time, it tore his being to pieces nor is there any doubt that, however deeply he was accus-

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tomed to reason on the nature and causes of evil and on the steps necessary to be taken for opposing it he was not without remorse for having no better exercised his judgment with regard to the degree of intellect he had allied himself with and for having given rise to a premature independence of conduct in one unequal to the task. In other words Shelley admitted that in having married Harriet he had made a grave mistake and a mistake moreover which proved to be the source of tragedy and endless misfortune.

Shelley did not regard himself as responsible for his wife's tragic end. In writing to Southey some years later who had called him to account for this tragedy he said: "I take God to witness if such a Being is now regarding both you and me and I pledge myself if we meet as perhaps you expect before Him after death to repeat the same in His presence—that you accuse me wrongfully. I am innocent of ill either done or intended. the consequences you allude to flowed in no respect from me. If you were my friend I could tell you a history that would make you open your eyes but I shall certainly never make the public my familiar confidant." ¹ Shelley had made for Harriet a provision which with the allowance from her father amounted to £400 per annum. Even if she had not

¹ Shelley to R. Southey August 20 1800

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lived with her two children at Mr Westbrook's house, this sum should have been adequate Shelley was told by Godwin in January 1817 that he had evidence of Harriet's unfaithfulness to him four months before he eloped with Mary Godwin, but one ought not to place much reliance on Godwin's testimony, as he was an interested witness Harriet had her advocates in Peacock, Hookham, and Thornton Hunt All believed that she was not unfaithful to Shelley before he eloped with Mary Godwin, and they have as much right to be heard as Godwin¹ In later years many have pleaded Harriet's cause, but none with such simple eloquence as Mr William Watson in his couplets

"A star looked down from heaven and loved a flower
Grown in earth's garden—loved it for an hour
Let eyes which trace his orbit in the spheres
Refuse not, to a ruined rosebud, tears "

¹ Trelawny in his *Records of Shelley, Byron and the Author*, 1878, vol 1 p 15, wrote "I was assured by the evidence of the few friends who knew both Shelley and his wife—Hookham, who kept the great library in Bond Street, Jefferson Hogg, Peacock, and one of the Godwins—that Harriet was perfectly innocent of all offence"

CHAPTER XVI

MARLOW

Shelley's second marriage—The Chancery case—Guardians for the children—Charles Bysshe Shelley goes to school—His death—Janthe Shelley—John Westbrook's death and will—Shelley's life at Marlow—*Laon and Cythra*—Clare Clairmont—Godwin's debts—Shelley arrested for debt—The Hermit of Marlow pamphlets—The Shelleys depart from Marlow—Christening the children—Levy taking in London

SHELLEY not only failed to obtain possession of his children but he anticipated the possibility of the Westbrooks contesting his claim for them. He wrote¹ to Mary. If they should dare to bring it before Chancery a scene of such fearful horror would be unfolded as would cover them with scorn and shame. Shelley was told by his solicitor that all pretence to detain the children would cease in the event of his marriage to Mary Godwin but the marriage was hastened by other causes.

Notwithstanding that Godwin had formerly expressed an abhorrence of marriage vows he had himself married Mary Wollstonecraft and after her death he had gone through the ceremony for a second time with Mrs. Clairmont. He did not disguise his desire

¹ Shelley to Mary D. c. 16 1816

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that his daughter Mary should marry Shelley, now that he was free, and he wished that the ceremony should take place without delay. Mary acquiesced, realising that until she was married she could not hope for, what she earnestly desired, a reconciliation with her father. Clare Clairmont stated that the question whether the marriage of Shelley should take place at once or be delayed was put before Sir Lumley Skeffington, to whom, without mentioning any names, the circumstances were explained. Sir Lumley, who advised them to marry at once, had enjoyed, at one time, notoriety as a leader of fashion, but his advice was sought, perhaps, because he was both a man of the world and a man of honour.

The marriage, therefore, was hurried on, and it took place on December 30th by licence¹ at St Mildred's Church, Bread Street, a London street which is also identified with England's other great republican poet, Milton, who was born there in 1608. The morning of the day before the ceremony was spent by Shelley and Mary at the Hunts', and the evening was passed by them, 'not unpleasantly,' at Skinner Street with the Godwins. The Godwins' hospitality to the bridal pair included breakfast before they started for the church, also dinner and supper after their return. Godwin was undoubtedly gratified by the marriage,

¹ A copy of the licence will be found in the Appendix.

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and he recorded the event in his diary with something less than even his accustomed brevity Call at Mildred w[ith] P B S M W G and M J

The following is the entry in the church register

Percy Bysshe Shelley of the Parish of Saint Mildred Bread Street London Widower and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin of the City of Bath Spinster a Minor were married in this Church by Licence with the consent of William Godwin her Father this Thirtieth Day of December in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Sixteen

By me Wm Heydon *Curate*

This Marriage was solemnized { Percy Bysshe Shelley
between us { Mary Wollstonecraft
Godwin

In the Presence of { William Godwin
M J Godwin

After the ceremony Shelley wrote to Chre who was at Bath saying that he should return to that place with Mary on January 1 1817 He told her that The Ceremony so magical was undergone this morning at St Mildred's church in the City Mrs G and G were both present and appeared to feel no little satisfaction Indeed Godwin throughout has shown the most polished and courteous attentions to me and Mary He seems to think no kindness too great in compensation for what has passed I confess I am not entirely

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deceived by this, though I cannot make my vanity wholly insensible to certain attentions paid in a manner studiously flattering Mrs G presents herself to me in her real attributes of affectation, prejudice, and heartless pride Towards her, I confess I never feel an emotion of anything but antipathy Her sweet daughter [that is, Clare] is very dear to me ”

Shelley had now made repeated demands to the Westbrooks for his children, without avail The result of these applications was that the Westbrooks at once took steps to make the children wards of Court As a preliminary step, on January 2, 1817, John Westbrook executed a settlement of £2000 four per cent annuities in favour of Harriet's children, Eliza Ianthe and Charles Bysshe The parties to the settlement were John Westbrook of the first part, the infant children of the second part, and Elizabeth Westbrook and John Higham of Grosvenor Street of the third part

On January 10th the infants, by John Westbrook (their next friend), filed a Bill in Chancery against Elizabeth Westbrook and John Higham (the trustees of the settlement), Percy Bysshe Shelley (their father), Sir Timothy Shelley (their paternal grandfather), and John Westbrook (their maternal grandfather), praying that the Court might appoint John Westbrook and Eliza Westbrook, or some other proper

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persons to act as their guardians and that their father might be restrained from taking possession of their persons¹

Mr Whitton conveyed this information to Sir Timothy in a letter dated January 17 1817 in which he wrote

I had wished to have spared you all consideration of the concerns of Mr P B Shelley but as Mr Westbrook hath filed a Bill against him to restrain him from taking the custody of the children and that a guardian may be appointed to them on the ground of Mr P B Shelley's tenets I do not think myself justified in withholding that information as the subject will be heard on Tuesday morning in his Lordship's private room in the hope that the ground of the application may not be made publick To support this application the publication of *Queen Mab* and a printed letter addressed to Lord Ellenborough in justification of Daniel Isaac Eaton who was lately convicted of publishing blasphemous works deriding the Christian religion are produced They have also

¹ Among the Shelley Whitton papers there are the following documents relating to the Shelley and Westbrook case Public Record copies of the Bill of Complaint (Jan 8 1817) Answer of P B Shelley (Jan 18 1817) Answer of John Westbrook (Jan 18 1817) Master's Report (April 8 1818) Second affidavit of Elizabeth Westbrook (Jan 13 1817) Affidavit of P W Longdill (May 24 1817) also contemporary office copies of Elizabeth Westbrook's affidavit (Jan 10 1817) and affidavit of John Westbrook and Mr Mophett (Feb 24 1818) Order for messenger to bring Shelley's infant son into court (March 1815) Copy order directing Sir Timothy out of the annual sum of £1000 payable by him to his son to pay £100 per annum to Mr Hume and also certain arrears due to him (April 19 1817)

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exhibited several letters written to the late Mrs Shelley—all tending to show his, Mr P B Shelley's, total unfitness for the care he seeks. These documents are so introduced as not to put them before the publick, but whether their tendency shall be preserved in the breast of the few who are professionally concerned I know not. I have endeavoured to awaken Mr Shelley through Mr Longdill to the perils of his present conduct for I understand it is intended that he should oppose the application of Mr Westbrook, which will necessarily lead to an exposure of his unworthy thoughts and actions, and I know not what a Court of Justice may be induced to the author of so much unjustifiable matter as is stated throughout the pages of his books. What effect remonstrances or rather the observations I have made will have I know not, but most certain am I that the Lord Chancellor will not allow him to have the care of or communication with his own children. He says that it is merely from a feeling of resentment that this measure is taken, and that Mr Westbrook and his daughter are equally unfit with himself to have the care of infants from the turpitude of their own conduct. I think that Miss Westbrook is unworthy and Mr Westbrook is unequal to the care whatever his will may be. In these circumstances a stranger must be resorted to, and I can easily conceive that the Lord Chancellor will look to you as the superintending protector of these little unoffending creatures. Can you be in town, or will you furnish me with your sentiments? Mr Westbrook has settled £2000 £4 p c on the children in order to bring them within the protection of the Court. Any sum, however small, would have been sufficient."

Marlow

Whitton's statement covers the chief points in the Bill of Complaint. The Bill relates however that while Harriet was expecting the birth of her son Charles

Shelley became acquainted with a Mr Godwin the author of a work called *Political Justice* and with Mary his daughter and that the said Percy Bysshe Shelley about three years ago deserted his said wife and unlawfully cohabited with the said Mary Godwin and that Harriet thereupon returned with Inthe to her father's house where she afterwards gave birth to Charles Bysshe and that the children had since continued and were then in the custody of John Westbrook and his daughter Eliza and that since Harriet was deserted by her husband until a short time previously to the time of her death she lived with the said John Westbrook her father and that in the month of December she died. It also stated that Shelley had lived since he deserted his wife with the said Mary Godwin and is now unlawfully cohabiting with her and has had several illegitimate children by her. That Sir Timothy Shelley did in the year 1815 concur with the said Percy Bysshe Shelley in making a settlement of certain estates whereby the said Percy Bysshe Shelley became and was then entitled to a yearly charge or annuity of £1000 subject to the payment thereout of the yearly sum of £200 to Harriet and that Sir Timothy had contracted to make some

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provision for the children, who, while they lived with Mr Westbrook, were supported partly by him and partly by their mother. That since the death of Harriet, Shelley had demanded the children, and should they be delivered up to him he intended to educate them as he thought proper.

Eliza Westbrook in her first affidavit (dated January 10, 1817) swore that she was well acquainted with the handwriting of Percy Bysshe Shelley, having seen him frequently write, and she identified certain specified letters¹ as being in Shelley's handwriting and addressed to her sister Harriet, his late wife; and she stated that the female mentioned in the letters under the designation of "Mary" was Mary Godwin, with whom Shelley in the lifetime of his wife and about the middle of the year 1814 took to cohabit with him, and had ever since continued to cohabit, and still did cohabit, with him. Eliza also swore that another specified letter was in the handwriting of Shelley, and was addressed by him to the defendant, Eliza Westbrook, after the decease of her sister, the late wife of the defendant, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and that the person referred to in this letter as "the Lady whose union with the said defendant this Deponent might excusably

¹ These letters, nine in number, have unfortunately disappeared. It is not the practice of the courts to file exhibits, consequently copies of them are not to be found at the Record Office. The originals would have remained with the Westbrooks' solicitors.

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regard as the cause of her sister's ruin was also the said Mary Godwin. She also swore that the copy of *Queen Mab* with the subjoined notes and *A Letter to Lord Ellenborough* were written and published by Shelley she having frequently seen the manuscript of such respective books in the handwriting of the said defendant and having repeatedly seen him engaged in writing the same and that these books then produced were presented by the defendant to his late wife and that since her death she had received several applications from the said defendant Percy Bysshe Shelley and from Mr Leigh Hunt on his behalf demanding the infant plaintiffs to be delivered to the said defendant Percy Bysshe Shelley.

In Eliza Westbrook's second affidavit (dated January 13 1817) she swore that Shelley had married Harriet in August 1811 and that after the birth of Eliza Ianthe and while Harriet was pregnant with Charles Bysshe Shelley deserted his wife and as she [Eliza] hath been informed and verily believes unlawfully cohabited with Mary Godwin. That there upon the said Harriet had returned to the house of her father John Westbrook with Eliza Ianthe where soon afterwards she gave birth to Charles Bysshe. That the children continued and were at the date of the affidavit in the care and protection of John Westbrook. That Harriet had remained at the house of

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her father and in his protection from the time of her desertion "until a short time previously to her death and that in the month of December last she died" She also swore that while the children lived at their grandfather's they were partly supported by their mother and partly by Mr Westbrook, who, in order to make some provision for them, had transferred the sum of £2000 four per cent bank annuities into the names of her, the said Eliza Westbrook, and of John Higham, upon the trusts contained in the said indenture of January 2, 1817 In the sworn answer (dated January 8, 1817) of Eliza Westbrook and John Higham they said that they were ready and willing to transfer the stock into court In John Westbrook's sworn answer he admitted that he had transferred the above-named sum into the names of Eliza Westbrook and John Higham, that he claimed the interest in the said bank annuities by virtue of the trusts of the said indenture, and denied any unlawful combination and confederacy with the complainants in the Bill of Complaint

Shelley's sworn answer is dated January 18, 1817 He stated that after the birth of Eliza Ianthe Shelley he and Harriet "agreed, in consequence of certain differences between them, to live separate and apart from each other," but he denied that he deserted his late wife "otherwise than by separating from her as

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aforesaid He admitted that after the separation Harriet returned to her father's house with Eliza Ianthe Shelley and that Charles Bysshe Shelley was afterwards born as stated in the Bill of Complaint that at Harriet's urgent entreaty he permitted the children to reside with her under her management and protection after her separation although he was very anxious from his affection for his children to have them under his care and management during his said wife's life but that he forbore so to do in compliance with the wishes of his wife and on account of their tender age intending nevertheless to have them under his own care and to provide for their education himself as soon as they should be of a proper age or in case of the death of his said wife never having in any manner abandoned or deserted them or had any intention of so doing That if the children were then in the care of Eliza and John Westbrook they were so against his consent and that they had been clandestinely placed in some place unknown to him without his being able to find them or have access to them and that since the death of his wife he had frequently applied to the said Elizabeth and John Westbrook and requested to have his children delivered up to him and that they refused to deliver them up or to inform him where they were He denied that he was unlawfully cohabiting with Mary Godwin

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whom he had married since Harriet's death, and he denied that Sir Timothy Shelley in the year 1815 concurred with him in making a settlement to the purport and effect in the said Bill of Complaint That up to the month of June 1815 he had been in receipt from his father of an allowance of £200 per annum only, and that, in consequence, he had become indebted to certain persons in large sums of money amounting altogether to upwards of £5000, and that being pressed for payment and being totally unable to pay the sum he had applied to Sir Timothy, who by arrangement with him had advanced in June 1815 a considerable sum of money towards the payment of his debts and had secured to him an annuity of £1000 during the joint lives of himself and his father, by way of rent charges out of certain estates belonging to Sir Timothy That although the children may have been supported partly by their mother and partly by John Westbrook, he (Shelley) had, on his father assisting him with money and increasing his allowance to £1000 a year, 'immediately' written to Sir Timothy and requested him to give directions to his bankers to pay to the order of the said Harriet Shelley the annual sum of £200 in quarterly payments out of his allowance, which was accordingly done that the first instalment had been paid in June 1815, and that in the same month of June 1815, he had sent Harriet

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the full sum of £200 with which to discharge her debts That this allowance to his wife was regularly paid to Harriet to the time of her death That if he got possession of the children he should educate them as he thought proper which he intended to do virtuously and properly and to provide for their support and maintenance in a manner suitable to their birth and prospects in the world and to the best of his judgment and ability that he humbly submitted and insisted that being their father he was the natural guardian of his children and that it was his duty to provide for their maintenance and education That in order to make provision for the children sufficient to enable the said John Westbrook to contest his just right as the father and natural guardian of the children but not further and as he believed for no other purpose the said John Westbrook might have transferred the sum of £2000 bank annuities to Eliza Westbrook John Higham and another mentioned in the Bill of Complaint for the benefit of such children that his children were of such tender age that they could not from any *reasonable ground of objection on their part* be desirous that they should not be placed in his custody not being of sufficient age as he submitted and insisted to judge for themselves either as to that or any other circumstances that could affect their future prospects or welfare in life And he humbly submitted and

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insisted that he was exclusively entitled to their custody and care, and that he ought not to be deprived thereof or to have his just rights as their father and natural guardian taken from him or abridged, and that they ought to be delivered up to him ”

SIR Samuel Romilly, one of the leading members of the Chancery bar, was engaged for the Westbrooks Charles Wetherell was Shelley's leading counsel, and he was supported by Basil Montagu and Mr Bell, none of whom, unfortunately for Shelley, were so skilled as Romilly for eloquence and experience Wetherell, who subsequently defended successfully James Watson in a high-treason case, was knighted some years later Montagu was the learned editor of Bacon and the friend of Godwin and Charles Lamb, but he was no match for Romilly

Reporters were not admitted to the court, but a short account of the proceedings appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, probably from hearsay

Mr Wetherell's brief, which was prepared by Longdill, contains the following observations on the Bill of Complaint¹ Little, it was admitted, could be said in defence of *Queen Mab*, but that it was written and printed by the author when he was only nine-

¹ The brief, in the possession of Mr H Buxton Forman, C B, was quoted from at length in the *Life of Shelley* by Professor Dowden, of whose account of the Chancery proceedings I have ventured to make liberal use

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teen and only distributed to personal friends twenty copies it appears had got abroad The copy referred to by Miss Westbrook was one that Shelley had given confidentially to his late wife He had not been able to obtain a copy of the *Letter to Lord Ellenborough* as only a few copies were printed and none ever circulated publicly Notwithstanding Shelley's violent philippics against the despotism of marriage he had married twice before he was twenty five and was no sooner liberated from the despotic chains which he speaks of with so much horror and contempt than he forges a new set and becomes a willing victim of this horrid despotism It was hoped that a consideration of the difference between his speculative opinions and his actions would induce the Lord Chancellor not to think very seriously of this boyish and silly but entirely unjustifiable publication of *Queen Mab* There appeared to be no case in which the Chancellor had exercised his right of taking the children from the care of their father solely on account of his religious opinions and as Shelley had married Miss Godwin the objection of his connection with her was at an end No danger at present could be apprehended as to the effects of the father's religious opinions Shelley was tenant in tail to the Shelley estates to the value probably of £8000 besides having not very remote prospects of a still larger

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inheritance If the children were taken from his care it might effect an estrangement of all parental affection on the one hand and filial piety on the other, and it was "feared that he might be led to look on the children which he might have by his present wife (one of whom was born during the life of the late Mrs Shelley) as the sole objects of his affection, as well as of his pecuniary consideration" It was presumed that the petition of the Westbrooks for the custody of the children would not be granted, as Mr Westbrook formerly kept a coffee-house There were even greater objections to Miss Westbrook, who was described as "illiterate and vulgar," and it was by her "advice and active concurrence, and it may be said by her *management*, that Mr Shelley when at the age of nineteen ran away with Miss Westbrook, then of the age of seventeen, and married her in Scotland Miss Westbrook was then nearly thirty, and if she had acted as she ought to have done as the guardian and friend of her younger sister, all this misery and disgrace to both families would have been avoided "

The case was heard on Friday, January 24, 1817, before Lord Chancellor Eldon, who declared that he would give his decision on another day Subsequently an application was made to him to deliver his judgment in his private room, and this he arranged to do

While the decision was still in the balance, Shelley

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wrote to Mary on January 30th in a depressed mood

I have little doubt in my own mind but that they will succeed in the criminal part of the business—I mean that some such punishment as imprisonment and fine will be awarded me by a jury

The Chancellor gave his judgment in writing on March 17 1817 He stated that there was nothing in evidence before him to authorise him in thinking that Shelley had changed before he arrived at the age of twenty five the principles he avowed at nineteen that he thought there was ample evidence in the papers and the conduct that no such change had taken place That this was a case in which as the matter appeared to him the father's principles could not be misunderstood in which his conduct which he (the Chancellor) could not but consider as highly immoral had been established in proof and established as the effect of those principles conduct nevertheless which he represented to himself and others not as conduct to be considered as immoral but to be recommended and observed in practice and as worthy of approbation He considered it therefore as a case in which the father had demonstrated that he must and did deem it to be a matter of duty which his duties imposed upon him to recommend to those whose opinions and habits he might take upon himself to form that conduct in some of the most important relations of life

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as moral and virtuous, which the law called upon him (the Chancellor) to consider as immoral and vicious—conduct which the law animadverted upon as inconsistent with the duties of persons in such relations of life, and which it considered as injuriously affecting both the interests of such persons and those of the community.

That he could not therefore think that he would be justified in delivering over the children for their education exclusively to what was called the care to which Mr Shelley wished it to be intrusted That much had been said upon the fact that the children were of tender years That in what degree and to what extent the Court would interfere in that case against parental authority could not be finally determined till after the Master's report That in the meantime he restrained the father and his agents from taking possession of the persons of the infants or intermeddling with them till further order, and he referred it to the Master to inquire what would be a proper plan for the maintenance and education of the infants and also to inquire with whom and whose care the infants should remain during their minority or until further order

Shelley had lost his case, and it now remained for him and for the Westbrooks to nominate guardians for the care and education of the children

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On August 1st the following proposals were laid before the Master in Chancery with regard to their education and for the appointment of a proper person under whose care they should be placed Shelley as defendant nominated his solicitor P W Longdill and his wife for that position and the plaintiffs proposed that the children should be placed in the family of the Rev John Kendall who was the Master of Lord Leicester's Hospital at Warwick and Vicar of Budbrooke The children as a matter of fact at the time of Harriet Shelley's death were under the care of this Mr Kendall The Master certified that as the children would have a better chance of receiving such an education as would contribute to their future welfare and happiness in Mr Kendall's family than if they were brought up according to the proposal under the directions of their father he approved the proposal laid before him on behalf of the plaintiffs

Mary Shelley in writing to Mrs Leigh Hunt on August 16th says Our sensations of indignation have been a little excited this morning by the decision of the Master of Chancery He says the children are to go to this old clergyman in Warwickshire who is to stand instead of a parent An old fellow whom no one knows and [who] never saw the children This is somewhat beyond credibility did we not see it in black and white Longdill is very angry that his

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proposition is rejected, and means to appeal from the Master to the Lord Chancellor " Apparently Longdill made an appeal, for if he did not himself secure the custody of the children, it was decided that they should be removed from the care of Mr Kendall

Mr Whitton wrote to Sir Timothy, on November 24th, to inform him that the Chancellor had refused to appoint either Mr Longdill or Mr Kendall as guardian of the children The question of the custody of the children, however, was not settled till some months later The Master in his report, dated April 28, 1818, stated that Mr Westbrook had named the Rev Jacob Cheesborough of Ulcombe, Kent, and his wife as suitable guardians, but the Master approved of the persons nominated by Shelley, namely Thomas Hume of Brent End Lodge, Hanwell, Doctor in Medicine, and Caroline his wife, "with whom and under whose care the infants shall remain during their minorities or until further Order of the Court "

Dr Hume and Mr Cheesborough both submitted proposals and plans for the education of the children to the Master, who gave his approval to Dr and Mrs Hume's scheme¹ Dr Hume proposed that the boy, who was then about three, should at the age of seven

¹ The following are the chief points of Dr Hume's scheme from the Master's Report

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be placed at a good school to be instructed in the rudiments of the classics in ancient and modern history and be prepared for one of the large or public schools whither he should be sent at a proper age if circumstances permitted to one of the universities But with respect to placing him at the university or by anticipation pointing out any particular profession or mode of life for the child Dr Hume considered it would be premature In the choice of schools Dr and Mrs Hume would prefer one under the superintendence of an orthodox clergyman of the Church of England but he did not consider the circumstance of the head master being a clergyman positively essential if there were other points of high recommendation in favour of an establishment

With respect to the girl then of the age of about five it was suggested that she should be educated at home under the immediate eye of Mrs Hume who would herself instruct her in history geography and literature in general The accomplishments of drawing painting music singing and dancing should receive all the attention they deserve when the child displayed a capacity of receiving the necessary instructions and the more homely employments of fancy work and sewing should not be neglected domestic economy too should receive its share of attention In short Dr and Mrs Hume feeling that a young mind

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must be continually occupied, would endeavour to keep it occupied by those things which in some way or other lead to its improvement or to general usefulness. Upon the score of dress Dr and Mrs Hume would, if necessary, be very positive on the absolute necessity of resisting and disregarding the fashions of the day, if they included, as they do in their opinion at the present day, an apparent abandonment of all feelings of feminine delicacy and decency. Habitual neatness of dress they would require on the most private occasions, and an habitual decency of dress on all occasions. As to the general reading of the girl at a more advanced age, Dr and Mrs Hume would, as far as their influence extended, keep from her perusal all books that tended to shake her faith in any of the great points of the established religion. They would discountenance the reading of novels, except, perhaps, some few unexceptionable books of that sort. They would to a certain degree encourage the reading, and indeed the studying of some of our best poets, but with respect to Pope and some others Dr Hume would take care that she was furnished with selections only. Of Shakespeare Dr Hume understands an edition purified from its grossness has been published, and this edition he would put into her hand. He believes that an edition of Hume's *History of England* has lately been published in which his insidious attacks on religion are omitted,

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and with this edition Dr Hume would take care she was provided

To the morals of the children Dr and Mrs Hume would pay particular attention and would make instruction and discipline go hand in hand They would endeavour strongly to impress on the children notions of modesty and self-diffidence and to repress every feeling of vanity and self sufficiency They would endeavour to inculcate in them high notions of the value of a character for truth and personal honour and a thorough detestation of affectation deceitfulness and falsehood Dr and Mrs Hume conceived it was the duty of a parent and guardian among other things in not countenancing—and indeed in not tolerating—any irreverent allusions in matters of religion On the subject of religion they would bring up the children in the faith and tenets of the Church of England they would deem it an imperative duty to inculcate on them solemn serious and orthodox notions of religion but at the same time they would be cautious not prematurely to lead their unripe minds to that momentous subject To a morning and evening prayer and thanksgiving and to grace before and after meals they would regularly accustom the children and would take occasion to inculcate on them general religious feeling without bringing to their notice controversial points that might excite doubts

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which they would be unable to solve What is clearly revealed they would teach them fervently to embrace A regular attendance at Divine Service on Sundays Dr and Mrs Hume would (when the children arrive at a proper age) consider an indispensable duty

With respect to the intercourse to be permitted between Mr Shelley and his children, the Lord Chancellor having intimated that he should suspend his judgment as to how far and in what degree he would in this case interfere, Dr and Mrs Hume would feel it their bounden duty implicitly to obey the order and directions of the Lord Chancellor with respect to the intercourse and interference of Mr Shelley with the children, whatever that order and these directions might be

It is not surprising that such a rule of perfection should have proved irresistible to the Master in Chancery But Dr and Mrs Hume were evidently so conscious of the responsibility that they were prepared to undertake, or so very eager to obtain the guardianship of the children, that they carefully left no point in their education unconsidered Their scheme embraced much that was calculated to turn out a couple of young pigs It would be interesting to know what Shelley thought of this plan, if he ever saw it, for the education and upbringing of his children Fortunately this worthy couple were

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not given many years to apply to the children their system

The children remained with Dr Hume until they were removed from his care by an order of the Court of Chancery dated January 22 1822 and placed in the custody of the Rev James Williams and Elizabeth his wife of Chelsfield near Fooks Cray in Kent Their nomination was made on the recommendation of the Westbrooks whose solicitors Messrs Dease Dendy & Morphett wrote on January 2 1822 to Mr Whitton saying that Sir John Lubbock and Mr Alderman Atkins had seats in Mr Williams neighbourhood and were well acquainted with him Sir Timothy approved of the situation at Chelsfield for the Poor Little Innocents under so respectable recommendations as well as the sacred obligation Sir J W Lubbock and Mr Richard Williams offer from the usage of the Court of Chancery ¹

With the death of Shelley his allowance for the maintenance of the children ceased Mr John A Powell the solicitor for Shelley's executors furnished Mr Whitton on November 15 1822 with copies of certificates to prove the poet's marriage with Harriet Westbrook in Scotland and London and the birth of their son and he added that he presumed the sum usually allowed for the children's maintenance and

¹ Sir Timothy Shelley to William Whitton Feb 3 1822

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education had been stopped until the legitimacy of the son had been proved. Whitton wrote to Powell, on March 10, 1823, stating that Sir Timothy agreed to pay the next quarterly allowance, but that he declined to give any pledge or assurance that he would continue his payments for the children, as any such payment might be unnecessary if the legacies given to the children by their father should be raised for their benefit.

The difficulty of providing for the children was surmounted by an order of the Court of Chancery (dated July 21, 1823) appointing Sir Timothy Shelley guardian of his grandson Charles Bysshe Shelley, and Mr Westbrook and his daughter, Mrs Faithing Beauchamp (formerly Eliza Westbrook), guardians of Eliza Ianthe Shelley.

Sir Timothy put little Charles to school with the Rev Alexander Greenlaw, D C L,¹ of Zion House Academy, Brentford, where Shelley received his first schooling. Mr Whitton wrote from his office to Sir Timothy about the boy on August 8, 1823: "Charles is well engaged at a Mutton Chop in my front room. Mr Williams [his custodian] brought him here this morning and I paid him £50 for his quarter and half quarter and for his

¹ In Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* he is described as "Rev Alexander Greenlaw, son of John, of Elgin, co. Moray, Scot. Gent., St. Alban Hall, Matric. 8 July 1790, aged 25, B A, 1796, M A, 1801, B C L and D C L, 1804, died at Blackheath, 1829."

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Journey I intend to take him home with me in the afternoon and put him into the hands of Mrs Whitton so that he may be properly clothed and all necessary articles be prepared for his going to school on Monday Charles however was unwell and the Whittons detained him for a few days when Mrs Whitton took him to school herself and saw Dr Greenlaw who promised to give him his particular attention When Whitton's daughter saw the boy some days later he told her that he was happy It is to be hoped that Charles had a better time at the school than his father for he was a delicate child There is a reference to him in a letter of Whitton's to Sir Timothy on October 27, 1823 in which he says that his wife had brought Charles to Stockwell on Saturday that he returned this morning apparently to school and he had a bad cold Three years later in June 1826 we read in Whitton's correspondence that the boy was lying ill at Field Place and was being looked after by his grandmother and aunts and that a physician had been called in As a matter of fact the child was suffering from consumption Whitton wrote to Peacock about the boy's health and enclosed a doctor's report he does not mention the nature of his complaint but its gravity was apparent as he says he fears it puts a complete negative to Mrs Shelley's hope of raising an annuity upon her expectant interest in the Estates incumbered as they have

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been " The condition of the boy grew rapidly worse his grandfather, who was undoubtedly fond of him, wrote on September 11th from Field Place to Whitton " Last evening the medical attendant doubted if poor little Charles could survive an hour, but not all night with attention and care he still exists, it cannot be for long, nor does he suffer by pain, and the great consolation was, he talked of getting downstairs and be better The next time I write in all human probability that he is called to another, and, I trust, a better world " On September 14th, Whitton wrote to Peacock to say that he had just received a letter from Sir Timothy with the news of " the death of poor dear little Charles without a struggle Will you please to acquaint Mrs Shelley of this event " Mr Westbrook was also informed of the fact through his solicitor

In the Register at Warnham, Sussex, is the following entry among the burials

1826 Sep 16 Charles Bysshe, son of late Percy Bysshe and Harriet Shelley age 11 years

EVAN EDWARDS, *Vicar*

From this it appears that the boy was buried by Mr Edwards, who had taught his father the elements of Latin in 1798

Mrs Beauchamp proved a kind guardian to her niece Ianthe, who married, on September 27, 1837,

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Mr Edward Jeffries Esdaile by whom she had two sons Charles and William The latter became a clergyman and died in 1915 he recalled with gratitude in later years his early impressions of Mrs Beauchamp and her kindness to his mother He remembered her as a handsome grand old lady with dark front of hair piercing dark eyes and with a kind manner to children but of whom we were somewhat afraid Her carriage old fashioned large chariot spot dog large horses man servant lady companion formed a whole which made a deep impression on my childish memory ¹

The name of Eliza Westbrook's husband was originally Farthing and he was a clerk in a London bank when an old lady named Beauchamp fell in love with him and left him all her property on condition that he should change his name to Beauchamp

Mrs Beauchamp subsequently inherited the property of her father John Westbrook who died in 1835 at Walford House Mr Beauchamp's residence In his will (proved May 22 1835 by Robert Farthing Beauchamp and John Squire the surviving executors) he is described merely as of Chapel Street Grosvenor Square but in the Probate Act as formerly of Mount

¹ These reminiscences of the Rev William Esdaile were given by Professor Dowden in his *Life of Shelley* vol 1 p 14

² Dowden's *Life of Shelley* vol 1 p 14

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Coffee-house, Grosvenor Square, afterwards of Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square, but late of Walford House, near Taunton, in the County of Somerset. He bequeathed the whole of his residuary estate to his executors upon trust for his daughter and only surviving child Elizabeth for life, and then to her children. The personal estate was sworn under £60,000.¹

Mrs Ianthe Esdaile, as stated on an earlier page, died in June 1876.

For the sake of continuity we have followed the fortunes of Shelley's children by Harriet, but we will now return to his doings at the beginning of the year 1817. On February 14th he took a place, afterwards known as Albion House, in West Street, Great Marlow, from the preceding December 21st, on a lease for twenty-one years. The house, or houses, of which there were

¹ John Westbrook is described as of the Parish of St Mary, Lambeth, vintner, in the Bond into which he entered on July 15, 1780, with the Bishop of London, for his marriage with Ann Elliott of the Parish of St George, Hanover Square, Spinster. In the allegation bearing the same date as above, Westbrook is described as a bachelor aged twenty nine years, and Miss Elliott as twenty-three. The marriage was solemnized on July 20, 1780. The Mount Coffee house where Westbrook made his money was at No 78 Lower Grosvenor Street, a few doors from New Bond Street. The house, which still appears to be the old building, has been renumbered 80. It is now a private residence in the occupation of Dr Cowper. Peter Cunningham tells us that there was a famous coffee-house in Mount Street known as *The Mount*, frequented by Laurence Sterne during the latter years of his life, while he was occupying lodgings at 41 Old Bond Street, where he died on March 18, 1768. Sterne addressed many of his letters from this coffee-house. The site of No 23 Chapel Street is now occupied by part of No 2 Aldford Street.

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three adjoining each other had lately been in the occupation of the governor and members of the Royal Military College and was the property of Mr Jeffrey Tylecote of Burton on Trent Besides these three houses with the gardens belonging to them Shelley had also taken a lease of a meadow of four acres adjoining The north side of this meadow was bounded by land in the occupation of Rachel Hamilton on the south by West Street and on the east by Oxford Lane Shelley remained in the house for about a year and transferred the lease on February 14 1818 to a Mr William Carter of Hackney ¹

Shelley and Mary spent much of their time during the first three weeks of February 1817 with the Hunts at Hampstead and were introduced to their interesting circle of acquaintances and friends Mary's diary tells of Leigh Hunt's musical evenings it mentions Keats who came in several times and it records the occasion on which he brought John Hamilton Reynolds to tea so that the three Young Poets whose work had formed the subject of Hunt's recent article in the *Examiner* met together in the flesh Keats who was inclined to suspect those of gentler blood than himself did not take to Shelley and

¹ This information is derived from the deed of release which is in the possession of the author The premises are not referred to as Albion House in the deed

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Shelley did not like Reynolds Hazlitt was also a visitor of the Hunts, but Shelley's manner and voice made a bad impression on the essayist¹ It was not so, however, with Horace Smith, whose

" Wit and sense,
Virtue and human knowledge, all that might
Make this dull world a business of delight "

enabled him to thoroughly appreciate Shelley

On Sunday, February 23rd, Shelley, Mary, William, and Claire went to Marlow In the course of the following week they entered their new house, where Godwin paid them an early visit and stayed a night or two Hunt then came down with his wife, and she prolonged her stay for a few weeks

During the early days at Marlow, Mary busied herself with getting the house in order and with correcting

¹ Hazlitt in his essay "On Paradox and Commonplace," published in *Table Talk*, 1821, said "The author of 'Prometheus Unbound' has a fire in his eye, a fever in his blood a maggot in his brain, a hectic flutter in his speech, which mark out the philosophic fanatic He is sanguine complexioned, and shrill-voiced" After Shelley's death, in reviewing the *Posthumous Poems* in the *Edinburgh Review* for July 1824, he gave a not unpleasing picture of the poet He said "Mr Shelley was a remarkable man His person was a type and shadow of his genius His complexion fair, golden, freckled, seemed transparent with an inward light, and his spirit within him—

' So divinely wrought,
That you might almost say his body thought '

He reminded those who saw him of some of Ovid's fables His form, graceful and slender, drooped like a flower in the breeze But he was crushed beneath the weight of thought which he aspired to bear, and was withered in the lightning glare of a ruthless philosophy¹

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the proofs of her novel *Frankenstein* the publication of which was offered to John Murray and to Ollier and refused by both of them. It was subsequently issued by Lackington probably in January 1818. While the book was on offer to Lackington Mary gave birth on September 2nd at Marlow to a girl who was named Clara Everina after Clare Clairmont and her great aunt Everina Wollstonecraft.

Shelley's summer task was the composition of his poem *Laon and Cythna*¹ a task to which he addressed himself as he tells us in the preface with unremitting ardour and enthusiasm. The manuscript was completed by the end of September. The poem was dedicated to Mary in lines breathing love and fervour lines in which he recalled the storm and stress of his youth and voiced his hope and fears of the future. The dedication concludes with these memorable lines

If there must be no response to my cry—
If men must rise and stamp with fury blind
On his pure name who loves them —thou and I
Sweet friend ! can look from our tranquillity
Like lamps into the world's tempestuous night —
Two tranquil stars while clouds are passing by
Which wrap them from the foundering seaman's sight
That burn from year to year with unextinguished light

One rejected fragment of this dedication is preserved among the portions of the original manuscript at

After a few copies were issued under this title the poem underwent several alterations which were made by the insertion of cancelled leaves and it was subsequently published as *The Revolt of Islam*

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Avington, Hants Shelley has decorated it with a pretty drawing of trees, such as he sometimes sketched on the blank leaves of his manuscripts, but it possesses a stronger personal interest The first portion of the holograph is apparently an early draft of stanza xiii, but the lines that follow, which form a part of stanza vi, contain some cancelled lines relating undoubtedly to Harriet Grove

“She whom I found was dear but false to me,”

and to Harriet Shelley

“The other’s heart was like a heart of stone
Which crushed and withered mine”

“A voice went forth from that mis[s]hapen spirit
Which was the echo of three thousand years
And the tumultuous world stood mute to hear it
As some lone man who on a sudden hears
The music of his [fatherland]¹ home—unwonted [awe] fears

Fell on the pale oppressors of our race
[And the free leapt forth in joy]
And faith and custom and low-thoughted cares
[Fled from a thousand hearts and found no
[Of songs left that could not be]
[Aught] Like thunder-stricken dragons for a space
[Were torn] Left the deep human heart which is their
dwelling place

Nor ever found I [found] one not false to me
[Hearts] Hard hearts and cold like weights of icy stone
That crushed and withered mine [which ne’er could]
[and] She whom I found was dear but false to me
The other’s heart was like a heart of stone
Which crushed and withered mine”

¹ The words between brackets are cancelled in the MS

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Now a word from that
 side of the coin of this
 And its transition
 to the business of the world
 is a transition of the
 to the more of the
 still in the same
 that the high light is a
 and the light of the
 the same of the
 the same of the
 the same of the
 the same of the

Now you know I have
 been in the same
 the same of the
 the same of the

Marlow

The summer days seem to have slipped pleasantly away although the Shelleys were not entirely free from worries. Besides Shelley's health which had suffered and given Mary cause for anxiety there were Clare Clairmont's affairs and Godwin's pecuniary difficulties. Clare the source of many calumnies directed against Shelley was a pretty brunette full of life who with a yearning for romance was prepared for any adventure that would lift her out of the paralysing monotony of her existence with the Godwin household at Skinner Street. After her return from her first visit to the Continent with Shelley and Mary she had called on Byron who was connected with Drury Lane Theatre to ask him for an introduction to the stage. She did not become an actress but she met Byron again when she visited Geneva with the Shelleys in 1816 and she had an intrigue with him there. It is doubtful whether the Shelleys were ignorant of this intrigue but Clare remained with them when they came back to England and in January 1817 she gave birth at Bath to a daughter subsequently named Allegra. The Shelleys continued to look after Clare and the child at Marlow but the position was a painful one for Mary owing to the difficulty of accounting to the neighbours for Allegra's parentage. Byron the reputed father of the child refused to correspond with her mother and it fell to Shelley's lot to write to him

Shelley in England

So far from disowning Allegra, Byron seems to have been interested in the welfare of the child, but he behaved in a thoroughly callous manner towards Clare. When Shelley, Mary, and their children left England for the last time in 1818, Clare and Allegra went with them.

Shelley, as we have seen, received a considerable sum of money from his father, but this sum was insufficient to discharge his debts. These are said to have been partly debts incurred in his name by Harriet, but they consisted undoubtedly to a far greater extent of certain obligations that he had undertaken, with want of forethought, on behalf of Godwin. Godwin was so hopelessly involved that any endeavour to extricate him from his debts was a hopeless task. It was as hopeless as attempting to rescue a man in the toils of an octopus by trying to hack off its tentacles with a penknife. Shelley's correspondence with Godwin continued to be concerned with money matters, but it is not proposed to follow it here. It is sufficient to say that Shelley's affairs were again involved. Among his creditors was Captain Pilfold, who had evidently failed to obtain payment of a debt due to him from his nephew, and who had applied to Sir Timothy Shelley for it. The nature of the obligation does not appear, but it may have been that the Captain

Marlow

had gone surety for Shelley who was unable to meet the debt. Whitton wrote to Captain Pilfold at Nelson Hall near Cuckfield Sussex on March 12th saying that Sir Timothy Shelley had found it necessary to refer to him regarding Mr B Shelley's concerns and declined to interfere in them and he informed him that Bysshe's solicitors were Messrs Longdill & Butterfield of Gray's Inn. The next mention of this affair is to be found in Mary's letter of October 16th from Marlow to Shelley who was at London in which she writes

You say nothing of the late arrest and what may be the consequences and may they not detain you? and may you not be detained many months for Godwin must not be left unprovided? All these things make me run over the months and know not where to put my finger and say—during this year your Italian journey may commence ¹ Professor Dowden's comment on this passage that Mary Shelley's fears of an arrest were not realised however was not correct. It would appear that not only was Shelley arrested before October 16th the date of her letter but that Mary seems to have feared that he was in danger of being arrested again and cautioned him of the danger of returning to Marlow. She wrote on

¹ Shelley had gone to town on September 3rd to consult Mr William Lawrence a pupil of Abernethy with regard to his health. The physician recommended change of air and scene and Shelley was inclined towards spending the winter in Italy.

Shelley in England

October 18th "Mr Wright has called here to-day, my dearest Shelley, and wished to see you I can hardly have any doubt that his business is of the same nature as that which made him call last week You will judge, but it appears to me that an arrest on Monday will follow your arrival on Sunday My love, you ought not to come down A long long week has passed, and when at length I am allowed to expect you, I am obliged to tell you not to come "

There is evidence of Shelley's arrest, at the instance of his uncle, Captain Pilfold, in Mr Whitton's minute-book, where the following entry appears under the date of October 22nd "Attended Mr Longdill on the arrest of Mr Bysshe Shelley to Captain Pilfold and another creditor and the necessity of him raising money and his hope that Sir Timy would prevent the necessity of his selling his reversion " On the same day Whitton gave some further particulars of the arrest in a letter to Sir Timothy, in which he said that he had received "a visit some weeks since from Mr Longdill stating that a Mr Gordon of Brighton had offered Mr Shelley to purchase the Reversion of the farm in Shipley at £3000, that Mr Shelley had debts to satisfy, and that unless he could borrow some money he must sell I did not trouble you," Whitton continued, "with a communication in writing, but I told

Marlow

Mr Longdill that you would not buy and I believe would not lend. He has just called on me again and I find that he has been arrested for his debt and by a person who held a bill which he accepted for a friend and that his debts amount to about £1500 and as I suppose to a much larger amount for he and such like persons seldom estimate on more debts than what they are pressed for the payment of. I mention these circumstances because I am desired to do so but I am far from thinking it right that I should recommend you to do anything for his relief or to involve yourself with his debts. As he will sell soon should you now advance what he wants I do not see that you can protect him against himself without involving your other inoffending children. I cannot but think he should be left to find his own means. If however you think otherwise and will let me know your wishes I will endeavour to execute them. Your past exertions to support him and prevent a waste of his property must be your consolation. I understand that he was under arrest for two days by Mr Pilfold and that it has been most annoying to him as he says his character has suffered from it.

The date of Shelley's arrest is not mentioned. If he were arrested before October 16th as Mary's letter would have us believe it may have occurred between

Shelley in England

September 30th, when he went to town, and October 10th, when he returned to Marlow. On October 11th he went to London, and he came to Marlow on the following day with Godwin, and left for town with him on October 16th.

During Shelley's residence at Great Marlow he issued two pamphlets under the pseudonym of "The Hermit of Marlow." The first of these brochures was *A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote throughout the Kingdom*. Accepting the fact that the people were not properly represented by the House of Commons, he advocated, as a remedy, an extension of the franchise and the summoning of annual parliaments, and he suggested that a vote of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland should be taken to ascertain if they desired such a reform. Towards the expenses of obtaining this plebiscite Shelley was willing to contribute a sum of one hundred pounds, or a tenth part of his annual income, and he believed that others also would be found to support the work. He did not advocate universal suffrage, as he considered that the public were unprepared for it through lack of education, but he thought that none save "those who register their names as paying certain sums in direct taxes ought to send members to Parliament."

The other Marlow pamphlet was entitled *An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte*

Marlow

Here he contrasted the death of the Princess with the execution of Brandish Turner and Ludham three operatives who had been convicted of taking part in the so called Derbyshire insurrection. On November 7th the day after the Princess died these wretched men were drawn on hurdles to the place of execution where they were hanged and decapitated in public. The death of the Princess as heir to the throne was generally accepted as a national calamity whereas Shelley pointed out the real calamity was the state of England that had caused these uneducated men to commit acts of violence which though he deprecated them had been expiated by a punishment barbarous in its severity. These pamphlets constituted Shelley's final public utterances on politics and they probably both had a limited circulation that of the last it is said being restricted to a private issue of twenty copies.

Early in October 1817 Shelley and Mary had determined to quit Marlow and their chief cause for this decision was that his health had suffered during their tenancy the house so Mary complained was very damp and the books in the library were mildewed. It was necessary however to let the house before they could arrange to leave it and this Shelley managed to do according to Miss Clairmont's diary on January 25 1818.

Shelley in England

He appears to have left Marlow for London on February 7th Clare followed with William and Allegra on the 8th, and Mary departed with her baby on the following day

Before he quitted Marlow Shelley raised a sum of £2000 from William Willatts of Fore Street, Cripple-gate, to whom he undertook to pay, within three calendar months after the death of his father, Sir Timothy Shelley, a sum of £4500

In connection with this transaction Shelley signed the following letter ¹

P B Shelley to William Willatts

TO MR WILLIAM WILLATS

SIR,—You having lent me on security a sum of Money and Insured my Life the Policy of which Insurance will be void if I leave England without giving you notice so that you may increase your insurance if you think fit, I hereby promise you not to leave England without giving you sufficient previous Notice for that purpose

I am, Sir,

Your Obedt Servt ,

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

LONDON, Jan 31, 1818

Witness Wm Richardson, Clement's Inn

George Adams, Fore Street

Thos Dignam, Clerk to Wm Richardson,
Clement's Inn

¹ The signature and date only of this letter are in Shelley's handwriting

Marlow

On arriving in London the Shelleys went to lodgings at Great Russell Street Covent Garden the street in which the Lambs were then living Their days were fully occupied with leave takings and with preparations for their visit to Italy Although Shelley anticipated a lengthy sojourn abroad he hardly realised that he was taking final leave of England Mary wrote in her diary on March 9th Christening the children who were taken to St Giles in the Fields where the register records the baptisms on that date of William and Clara Everina children of Percy Bysshe Shelley Esq and Mary Wollstonecraft his wife of Great Marlow co Bucks (late of Great Russell Street) the first born January 24 1816 the second September 21 1817 also Clara Allegra reputed daughter of Rt Hon George Gordon Lord Byron Peer of no fixed residence travelling on the Continent by Clara Mary Jane Clairmont born January 17 1817 The officiating clergyman was Charles Macarthy Shelley's last days in London were spent in the society of his friends he saw Hunt Hogg Peacock Horace Smith and Keats Hogg who dined with Shelley in London on Sunday February 15th probably saw him for the last time on that occasion On the eve of the Shelleys departure March 10th Mary Lamb called to say good bye and Peacock supped with them after attending the first performance in England of Rossini's well

Shelley in England

known *Il Barbieri di Siviglia*, Godwin, Leigh Hunt, and his wife were probably also of the party. During the evening Shelley was overcome by one of his profound slumbers, and the Hunts, unwilling to arouse him, went away without bidding him farewell.

CHAPTER XVII

THE PARADISE OF EXILES

Shelley leaves England—Lyons—Allegra—Byron and Miss Clairmont—Shelley at Venice—Death of Clara—Rome—William Shelley's death—Leghorn—Shelley's *annus mirabilis*—Birth of Percy Florence Shelley—Miss Stacey—The Pisa circle—The arrival of Leigh Hunt—Shelley's death and burial—His heart—The reception of the news by Sir Timothy—Miss Hitelener's death—*Gentleman's Magazine* on Shelley—Byron and Mary—Sir Timothy's parsimony—Mary's departure from Italy

SHELLEY and his travelling companions left London early on the morning of March 11th and spending the night at Dover they crossed to Calais on the following day. Lyons was reached on Saturday March 21st where Shelley sent Byron a letter to inform him that Allegra had arrived thus far on her journey. Shelley wrote again to Byron from Milan in April inviting him to come and take charge of Allegra. Clare also wrote to him consenting to surrender the child to its father. Clare agreed notwithstanding the fact that Byron had stated he could only receive Allegra on the stipulation that her parting with the child should be final. Shelley in the meantime had heard some gossip about Byron's mode of life at Venice and he endeavoured but without avail

Shelley in England

to dissuade Clare from giving the child into its father's care. On April 28th Mary's Swiss maid, Elise, left Milan with Allegra for Venice, and remained there as her nurse. It was not until August that Shelley and Byron met again. Clare, who had received some letters about Allegra from Elise, longed to see the child, and persuaded Shelley to take her to Venice, in the hope that Byron would relent. Clare remained with some friends while Shelley went alone to call on Byron, who gave him a warm welcome, and, believing that Clare was at Padua, he consented that the child should visit her mother at that place for a week. Byron took Shelley in his gondola to the Lido, where horses were in waiting for them, and they rode along the sands talking. "Our conversation," wrote Shelley,¹ "consisted in histories of his wounded feelings, and questions as to my affairs, and great professions of friendship and regard for me. He said, that if he had been in England at the time of the Chancery affair, he would have moved heaven and earth to have prevented such a decision." This memorable ride on the Lido, "the bank of land which breaks the flow of Adria towards Venice," was afterwards immortalised by Shelley in his *Juhan and Maddalo*. Byron, who had a high regard for Shelley as a man and a poet, offered him the use of his villa

¹ In his letter to Mary, August 23, 1818

The Paradise of Exiles

at I Cappuccini near Este Mrs Shelley in her notes to her husband's poem for 1818 has described this villa as built on the site of a Capuchin convent demolished when the French suppressed religious houses it was situated on the very overhanging brow of a low hill at the foot of a range of higher ones The house was cheerful and pleasant a vine trellised walk—a pergola as it is called in Italian—led from the hall door to a summer house at the end of the garden which Shelley made his study and in which he began the *Prometheus* and here also as he mentions in a letter he wrote *Julian and Maddalo* A slight ravine with a road in its depth divided the garden from the hill on which stood the ancient castle of Este whose dark massive walls gave forth an echo and from whose ruined crevices owls and bats flitted forth at night as the crescent moon sank behind the black and heavy battlements We looked from the garden over the wide plain of Lombardy bounded to the west by the fair Apennines while to the east the horizon was lost in the misty distance After the picturesque but limited view of mountain ravine and chestnut wood at the Baths of Lucca there was something infinitely gratifying to the eye in the wide range of prospect commanded by our new abode

To this place Mary set out on August 31st but her

Shelley in England

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The Paradise of Evils

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To this place Mary set out on August 31st but her

Shelley in England

little girl, Clara, was taken ill on the journey, and when she arrived the child's condition was serious. On September 24th Shelley and Mary took Clara to Venice, but as soon as they reached that place she showed symptoms of increased weakness. A physician was summoned, but he could do nothing for the little patient, who expired shortly after, and was buried the following day on the Lido.

The Shelleys spent the winter in Naples, and in the spring of 1819 they visited Rome, but they protracted their visit too long, and at the beginning of June they were still there. The climate which was responsible for Clara's death brought on a fever which also proved fatal to little William Shelley. He was only ill for a few days, but his case was hopeless from the first. While he lingered, his father watched by his bedside for sixty hours without closing his eyes. On Monday, June 7th, at noon, the day on which Shelley and Mary had arranged to leave Rome for Leghorn, the child died, and was laid in a nameless grave in the English burial-ground at Rome, near the Porta San Paolo. William Shelley's dust rests in the same earth that covers the mortal remains of Keats. Some months later Shelley gave instructions for a monument to be placed over the child's grave, and as he was not in Rome at the time to superintend the work, the stone was placed over the body of an adult. This

The Paradise of Exiles

accident was afterwards discovered when it was desired to move the child's body and place it beside the father's ashes in the adjoining cemetery

Shelley and Mary were anxious to escape from Rome with its painful associations of the presence and loss of their only child. Their friends the Gisbornes were living at Leghorn and in order to be near them the Shelleys took for three months the Villa Valsovino a small house in the neighbourhood of the town. Here Shelley in his little glazed roof study Scythrops Tower (as he named it after Peacock's Nightmare Abbey) at the top of the house attempted by means of literary work to chase away his grief. There he wrote his tragedy *The Cenci* a task which he told Peacock had occupied him for two months and of which the first rough draft was finished on August 8th. He also completed the *Prometheus Unbound* begun at Este as far as the third act. The fourth act which was an afterthought that occurred to him at Florence was completed by the end of December. The year 1819 was Shelley's *annus mirabilis* his literary activities at Leghorn included yet another achievement namely a poem in quite another strain the delightful conversation piece of *Julian and Maddalo*. As Professor Dowden says

To have created such poems as *Prometheus* and *The Cenci* in one year is an achievement without parallel

Shelley in England

in English poetry since Shakespeare lived and wrote ”

But the Villa Valsovano was a sad place without the children and with Mary's melancholy, which followed on the death of William Her grief was alleviated by the birth of a boy on November 12th at Florence, where she, Shelley, and Claire had gone at the beginning of October Shelley, in announcing this event to his friend Leigh Hunt, wrote on November 13th “ Yesterday morning Mary brought me a little boy She suffered but two hours' pain, and is now so well that it seems a wonder that she stays in bed The babe is also quite well, and has begun to suck You may imagine that this is a great relief and a great comfort to me amongst all my misfortunes, past, present, and to come Poor Mary begins (for the first time) to look a little consoled , for we have spent, as you imagine, a miserable five months ” The child, who was named Percy Florence, succeeded his grandfather, Sir Timothy Shelley, on his death in April 1844, as third baronet

Shortly before Percy's birth, Miss Sophia Stacey, with Miss Jones, her travelling companion, arrived in Florence from Sussex Mrs Angeli informs us in her book, *Shelley and his Friends in Italy*, that Miss Stacey was the youngest daughter of Mr Flint Stacey of Sittingbourne, and, on the death of her father, she

The Paradise of Exiles

became a ward of Shelley's uncle Mr Robert Parker. During her residence with Mr Parker at Bath she said she had naturally heard much of Shelley and as Mary told Mrs Gisborne in a letter Miss Stacey was *enthousiasmee* to see him. Two days after her arrival she called at the Palazzo Marini and learnt that Shelley his wife and Miss Clairmont were staying there. Miss Stacey kept a diary from which Mrs Angeli has given in her book a charming and unexpected sidelight on Shelley's life at Florence. Miss Stacey wrote some years later. I shall never forget his personal appearance. His face was singularly engaging with strongly marked intellectuality. His eyes were however the most striking portion of his face blue and large and of a tenderness unsurpassed. In his manner there was an almost childish simplicity combined with much refinement. She tells us that Shelley kept a carriage but no horses being more humane to keep fellow creatures. She was struck by the quiet life of the poet and his wife who did not mix with their fellow countrymen at Florence. Miss Stacey seemed to take pleasure in listening to his talk on the Established Church and Radicalism on Love Liberty and Death. He spoke to her of his sisters of his youthful adventures discoursed on authors and music and desired to be remembered to his uncle Mr Parker. She also noted his studious

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habits and his devotion to books "He is always reading, and at night has a little table with pen and ink, she [Mary] the same "

Shelley showed his baby, then two days old, to Miss Stacey, and remarked that, although it could do no mischief now, it might some day or other be the conqueror of provinces And she then looked at a picture of William Shelley, and recognised the likeness to Lady Shelley, his grandmother Miss Stacey delighted Shelley with her singing, and in return for the pleasure that he derived from it he gave her the verses "I arise from dreams of thee," and afterwards wrote in her pocket-book three songs—"Good-night," "Love's Philosophy," and "Time Long Past " The poet undoubtedly admired his young friend, and, after hearing her frequently play on the harp, he wrote for her his beautiful lines, "Thou art fair, and few are fairer " He assisted her and her friend in making their preparations for leaving Florence, and went with them to look at the carriage that they had engaged to take them to Rome, the step of which being high, he gallantly lifted Miss Stacey to the ground When the day arrived for their departure, Shelley rose early in order to see them off on their journey

Sir Timothy alluded to Miss Stacey's visit and to the birth of his grandson on January 18, 1820, in a letter from Bath to Mr Whitton

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Some ladies travelling in Italy write to Bath that they met P B at Florence with an addition to his family of a Son and with Lord Byron to whom he offer d to introduce the ladies which they declin d It is not likely he will soon visit England with so many unwelcome guests to ask how he does by a gentle tap

The statement that Byron was at Florence during Miss Stacey s visit was incorrect he was as a matter of fact at Ravenna Shelley had told Miss Stacey how much he should like his friend to hear her sing and he wrote asking Byron to come but he was prevented by illness from visiting Florence

The unwelcome guests mentioned in Sir Timothy s letters were his son s creditors one of whom had that day applied for the payment of a small amount Other creditors learnt of Shelley s prolonged absence abroad and they also wrote to his father who seems to have been much annoyed by their applications with which he invariably declined to deal Sir Timothy was troubled with the gout and tried to get relief from his malady by a visit to Bath where he stayed several months and where he seems to have purchased a house He was concerning himself at this time with the education of his second son John Shelley who was now a youth of fourteen

On January 26 1820 the Shelleys left Florence but before they departed their little boy Percy Florence

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was baptized by the Rev John Harding, Rector of Corthy, Glamorganshire, according to the forms appointed by the United Church of England and Ireland for the ministration of private baptism of children in houses. A copy of the certificate of baptism was taken by Peacock, on August 15, 1822, to the Rector of St James', Westminster, and entered in the register of that church of baptisms solemnised out of England. Sir Percy Shelley, in a letter dated January 11, 1844, wrote in regard to his christening "Miss Clairmont was present at my baptism. Mr Hogg knew me when I was two years old." Mary added, in the same letter "Mr Leigh Hunt saw Percy just at the time of his father's death in Italy."

From Florence, Shelley and Mary went to Pisa, and there, in that ancient city, with its silent streets full of memories of the past, they spent on the whole a period of two years' tranquil happiness, broken by short occasional visits to Lucca and the Bagni di Pisa. Clare had obtained a situation in Florence, and her absence was a relief to Mary, who was able to indulge to some extent in her love of society. This proved no attraction to Shelley, who would not tolerate mere acquaintances, and he was prompted to say of his wife "She can't bear solitude, nor I society—the quick coupled to the dead." Much as Shelley disliked society, he was now the chief object of interest of a



CAPTAIN THOMAS MEDWIN

*After a photograph in the possession of his daughter
 N. L. D. na / II Ope*

The Paradise of Exiles

circle of sincere admirers some of whom he himself regarded highly. In the summer of 1821 Edward Ellerker Williams and Jane Williams arrived at Pisa and they soon became the intimate friends of Shelley and his wife. Williams had formerly been in the Navy but having left that branch of the service he obtained a commission in the 8th Dragoon Guards and went to India. He returned to Europe with the lady to whom he was united the Jane whose rare beauty moved Shelley to write some of his most inspired lyrics. Edward John Trelawny came to Pisa early in 1822 and was joined shortly after by Byron and Thomas Medwin Shelley's cousin and schoolfellow. Medwin was a bore with literary aspirations but he had an admiration for Shelley who though not usually long suffering where bores were concerned treated him with his accustomed kindness¹. It was otherwise with Byron whose companionship soon made Pisa intolerable to Shelley. The necessity of finding a more temperate situation for the summer months and probably some desire to escape from Byron's society led Shelley to take a house the Casa Magna situated on the seashore at Lerici in the Bay of

¹ This period of Shelley's life has been very fully recorded by Trelawny in his excellent *Recollections* *Record* and in his *Letters* edited by Mr H. Burton Forman. By Medwin in his *Life of Shelley* and Mr Forman has also recently re-edited in Williams' interesting *Diary* and in Mrs. Angela's *Shelley and his Friends in Italy*.

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Spezzia. Thither the Shelleys moved with the Williams's on April 26, 1822. It was a somewhat desolate place for Mary after Pisa, and she chafed at the solitude, but Shelley found it entirely to his liking. Early in the year Trelawny, with Captain Roberts, had superintended the building for Shelley at Genoa of the fatal boat, a small schooner, afterwards named the *Ariel* , which was duly brought round to Lerici.

Leigh Hunt arrived at Leghorn towards the end of June with his wife and family, after an interminable voyage from England. He came at the invitation of Lord Byron to found and edit a quarterly magazine, afterwards known as the *Liberal* . Shelley, who had been looking forward to meeting his friend, left Lerici on July 1st with Williams in the *Ariel* , and spent a week at Leghorn and Pisa, mostly in Hunt's company. His last verses, in which he welcomed Leigh Hunt to Italy, unfortunately have been lost.

The tragic story of the deaths of Shelley and Williams is familiar to everyone. On the afternoon of July 8th, a day of extreme heat, after taking a last farewell of Leigh Hunt, they set sail for Lerici, but they never reached their destination. A violent storm swept over the sea shortly after they were on their way, and the boat was obscured from the view of Captain Roberts, who, from the top of the lighthouse at Leghorn, was watching the vessel on her homeward track.

The Paradise of Exiles

When the storm cloud lifted Roberts looked again and observed every other vessel that he had seen in the *Ariel's* company but she was no longer visible. After some days of agonising suspense on July 18th Shelley's body was cast up on the shore near Vià Reggio that of Williams had been recovered some three miles distant on the previous day. The bodies were buried temporarily on the shore near to where they had been discovered and in order to effect their removal they were disinterred some days later and cremated according to the Tuscan law. On August 14th the remains of Williams were burnt and on the day following the ceremony was repeated with Shelley's body by Trelawny in the presence of Byron and Leigh Hunt. Shelley's cremation was described in detail both by Trelawny and Hunt. They related that when the rest of his body had been reduced to ashes his heart remained unconsumed and it was snatched by Trelawny from the burning embers and given to Hunt who afterwards resigned it to Mary Shelley.

After Mary's death Shelley's heart was found wrapped in a silken shroud between the leaves of her copy of the Pisa edition of *Adonais* and the relic was afterwards enclosed in a silver case. When Sir Percy Shelley was buried on December 10 1889 in his mother's grave at St Peter's Bournemouth the poet's

Shelley in England

heart was interred with him. Many years previously Lady Shelley had told Mr Walter Withall of Bedford Row (a friend of Sir Percy's), that she particularly wished him to see that the heart was placed in Sir Percy's coffin in the event of her predeceasing her husband. She also told him that the heart was kept in a cushion or pillow, which she always carried with her whenever she travelled.¹

Two books were found in Shelley's pockets when his body was recovered. Keats's *Lamia*, of which only the binding remained, and this was thrown on the pyre, and a volume of Sophocles, now in the Bodleian. Trelawny afterwards placed Shelley's ashes in an oak casket, which was sent to Rome and interred in the English Cemetery in January 1823. In the spring of that year Trelawny visited Shelley's grave, and seeing that it was overcrowded, he moved the ashes to their present resting-place in the adjoining burial-ground.

The first intimation of the death of Shelley to reach England was contained in the following characteristic letter written by Leigh Hunt to his sister-in-law, Miss Elizabeth Kent, which arrived in London not later

¹ When Shelley House, Chelsea, was burgled, the thieves broke into Lady Shelley's boudoir and threw the cushion on the floor, and Lady Shelley remarked to Mr Walter Withall that it was very fortunate it had not been taken. It was on this occasion that she gave him the above directions and showed him the pillow.

The Paradise of Evils

than the second or third day in August. The communication for Hunt's brother John for the *Flamingo* duly appeared in the next issue of that paper.

*Leigh Hunt to Elizabeth Keats*¹

PISA 10th July 18

DEAREST BRSSY —Your sister is as well as she can be expected to be —so am I and the children —all which I tell you at once at the head of my letter lest the frightful note I am compelled to strike up should affect you still more than it must. Good God! how shall I say it? My beloved friend Shelley —my dear my divine friend the best of friends and men—he is no more. I know not how to proceed from anguish but you need not be under any alarm for me. Think Heaven! the sorrows that I have gone through enable me to bear this —and we all endeavour to bear it as well as possible for each other's sakes which is what he the noble minded being would have wished. Would to God I could see him—his spirit—sitting this moment by the table. I think it would no more frighten me than the sight of my baby —whom I kiss and wonder why he has not gone with him.

He was returning to Lerici by sea with his friend Captain Williams who is said also to have been a most amiable man and appeared so. It was on the 8th a storm arose and it is supposed the boat must have foundered not far from home. The bodies were thrown up some days after. Dear S had retained a book in his pocket which he told me he would not part with till he saw me again —Keats's last publication. He

¹ From Leigh Hunt's *Correspondence* vol. 1, p. 189.

Shelley in England

borrowed it to read as he went It will be buried with him that is to say, it is so already, on the sea-shore, but if he is taken up to be buried elsewhere, it shall go with him Mr Williams, too, left a wife, who was passionately fond of him Conceive the terrible state in which the women are,—but none of us I trust have known Shelley for nothing the Williams doted on him, and—I know what to say, but rely upon me, I fear nothing I am cooler in general than while writing this, and besides the patience to which I have been accustomed, I must work hard for our new publication, which will still go on Lord B is very kind

Pray, show or send Hogg this letter for him to see, and tell him I would have written him a separate one, but at present I am sure he will spare it me I had already begun to enliven Shelley's hours with accounts of his pleasant sayings, and hoped to—but, good God! how are one's most confident expectations cut short! I embrace him as my friend and Shelley's

Adieu, dearest Bessy, you will not wonder that I do not make this letter an answer to your last, which I was delighted to receive It showed me you were well, and Henry out of danger

Pray, send the following to my brother for the *Examiner*

Your ever most affectionate friend,

LEIGH HUNT

The news was soon abroad Whitton knew of it on August 3rd, Godwin heard of it a day later, and on August 6th he wrote to Mary "I heard only two days ago the most afflicting intelligence to you, and in some measure to all of us, that can be imagined—

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the death of Shelley on the 8th ultimo I have had no direct information the news only comes in a letter from Leigh Hunt to Miss Kent and therefore were it not for the consideration of the writer I should be authorised to disbelieve it That you should be so overcome as not to be able to write is perhaps only too natural but that Jane [Chre] could not write one line I could never have believed ¹

It is noticeable that Godwin abstained from expressing any personal regret at Shelley's death He had no word to say of the man who in order to assist him had impaired his fortune Godwin who did not understand his son-in-law and set little value on his poetry is said to have once remarked on the evidence of Charles Clairmont after seeing him in the street that Shelley was so beautiful it is a pity he was so wicked and Mary wrote to Mrs Gisborne some years later Papa loves not the memory of Shelley because he feels that he injured him

Apparently the earliest public announcement of Shelley's death was Leigh Hunt's contribution to the *Examiner* (given below) which appeared on August 4 1822 the thirtieth anniversary of the poet's birth The notice was quoted on August 5th in the

¹ *Life and Letters of Mary W Shelley* by Mrs Julian Marshall vol II
p 6

Shelley in England

Morning Chronicle, and perhaps other newspapers also copied it

“ Those who know a great mind when they meet with it, and who have been delighted with the noble things in the works of M^r Shelley, will be shocked to hear that he has been cut off in the prime of his life and genius. He perished at sea, in a storm, with his friend Captain Williams, of the Fusiliers, on the evening of the 8th ult., somewhere off Via Regg^{io}, on the coast of Italy, between Leghorn and the Gulf of Spezzia. He had been to Pisa to do a kind action, and he was returning to his country abode at Lerici to do another. Such was the whole course of his life. Let those who have known such hearts and have lost them, judge of the grief of his friends. Both he and Captain Williams have left wives and children. Captain Williams was also in the prime of life and a most amiable man, beloved like his friend. The greatest thing we can say in honour of his memory (and we are sure he would think so), is, that he was worthy to live with his friend and to die with him—Vale, dilectissime hominum! Vale dilectissime, et nos ama, ut dixisti, in sepulchro ”

As stated before, Whitton knew of Shelley's death on August 3rd, for on that date he communicated the news to Sir Timothy, and he wrote again on the same subject on August 5th, having no doubt in the mean-

The Paradise of Exiles

time seen the *Examiner* notice The lawyer's letters are not forthcoming¹ but Sir Timothy's reply which follows shows more anxiety for his younger son John's future career than for the loss of his elder son

Sir Timothy Shelley to William Whitton

FIELD PLACE

Aug 6 18

MY DEAR SIR — The Sting of Death has its effects God's will be done! Tho we have it from the Public Papers only at present such catastrophies are apt to be too true

In regard to the enquiries you mention I leave to you John at present requires a steady young man as his Tutor where if He could be found to form a Friendship with Instruction and masters for employment

I was most perfectly satisfied with Mr Warnford but the Clergyman of the Parish formed a Friendship for John and I fear has not been that Friend that could be wished His prospects being held up to him that do not accord with my wishes Could I beg of you to write to me that John might see the letter that this unforeseen event has changed the face of circumstances in my family that he must think of something in order to better his condition in Life

It is wonderful what artful men there are in the world and those whom you may consider Friends confidentially are grounding the mischief of youth

May I once more request to hear from you upon the above subject it wd be of Service at this period

¹ Mr Whitton's letter book for this period is missing

Shelley in England

of Time Lady Shelley and my Family offer their
best Compts

Believe me, My dear Sir,

Yrs most Faithfully,

T SHELLEY.

I open'd the letter that I omitted to mention I had form'd the intention of sending John to a Gentleman at Sutton Coldfield, Nr Birmingham, and was abt to take him, He takes 4 only, but we see Private Tutors cannot keep youth in order where there are others I must find some person if possible, whatever I do about this gentleman He is highly spoken of by a friend of mine

With Sir Timothy's next communication to Whitton (August 8th) he sent him two letters One was from Shelley's friend T L Peacock, and the co-executor with Byron of the poet's will, giving Sir Timothy the first personal intimation of his son's death, to which he seems to have been quite prepared to resign himself, although he displayed some concern for his suit of mourning The other letter was from Mr Holste, who wrote on behalf of the representatives of the late Miss Hitchener Sir Timothy concluded that Holste had written to him after having seen a public announcement of the poet's death

Sir Timothy Shelley to W Whitton

FIELD PLACE,

Aug 8, 1822

DEAR SIR,—I have given up my intention going to London at present, not having my mourning, and

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the etiquette here not to appear in Public except in case of necessity until we have been to Church and under the peculiar circumstances the general acceptance of the world may be set at rest in regard to the Family

I have therefore enclosed you the letters I have no knowledge of either of the Gentlemen

I have not written even to Mr Peacock I mentioned before if it seemed right to give him a line to thank him for the communication being the only information but thro the Public Papers

The other Gentleman must have seen the account tho he does not give any hint of it but after so long a period writes to me

This Miss Hitchener was a School Mistress and after Bysshe was married went to see them He knew her first at Cuckfield when he was at Captn Pilfold's before he married

I have no doubt but you will find both the marriages correct He was particular in that respect—I suppose there will require some arrangement when matters are understood

To lose an eldest son in his life time and the unfortunate manner of his losing that life is truly melancholy to think of but as it has pleased the Great Author of our Being so to dispose of him I must make up my mind with resignation

Believe me yrs most truly and faithfully

T. SHELLEY

[Addressed]

WM WHITTON Esq

No 3 King's Road

Bedford Row London

Shelley in England

T L Peacock to Sir Timothy Shelley

EAST INDIA HOUSE,

Aug 6, 1822

SIR,—I am sorry to be the medium of conveying to you the afflicting intelligence which I have this-day received in a letter from a friend of Mis Shelley in Italy, in which country your son has resided during the last four years In that letter I am requested to communicate to you the melancholy tidings of his having perished at sea, in a storm, while proceeding along the coast in an open boat from Pisa to Lerici He had not insured his life, and his widow and her infant son are left without any provision

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T L PEACOCK

TO SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY.

H Holste to Sir Timothy Shelley

LONDON, *Aug 6, 1822*

22, BUSH LANE

SIR,—I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you respecting a Debt owing by your Son Mr Percy B Shelley to the Estate of the late Miss Hitchener of Edmonton I am the Executor and have written to Mr Shelley at Pisa, where I am informed he is at present residing, but have not received any answer

The Debt amounts to £100, which Miss Hitchener lent him in June 1812 and which he has subsequently engaged to repay

The documents relating thereto are in my possession, and also many letters from him and his family

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I make this humble appeal to you on behalf of the Creditors and under the conviction that you would be so kind to settle this trifle and should you wish to have the documents inspected by any one here in Town I shall with pleasure lay them before such a person as you may be pleased to appoint and in the hope of a favorable reply

I remain most respectfully

Sir

Your most obd and humble Serv t

H HOLSTE

To SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY Bart

etc etc etc

Horsham

There is no mention of a loan from Miss Hitchener to Shelley in his correspondence with her during June 1812 In his letter however of June 11th he asked Miss Hitchener if she had enough money for her journey to Wales where she had decided to visit him and his wife and if she had not he said that he would remit some as soon as an amount of £50 then due to him should arrive One other reference to money in Shelley's letters to Miss Hitchener at this time is contained in his letter to her of June 18th He contemplated taking a cottage recommended by Godwin at Chepstow and he proposed to journey there with his wife and sister in law Eliza who was to remain at the cottage while Shelley and Harriet travelled across the country to Sussex where they proposed to

Shelley in England

pick up Miss Hitchener and to take her back with them Shelley calculated that on arriving at Chepstow a sum of £13 would remain to him, with which he would defray the journey to Hurst But for the expenses of their return to Chepstow—as Shelley said, “We shall be penniless”—he would depend upon Miss Hitchener’s exertions with a certain Mr Howell The journey to Chepstow was not undertaken, but it is just possible that Miss Hitchener may have sent him the £100 to which Holste referred, although the amount may have been one year’s instalment of the allowance mentioned below

Miss Hitchener did not join the Shelleys until after July 14th, on which date she visited the Godwins on her journey through London to Lynmouth, where they had moved in the meantime She left the Shelleys’ household about November 8, 1812, and Harriet, in writing from Stratford-on-Avon to Catherine Nugent on November 14th, said “It was a long time ere we could possibly get her [Miss Hitchener] away, till at last Percy said he would give her £100 per annum And now, thank God, she has left us never more to return” Shelley wrote to Hogg on December 3, 1812 “The Brown Demon, as we call our late tormentor and schoolmistress, must receive her stipend certainly she is embarrassed and poor ”

The Paradise of Exiles

After her departure from the Shelleys Miss Hitchener returned to Sussex where the Newspaper Editor who contributed his reminiscences of Shelley to *Fraser's Magazine* saw her at the house of her father sitting alone with one of Shelley's works before her. Her fine black eye lighted up her well formed Roman countenance was full of animation when I spoke of Shelley. Medwin spoke of her as *an esprit fort ceruleanly blue* who fancied herself a poetess. I only know of one anecdote he said which Shelley used to relate laughing till the tears ran down his cheeks. She perpetrated an ode proving that she was a great stickler for the rights of her sex the first line of which ran thus

All all are men—*women* and all !

Mr T J Wise tells me that Mr Henry James Slack gave him the following information concerning Miss Hitchener from his personal knowledge. He said that she subsequently became governess to the children of a gentleman who held some official position probably in the diplomatic service and she accompanied his family to the Continent. Before she left England however she deposited with Mr Slack Shelley's letters to her together with transcripts of some of hers to Shelley and that these papers were never reclaimed. While abroad Miss Hitchener made the acquaintance

Shelley in England

and afterwards married, an officer in the Austrian service, but she parted from him soon after, and, returning to England, assumed her maiden name. She then appears to have gone to Edmonton, where, with the aid of her sisters, she kept a school and earned the esteem of her pupils. She left no will, but from a search made at Somerset House it appears that on the 8th March 1822, Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Hitchener, late of Edmonton in the county of Middlesex, Spinster, deceased, were granted to Thomas Hitchener, her natural and lawful father. The estate was sworn at £450, the date of her death is not mentioned.

As some misstatements have been made with regard to Mr Slack, it may be as well to say that he was at one time editor of the *Intellectual Observer*, the "Littlejohn" of the *Weekly Times*, author of *Marvels of Pond Life*, *The Philosophy of Progress*, and other books. He died June 16, 1896, and is described in his will as barrister-at-law.

Miss Hitchener's maiden name appears on the title-page of a poem in blank verse entitled *The Weald of Sussex*, which bears the date of 1822. Another volume from her pen, *The Fireside Bagatelle*, containing enigmas of the chief towns of England and Wales, had been previously published in 1818. If the correspondence of Shelley with Miss Hitchener, to which Mr Holste

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referred was the same as that in Mr Slack's hands or which came into his keeping afterwards the letters acknowledging the debt are not forthcoming. Some forty years later Mr Slack showed the letters to Mr W M Rossetti who was the first to examine and transcribe them.¹

Among the few contemporary statements of Shelley's death the following appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September 1822. It was evidently written by someone better acquainted with the facts of the poet's death than with his work and aims.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY ESQ

July 8th—Supposed to have perished at sea in a Storm somewhere off Via Reggio on the coast of Italy between Leghorn and the Gulf of Spezzia Percy Bysshe Shelley Esq

He went out a sailing in a little schooner in company with his friend Captain Williams son of Captain John

✓¹ Mr D F MacCarthy in his *Early Life of Shelley* 187 made considerable use of these letters but they were first printed fully for private circulation in 1890 by Mr T J Wise and were published later in 1908 by the late Mr Bertram Dobell with an interesting introduction. The letters were afterwards included in the present writer's edition of Shelley's correspondence 1909 after collation with the originals which made it possible to restore some passages hitherto unprinted. On the death of Mr Slack the Shelley Hitchener letters came into the hands of his widow who bequeathed them to the Rev Charles Hargrove the husband of her niece with the request that he should leave the letters to the British Museum. Mr Hargrove did not keep the manuscripts long in his possession but generously presented them to the Museum in 1907.

Shelley in England

Williams of the Hon East India Company Bengal Infantry and lately exchanged from the 8th Dragoons to the 21st Fusiliers. He had been to Pisa and was returning to his country abode at Lerici. The boat has since been found capsized. Mr Shelley was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. M A of University College Oxford of which Society his son was for a short time a member. He married a daughter of Mr Godwin by the celebrated Mary Wolstonecraft and was an intimate friend of Lord Byron and Mr Leigh Hunt. The wives of Mr Shelley and Mr Williams were both at Leghorn overwhelmed with grief.

“ Mr Shelley is unfortunately too well known for his infamous novels and poems. He openly professed himself an Atheist. His works bear the following titles — *Prometheus chained*, *Alastor or the spirit of Solitude*, and other poems 1816, *Queen Mab*, *Cenci*. It has been stated that Mr Shelley had gone to Pisa to establish a periodical work with the assistance of Lord Byron and Mr Leigh Hunt ”

This reference to the memory of England's greatest lyrical poet is mild compared with what followed in this periodical, which claimed to represent the interests of gentlemen and to voice their views. Shortly after the appearance of the obituary notice quoted above, the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* seized an opportunity of assailing Shelley's memory in reviewing an Elegy on his death by John Chalk Claris, a great admirer of the poet, who wrote under the pen-name of “ Arthur Brooke ”

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Mr Brooke an enthusiastic young man who has written some good but licentious verses has here got up a collection of stanzas for the ostensible purpose of commemorating the talents and virtues of that highly gifted individual Percy Bysshe Shelley (Preface)

Concerning the talents of Mr Shelley we know no more than that he published certain convulsive caperings of Pegasus labouring under cholic pains namely some purely fantastic verses in the hubble bubble toil and trouble style and as to Mr Shelley's virtues if he belonged (as we understand he did) to a junta whose writings tend to make our sons profligates and our daughters strumpets we ought as justly to regret the decease of the Devil (if that were possible) as of one of his coadjutors

Seriously speaking however we feel no pleasure in the untimely death of this Tyro of the Juvenal school that pre eminent academy of Infidels Blasphemers Seducers and Wantons We had much rather have heard that he and the rest of the fraternity had been consigned to the Monastery of La Trappe for correction of their dangerous principles and expurgation of their corrupt minds

Percy Bysshe Shelley is a fitter subject for the penitentiary dying speech than a lauding elegy for a muse of the rope rather than that of the cypress the muse that advises us warning to take by others harm and we shall do well

If these and other abusive articles on the poet were not responsible for Sir Timothy's unfriendliness to Mary Shelley and her little boy they no doubt helped to embitter him

Shelley in England

But to return to Italy About July 20th, immediately the fate of Shelley and Williams was known, Mary, Jane Williams, and Clare were taken by Trelawny to the Hunts' at Pisa, and there they remained during the early days of their mourning Trelawny was unceasing in his efforts to help and comfort them, and Leigh Hunt and his wife also were ever ready with their sympathy and kind attentions Shelley's widow and the Hunts having agreed to settle together at Genoa for several months, Mary set out from Pisa with Jane Williams for that place, towards the middle of September, in order to seek for a suitable house She had promised at the same time to find a house for Byron, and she took for him the Casa Saluzzo at Albaro, near Genoa, and the Casa Negioto close by for the Hunts and herself Clare had previously left Pisa for Vienna to join her brother Charles, and Mrs Williams did not remain long at Genoa, she left for London on September 17th Consequently Mary remained with her boy at the Hunts, intending also to return to England, but realised that, when she was able to do so, she could not reasonably be a burden on her father

Mary cherished hopes that Sir Timothy would help her for the sake of her boy, but, as she wrote on September 17th to Mrs Gisborne, "when my crowns are gone, if Sir Timothy refuses, I hope to be able

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to support myself by my writings and mine own
Shelley's MSS

Byron who at length arrived at Genoa had been very kind to Mary at Pisa where he had visited her from week to week. When she saw him again for two hours after an absence of a month the sound of his voice awakened melancholy thoughts of days that were gone. It carried her memory back to the visit at Geneva in 1816 where at the Villa Diodati she had listened to long conversations between him and Shelley and now when she heard Byron speak she listened as it were in expectation of hearing the other voice that was forever silenced.

Byron's character was a strange mixture of generosity and meanness. He had behaved generously to Leigh Hunt in his capacity as Editor of the *Liberal* as well as to John Hunt the printer of that ill-fated magazine by making to it several notable contributions. It is true that he expected to obtain profit by the venture but having given it his support though he soon had misgivings as to its chances of success he did not hesitate to carry out his promise liberally. Moreover after a coolness with Murray Byron entrusted to John Hunt the publication of *Don Juan* from Canto VI to the end and Hunt henceforth published anything that came from the pen of the poet who found him a sensible plain sturdy en-

Shelley in England

duing person " ¹ Byron sympathised with Mary, as the friend of Shelley, whose death he sincerely lamented, and as one of the executors of the poet's will, he was anxious to help her. He therefore wrote to his solicitor, John Hanson, saying that he had desired Godwin to see him with regard to Shelley's affairs, and that he wished Hanson to apply to Whitton on behalf of Mrs Shelley to ascertain if any provision had been made for her and her son. Byron added that he presumed that the *last* quarter of the allowance, due on September 1st, would be paid, and he desired Hanson's opinion of Shelley's will, and his advice as to what had best be done in the circumstances. Hanson accordingly wrote to Whitton asking for an interview. Whitton, however, who, according to entries in his diary, replied to Hanson on November 22nd, and wrote again to him on the 27th, on December 17th declined to see him, and Hanson then made his application by letter as Whitton had requested. Mary wrote to Clare on December 20th at this stage of the negotiations, " This does not look like an absolute refusal, but Sir Timothy is so capricious that we cannot trust to appearances " ² On December 18th Sir Timothy had a consultation about Hanson's letters and Harriet's children with Whitton, who gave his advice and re-

¹ Byron to Moore, April 2, 1823, Prothero, vol vi 183

² *Life and Letters of Mary W Shelley*, by Mrs Julian Marshall, vol ii p 55

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ceived Sir Timothy's instructions which he communicated two days later to Hanson. The decision was apparently unfavourable to Mary's application as Byron resolved to plead her cause himself and addressed a letter to Sir Timothy Shelley. It was one of Byron's generous acts and the letter is an interesting one for the tribute which it contains to his lost friend. The letter does not appear to have been printed before and is from a copy among the Shelley Whitton papers.

Lord Byron to Sir Timothy Shelley

CENOA
Jan 7 183

SIR—I trust that the only motive of this letter will be sufficient apology even from a stranger—I had the honor of being the friend of the late Percy B Shelley and am still actuated by the same regard for his memory and the welfare of his family—to which I beg leave to add my respect for yourself and his connections. My Solicitor lately made an application to Mr Whitton a gentleman in your confidence in favor of Mr Shelley's Widow and child by his second marriage both being left by his untimely death entirely destitute.

My intimacy with your late son and the circumstances to me unknown till after his decease—of my being named one of the Executors in a will which he left but which is of no avail at present—and may perhaps be always unavailable—seemed to justify this intrusion through a third person. I was unwilling to

Shelley in England

trouble you personally, for the subject is very painful to my feelings and must be still more so to yours—I must now, however, respectfully submit to you, the totally destitute state of your daughter-in-law and her child, and I would venture to add—that neither are unworthy your protection. Their wishes are by no means extravagant, a simple provision to prevent them from absolute want now staring them in the face is all that they seek—and where can they look for it with propriety—or accept it without bitterness—except from yourself?

I am not sufficiently aware of Mr Shelley's family affairs to know on what terms he stood with his family, nor if I were so should I presume to address you on that subject. But he is in his grave—he was your Son—and whatever his errors and opinions may have been—they were redeemed by many good and noble qualities.

Might I hope, Sir, that by casting an eye of kindness on his relict and her boy it would be a comfort to them—it would one day be a comfort to yourself, for if ever he had been so unfortunate as to offend you, they are innocent, but I will not urge the topic further and am far more willing to trust to your own feelings and judgment, than to any appeal which may be made to them by others.

Mrs Shelley is for the present residing near Genoa—indeed she has not the means of taking a journey to England—nor of remaining where she is without some assistance. That this should be derived from other sources than your protection, would be humiliating to you and to her—but she has still hopes from your kindness—let me add from your Justice to her and to your Grandchild.

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I beg leave to renew my apology for intruding upon you which nothing but the necessity of so doing would have induced and have the honor to be

Your most obedient

Very humble Servant

NOEL BYRON

To SIR T. SHILLER Bart
etc etc

Sir Timothy sent Byron's letter to Whitton with an intimation that he thought of allowing Mary a sum of £160 a year.¹ Whitton considered this proposal wrote several letters to his client and finally had a consultation with Sir Timothy on February 4th after he had received from John Hanson certificates of the marriage of Shelley with Mary Godwin and of the baptism of their son Percy Florence. The result of this conference was that Whitton prepared for Sir Timothy a reply to Byron's letter in the light of a short abstract of the poet's will supplied by Hanson on February 4th which letter he carefully read over to the baronet on the following day. Mrs Marshall printed Sir Timothy's reply in her *Life of Mary Shelley* but the following is given from the draft among the Shelley Whitton papers which bears some alterations in Whitton's handwriting though the two copies are practically identical.

¹ Whitton's diary January 29 1823

Shelley in England

Sir Timothy Shelley to Lord Byron

FIELD PLACE,
Feb 6, 1823

MY LORD,—I have received your Lordship's letter, and my Solicitor Mr Whitton has this day shewn to me copies of certificates of the marriage of Mrs Shelley and of the baptism of her little boy and also a short Abstract of my son's Will as the same have been handed to him by Mr Hanson

The mind of my son was withdrawn from me and my immediate family by unworthy and interested individuals when he was about nineteen, and after a while he was led into a new Society and forsook his first associates In this new Society he forgot every feeling of duty and respect to me and to Lady Shelley Mrs Shelley was, I have been told, the intimate friend of my son in the lifetime of his first wife and to the time of her death, and in no small degree as I suspect estranged my son's mind from his family and all his first duties in life With that impression on my mind I cannot agree with your Lordship that tho' my son was most unfortunate that Mrs Shelley is innocent—on the contrary I think that her conduct was the very reverse of what it ought to have been and I must therefore decline all interference in matters in which Mrs Shelley is interested As to the child I am inclined to afford the means of a suitable protection and care of him in this country if he shall be placed with a person I shall approve

But your Lordship will allow me to say that the means I *can* furnish will be limited as I have important duties to perform towards others which I cannot forget—I have thus plainly told your Lordship my de-

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termination in the hope that I may be spared from all further correspondence on a subject so distressing to me and my family

With respect to the Will and certificates I have no observations to make I have left them with Mr Whitton and if anything is necessary to be done with them on my part he will I am sure do it

I have the Honor my Lord to be your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

T SHELLEY

While Mary was waiting to hear the result of Byron's application to Sir Timothy she received a letter from her faithful and trusty friend Trelawny He wrote

There is not one now living has so tender a friendship for you as I have I have the far greater claims on you and I shall consider it as a breach of friendship should you employ any one else in services that I can execute

My purse my person my extremest means
Lye all unlocked to your occasion

I hope you know my heart so well as to make all professions needless

Mary was touched by this expression of friendship which subsequently on Trelawny's part developed into something warmer and she wrote in reply on January 20th that she believed he was the best friend she had and that most truly would she rather apply to him than to anyone else But she considered for the

Shelley in England

present she was well off, having received £33 from the *Liberal*, besides still possessing a considerable residue of the money that she had brought from Pisa. She had enough to spare some for Clare. She added "Lord Byron continues kind. he has made frequent offers of money. I do not want it as you see."

Mary was naturally indignant at the proposal of her father-in-law, whose letter plainly showed, she said, in writing to Byron, by what mean principles Sir Timothy would be actuated in not offering her little boy "an asylum in his own house, but a beggarly provision under the care of a stranger." She declared that, separated from the child, she should not survive ten days, though the sacrifice would be easy if it were necessary to die for his benefit. But the child was delicate, and required all his mother's love and solicitude, and she would never consent to part with him. Godwin, who saw a copy of Sir Timothy's letter, considered that there was no need for him to counsel her to reject her father-in-law's proposition. It was a bitter blow to her expectations, and she soon realised that, stranded as she was in a foreign country without resources, it was expedient that she should return to England with as little delay as possible. Mary made her preparations, and on June 9th she told Byron that she was ready to depart, and he promised to provide her with money and to make himself the necessary

The Paradise of Exiles

arrangements for the journey, but he kept her waiting and then chose to transact the negotiations through Leigh Hunt. Mary related these details to Jane Williams in a letter dated July 1823 and said that Byron gave such an air of unwillingness and sense of the obligation he conferred as at last provoked Hunt to say that there was no obligation since he owed me £1000. She added that while Byron was still keeping up an appearance of amity with Hunt he had written notes and letters so full of contempt against me and my lost Shelley that I could stand it no longer and have refused to receive his still proffered aid for my journey. Mary who was an inexperienced girl not twenty four when she was widowed being unaccustomed to decide for herself had outworn Byron's patience by the incertitude of her plans. Perhaps he was vexed when she showed some irritation at the failure of Byron's appeal to Sir Timothy at any rate he was out of humour with her and he did not disguise it in the letter which follows

Lord Byron to Leigh Hunt

June 28 1823

DEAR H —I have received a note from Mrs S with a fifth or sixth change of plan viz not to make her journey at all at least through my assistance on account of what she is pleased to call estrangement etc. On this I have little to say. The readiest mode now may be this which can be settled between

Shelley in England

you and me without her knowing anything of the matter

I will advance the money to you (I desired Mr. Kirkup¹ to say what would enable her to travel "*handsomely and conveniently* in all respects" these were the words of my note this afternoon to him) on Monday—you can then say that you have raised it as a loan on your own account—no matter with whom or how—and that *you* advance it to *her*—which may easily be made the fact if you feel scrupulous by giving me a scrap of paper as your note of hand—thus she will be spared any fancied humiliation I am not aware of anything in the transaction which can render it obnoxious to yourself—at least I am sure that there is no such intention on my part—nor ever was in anything which had passed between us—although there are circumstances so plausible—and scoundrels so ready in every corner of the earth to give a colour of their own to everything—the last observation is dictated by what you told me to-day to my utter astonishment—it will however teach me to know my company better or not at all

And now pray—do not apply or misapply directly or indirectly to *yourself* any of these observations

I knew you long before Mr S knew either you or me—and you and two more of his friends are the only ones whom I can at all reflect upon as men whose acquaintance was honourable and agreeable I have

¹ Seymour Kirkup was among those present at Shelley's funeral, on January 21, 1823, when his ashes were laid in the Protestant Cemetery at Rome. He was a friend of Trelawny, who described him as "an artist of superior taste," and he drew his portrait, which will be found in the *Recollections of Shelley and Byron*, 1858. Kirkup seems to have spent the best part of his life in Florence, where he was living in 1870, at the age of 82. See Trelawny's *Letters*, edited by Mr H Buxton Forman

The Paradise of Exiles

one more thing to state—which is that from this moment I must decline the office of acting as his executor in any respect and also all further connection with his family in any of its branches—now or hereafter

There was something about a legacy of two thousand pounds—which he had left me—this of course I decline and the more so that I hear—that his will is admitted valid and I state this distinctly—that in case of anything happening to me—my heirs may be instructed not to claim it

Yours ever and truly N B

P S—I enclose you Mr K's answer just received to my note of this afternoon

On July 23rd two days before Mary quitted Genoa for England she wrote to Mrs Williams that Lord Byron Trelawny and Pierino Gambo had sailed for Greece on July 17th She did not see Byron before he left His unconquerable avarice she said prevented his supplying me with money and a remnant of shame caused him to avoid me If he were mean Trelawny more than balanced the moral account His whole conduct during his last stay here has impressed us all with an affectionate regard and a perfect faith in the unalterable goodness of his heart They sailed together Lord Byron with £10 000 Trelawny with £50 and Lord Byron cowering before his eye for reasons you shall hear soon Poor as Trelawny was he willingly lent Mary a sum to help her to defray the expenses of her homeward journey

CHAPTER XVIII

CONCLUSION

Mary's return to London—*Frankenstein* on the stage—Mary and Sir Timothy—Shelley's *Posthumous Poems*—Their suppression—Mary's allowance—John Shelley's marriage—Mary's negotiations with Sir Timothy—Her visit to Paris—Her illness—Percy Florence Shelley and his grandfather—False rumours of Mary's marriage—Trelawny's suit rejected—Mary's Wednesday evenings—Death of William Godwin the younger—Godwin's death—His will—Percy at Harrow—And at Cambridge—Shelley's collected Poems and Essays—Mary and her son on the Continent—Mary's death—Characteristics of Sir Percy Shelley—His death

THERE was nothing now to detain Mary in Italy, indeed it was expedient that she should return to England and endeavour to obtain from Sir Timothy an allowance for herself and Percy. On August 25, 1823, she was in London under the roof of her father's house in the Strand, and on the 29th Godwin took her, with her step-brother William, and Mrs Williams, to the English Opera House to witness a dramatic performance of her novel *Frankenstein*. Godwin had been prompted, by the appearance of this play, to get published for Mary's benefit a new edition¹ of her novel, as he

¹ *Frankenstein, or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. In two volumes, a new edition. London. Printed for G & W B Whittaker, Ave Maria Lane, 1823. The first edition of this book, in three volumes, was published without the author's name, but it contained a dedication to Godwin which was omitted from this reprint.

Conclusion

despaired of Sir Timothy doing anything for her. She wrote however to her father in law and Lady Shelley on her arrival in England and Sir Timothy sent the letter to Whitton. The lawyer advised in a letter dated September 1st that Sir Timothy should reply by referring Mary to his letter to Byron as containing his explanation of all that he intended to do and that his feelings would not permit him to correspond further on the subject. Whitton thought that such a letter would quiet his client and induce Mary to desist from further troubling him or Lady Shelley. Sir Timothy however did not fall in with Whitton's suggestion that he should answer Mary's letter and Whitton therefore wrote to her on September 3rd. He told her that she was acquainted with Sir Timothy's general sentiments and that he did not think it proper to vary or alter that determination which he has already stated. Whitton also informed Mary that when she had placed her son in that situation which she considered desirable for him if she would send him particulars he would inquire of Sir Timothy what proportion he would be prepared to pay of the expenses. As Whitton was leaving town he said that he would see Mrs Shelley that day.

Mary accordingly accompanied by her father and her little boy called on Whitton and describing the interview in a letter to Hunt she said that the lawyer

Shelley in England

“ was very polite though long-winded , his great wish seemed to be to prevent me from applying again to Sir Timothy, whom he represented as old, infirm and irritable. However, he advanced me £100 for my immediate expenses, told me that he could not speak positively until he had seen Sir T. Shelley, but he doubted not that I should receive the same sum annually for my child, and with a little time and patience I should get an allowance for myself ” Whitton wrote a long letter to Sir Timothy, in which he gave an account of the conversation that he had had with Mary and her father, and he stated that he made the advance to her as he realised that, as she was wholly without money, and her father not being in a position to assist her, without some present aid she could not keep herself without great distress, that he thought Sir Timothy might allow a sum not very short of £100 a year for the child, but that she was not to look forward to support from that quarter. Mary seems to have construed Whitton’s remarks otherwise , she expected that her father-in-law would make her an adequate provision. Peacock saw Whitton on November 6th, and stated that Mrs Shelley had written to him saying that she expected an allowance of £300 a year, to which statement Whitton declared that it was Sir Timothy’s intention not to allow her sixpence beyond what was necessary for her child

Conclusion

It was however arranged by Whitton in an interview with Peacock some three weeks later that Mary should receive an allowance of £100 a year from September 1st preceding. But Mary remembering her conversation with Whitton still hoped that this allowance would be augmented and after some months of suspense she must have written to him on the subject in June 1824 as the lawyer replied to her on the 14th of that month that it concerned him very much that even his most guarded expressions should have produced a feeling of expectation on her part. He pointed out to her that as under her late husband's will she had an important expectant interest in part of the settled estates she thus possessed a resource beyond and independently of the allowance made by Sir Timothy for Percy's maintenance. He thought it right to refer her to the consideration of that subject as she might thereby provide for herself all that she now required. Peacock called on Whitton to ask for an explanation of that part of his letter to Mrs Shelley which referred her to her own means for obtaining a support. Whitton gave him no encouragement to expect that Sir Timothy would take a grant from Mary of a part of her expectant right in consideration of an annuity but the lawyer agreed to ascertain in the circumstances the value of an annuity of £300 per annum during the joint lives. Mary Shelley

Shelley in England

was led by this inquiry to conclude that some satisfactory arrangement would result, as she wrote to Trelawny on July 28th " My prospects are somewhat brighter than they were I have little doubt but that in the course of a few months I shall have an independent income of £300 to £400 per annum during Sir Timothy's life, and that with small sacrifice on my part After his death Shelley's will secures me an income more than sufficient for my simple habits "

Soon after Shelley's death, when Mary was at Albaro, she applied herself to the task of going over his manuscripts and transcribing them preparatory to issuing a collection of his unpublished poems When she was nearing the completion of her task, she must have experienced a difficulty in finding a publisher willing to undertake to print the book at his own risk The Olliers, who had issued Shelley's poems at the author's charges, had stated that " the sale, in every instance, of Mr Shelley's works has been very confined " The original editions of his works were, at the time, a drug in the market, and the London publishers showed no eagerness to publish his *Posthumous Poems* A plan at length was found to induce John Hunt to issue the book The sale of 250 copies was guaranteed by three admirers of Shelley's poetry—namely, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, Bryan Waller Procter, otherwise " Barry

Conclusion

Cornwall and Thomas Forbes Kelsall—none of whom appear to have known the poet personally. The publisher decided to print 500 copies of the volume as he said that a smaller number would not pay for printing and advertisements much less yield any profit for Mrs Shelley. A portrait was to have been added as a frontispiece to the book but Mrs Williams had mislaid a sketch of the poet which Mary Shelley had lent her until it was too late to use it¹. It was originally intended to include in the volume a selection from Shelley's prose writings including some letters from Italy besides his translation of the Symposium and Ion of Plato but Mary stated in her preface to the book (dated June 1 1824) that the size of the collection had prevented the insertion of any prose pieces which would appear in a separate publication².

¹ See the *Letters of T. L. Shelley* 1851 edited by T. F. Kelsall Memoir vol. i p. xxiii also *The Letters of T. L. Shelley* 1893 edited by Edmund Gosse p. 1 et seq. p. 264.

² In an advertisement dated December 18 3 and printed at the end of *Don Juan* Canto XII-XIV 18 3 of John Hunt's publications among works preparing for publication is the announcement:

In one vol. 8vo. The Posthumous Works of the late Percy B. Shelley Esq. Containing The Witch of Atlas Julian and Mad Laló Triumph of Life Alastor or the Spirit of Solitude Translations — The Cyclops a Silenic Drama from Eurypides [sic] Homer's Hymn to Mercury The Symposium and Ion of Plato &c. Letters from Italy and smaller poems. In the next volume of *Don Juan* Canto XI-XVI 1824 the advertisement dated March 18 4 again appears among works in preparation but Letters from Italy and The Symposium are omitted and From the Faust of Goethe [sic] is added.

Shelley in England

The book on the whole was received favourably by the reviewers, who were forced, though sometimes unwillingly, to admit that it contained proofs of Shelley's unmatched gift of song. The *Quarterly*, Hazlitt in the *Edinburgh*, and "Christopher North" in *Blackwood*, were agreed in praising the book, but the writer of a long review which appeared in the number for August 1823 of that little known, but very interesting, publication, *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, showed that he was well acquainted with Shelley's poetry, from *Queen Mab* to *Adonais*, and had followed the criticisms which had been meted out to it in the past. He said

"Amidst the crowd of feeble and tawdry writers with which we are surrounded, tantalizing us with a mere shew of power, and rendering their native baldness more disgusting by the exaggerations and distortions with which they attempt to hide it, it is refreshing to meet with a work upon which the genuine mark of intellectual greatness is stamped. Here are no misgivings, no chilling doubts, no reasoning with ourselves as to the grounds of our temporary admiration, no comparison of canons, no reference to criterions of beauty. We feel ourselves raised above criticism, to that of which criticism is only the shadow, we perceive that it is from sources like these that her rules, even where true, are exclusively derived, servants that know not their master's will,—and we feel that we have no need of them, when all that they

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could teach presents itself to us by intuition. It is a reviving feeling—a sense of deliverance and of exaltation. We are emancipated from the minute and narrowing restraints to which an habitual intercourse with petty prejudices almost insensibly subjects us. We breathe freely in the open air of enlarged thought and we deem ourselves ennobled by our relation to a superior mind and by the sense of our own capabilities which its grand conceptions awaken in us.

The writer then went on to examine the charges that had been made against Shelley and his poetry.

We are a review and newspaper ridden people, he said, and while we contend clamorously for the right of thinking for ourselves, we yet guide ourselves unconsciously by the opinion of censors whom we know to be partial and incompetent. The feeling against Shelley was not merely because he had erred, but because his errors were unpopular and he had never attempted to disguise his opinions or to mask them

under a decent guise of conformity. The article concludes with several pages of extracts from the poems and is followed by a lively dialogue between the contributors at the anniversary gathering of the magazine on the merits of Shelley's poetry. On Mrs

Shelley's *Frankenstein* and her then recently published novel *Valperga*. The author of the article disguised his identity under the pseudonym of Edward Haselfoot, but the magazine counted among its

Shelley in England

contributors Macaulay, Praed, and Moultrie, and it may have been written by one of the two last named

The volume of Shelley's *Posthumous Poems* had not been long in circulation before Sir Timothy wrote to Whitton about it. He had attempted during his son's lifetime to restrain him from publishing his works and had failed, but, now that Mary Shelley was dependent on him for supplies, it was an easy matter to threaten to stop her allowance unless she at once withdrew the circulation of her husband's poems. Whitton wrote to Sir Timothy, on July 24, 1824, that he had seen Mr. Peacock, and that he had had a very long and particular conversation with him on the subject of "the publications." Peacock remarked that he was ignorant of Mary's intention to publish, and that had he known it he would have used his endeavours to prevent it. He had heard that she, or, rather, her father, was about to publish some prose writings (apparently of Shelley's), and Whitton, who intimated to him that such conduct had been very offensive to Sir Timothy's feelings, conceived that the baronet would regard "any further publication of the writings as intended to annoy" him and his family. Whereupon Peacock said that he would endeavour to prevent it, and a few days later he again saw Whitton, who wrote to Sir Timothy on August 5th as follows

Conclusion

W. Whittor to Sir Timothy Shelley

3 King's Row
1st 5 1824

DEAR SIR TIMOTHY — The day after I had the pleasure of seeing you I saw Mr Perceock and I communicated with him very fully as to the publication of the Poetry and the proposed publication of the prose parts of Mr Shelley's writings and having pointed out to him how much such Publications pressed on the feelings of yourself and your family he expressed to me his great regret that the publication had ever taken place and that having seen Mrs Shelley she had authorised him to take any course he might think proper to get in the copies of the Poem then under publication and his only difficulty was the expense which had been incurred in the publication and I therefore proposed to him that I would make payment of the amount supposing the same did not exceed £100 Mr Perceock intimated to me that the bargain for the publication had been that Mrs Shelley was to receive any profits that should arise beyond the expenses of publication and I had reason to understand that 700 of the Books had been printed This morning Mr Perceock again called on me and stated that in consequence of what had previously passed the Advertisements had ceased that 500 only of the Books had been printed of which about 300 had been sold the price for which had cleared the expenses and advertisements that about 30 were in the hands of Booksellers at Edinburgh and Dublin which he would immediately cause to be recalled and the remaining 170 he proposed to send to me there are about 7 in the hands of Booksellers in different parts of the Town

Shelley in England

which we thought it would not be prudent to apply for Upon consideration I deemed it would be more expedient, and I therefore stipulated with Mr Peacock that the 170 Volumes and the manuscript of the Work as well as the Manuscript of the prose writings should be placed in his hands as a more perfect means of satisfaction to you and your family, and this he promised me should be immediately done I was the more desirous that Mr Peacock should be charged with the care of the printed Books and the two Manuscripts rather than the Books should be sent to me and the manuscripts left in the hands of indifferent persons In this way I hope a continuance of annoyance to you will be avoided The check you sent me dated the 17 of June, 1824, for £50 I did not use in the way you pointed out for the benefit of Mrs Shelley, and I now return it to you cancelled Mr Peacock stated to me that Mrs Shelley had misapprehended the arrangements as to the payments to her, that she was greatly inconvenienced for the want of money I therefore paid her £50 for the 1st of Sept by anticipation When you have reflected on the circumstances now communicated and considered the subject with Lady Shelley and your family you will be pleased to let me know what you intend doing I mentioned to Mr Peacock about the Education of the little Boy, and he expressed his great readiness to assist in inducing Mrs Shelley to do what may be right in the occasion, he agreeing with me that a Godwin education must be altogether avoided

Yours D^y Sir Timothy,
Very faithfully,

WILLIAM WHITTON

Conclusion

Mrs Shelley must have parted reluctantly with Shelley's original manuscripts but it was expedient to comply with Sir Timothy's demands and the papers only passed into the custody of her friend Peacock. Of what exactly the manuscripts comprised does not appear from Peacock's letter that follows. The translations from Plato remained unprinted till the year 1840 when they appeared in Mary Shelley's collection of Shelley's *Essays and Letters from Abroad*.

T L Peacock to W Whitton

Aug 18 1824

MY DEAR SIR—I have received from Mrs Shelley the *original* MSS which were to have composed the prose volume

There are two *translations* from Plato which she cannot immediately procure from a person to whom she had lent them and who (if I recollect rightly having mislaid her note) is out of town

She assures me that they shall not be printed and that they shall be sent to me as soon as she can obtain them. I have also received the whole remaining impression of the *Posthumous Poems* 190 copies *

I remain my dear Sir

Very sincerely yours

T L PEACOCK

INDIA HOUSE

Augt 18 18 4

Mary Shelley no doubt consented thus readily to the suppression of the *Posthumous Poems* as the question

Shelley in England

was then pending whether Sir Timothy would advance her a sum of money on her expectant interest under her husband's will She wrote accordingly to Leigh Hunt on August 22nd

"A negotiation has begun between Sir Timothy Shelley and myself, by which, on sacrificing a small part of my future expectations on the will, I shall ensure myself a sufficiency for the present I have been obliged, however, as an indispensable preliminary, to suppress the *Posthumous Poems*¹ More than 300 copies had been sold, so this is the less pro-

¹ The following is the account of the publishers, John and Henry Hunt, for Shelley's *Posthumous Poems*

Dr	£	s	d		Cr	£	s	d
To Printing 500 copies	90	11	6	By 500 copies Sheets (25	240	0	0	
„ 26½ Reams of Paper				180 @ 10/-)	97	6	9½	
„ @ 30/6	40	15	10½	Balance carried forward				
„ Entering at Stationers								
Hall	0	3	0					
„ Advertisements	24	13	9					
„ 11 copies to Stationers								
Hall @ 10/6	5	15	6					
„ 41 copies to Mrs								
Shelley @ 10/6	21	10	6					
„ 10 copies to The								
Press @ 10/6	5	5	0					
„ 160 copies to Sir T								
Shelley (in sheets)								
@ 10/6	80	0	0					
„ 31 copies to Sir T								
Shelley (in boards)								
@ 10/6	16	5	6					
„ Recalling from Country								
Agents	1	6	2					
„ Mrs Shelley on ac-								
count	15	0	0					
„ Publishing	36	0	0					
	<u>£337</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9½</u>			<u>£337</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9½</u>

To Balance brought forward, £97, 6s 9½d

Conclusion

voking, and I have been obliged to promise not to bring dear Shelley's name before the public again during Sir Timothy's life. There is no great harm in this since he is above seventy¹ and from choice I should not think of writing memoirs now and the materials for a volume of more works are so scant that I doubted before whether I could publish it. Such is the folly of the world and so do things seem different from what they are since from Whitton's account Sir Timothy writhes under the fame of his incomparable son as if it were the most grievous injury done to him and so perhaps after all it will prove. All this was pending when I wrote last but until I was certain I did not think it worth while to mention it. The affair is arranged by Peacock who though I seldom see him seems anxious to do me all these kind of services in the best manner that he can.

Peacock was certainly vigilant and he saw Whitton on November 27th in regard to a letter that he had received from Mary respecting her situation and want of means. Whitton gave his advice as to her ability to purchase an annuity for her life and he promised to furnish her with the necessary evidence if Sir Timothy declined to take part in the transaction.² Both Mrs. Shelley and Peacock saw Whitton several times on the subject and as Sir Timothy finally declined to take part in her proposed annuity the lawyer suggested that Peacock should lay the proposal before

¹ Sir Timothy Shelley lived to the age of ninety one

² From Whitton's Diary November 27 1814

Shelley in England

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Hall		0	3 0				
„ Advertisements	24	13	9				
„ 11 copies to Stationers'							
Hall @ 10/6		5	15 6				
„ 41 copies to Mrs							
Shelley @ 10/6	21	10	6				
„ 10 copies to The							
Press @ 10/6		5	5 0				
„ 160 copies to Sir T							
Shelley (in sheets)							
@ 10/6	80	0	0				
„ 31 copies to Sir T							
Shelley (in boards)							
@ 10/6	16	5	6				
„ Recalling from Country							
Agents	1	6	2				
„ Mrs Shelley on ac-							
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¹ Sir Timothy Shelley lived to the age of ninety one.

² From Whitton's Diary November 27 1814.

Shelley in England

some insurance company Peacock acted on this counsel, but the negotiation proved abortive

Mary wrote to her friend, Miss Curran, on January 2, 1825, with regard to her affairs "I have now better prospects than I had, or rather, a better reality, for my prospects are sufficiently misty I receive now £200 from my Father-in-law, but this in so strange and embarrassed a manner that, as yet, I hardly know what to make of it I do not believe, however, that he would object to my going abroad, as I daresay he considers that the first step towards kingdom come, whither, doubtless, he prays that an interloper like me may speedily be removed" ¹

The prospect of remaining in London was daily growing more distasteful to her On April 8th she wrote to Leigh Hunt "I shall not live with my father but return to Italy and economise the moment God and Mr Whitton will permit"

Any doubts, however, that Mary may have entertained respecting her income were soon to be dispelled by an unfortunate incident

Mary had written a novel, during the last years of Shelley's life, of which he entertained a high opinion,

¹ Whitton noted in his Diary on December 26, 1824 "Writing letter to Mrs Shelley Gave her cheque for £50" It is not clear whether Sir Timothy had actually entered into an arrangement with Mary to allow her £200 a year, or whether she took this sum to represent a quarterly instalment of a regular allowance

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and he attempted to find a publisher for it. The book with the title *Valperga or The Life and Adventures of Castruccio Prince of Lucca* was issued during the summer of 1823 shortly before Mary left Italy. The publisher paid her for the manuscript a sum of £400 which she generously gave to her father who had put the book into shape for publication. It was now imperative that Mary should again employ her pen to eke out her meagre income and she wrote another novel *The Last Man* which was published early in the year 1826. This book like its predecessor did not bear Mary's name on the title-page but was described as by the author of *Frankenstein*. When Sir Timothy induced Mary to suppress the *Posthumous Poems* under the threat of stopping supplies if she refused she hoped that in recognition of her compliance with his wishes he would have considered the question of raising money for her benefit. But it was his desire that Shelley's memory might be forgotten and he made it a condition of continuing the allowance to Mary of £100 per annum that she should not bring her husband's name again before the public. Mary Shelley was pretty widely known to be the author of *Frankenstein* although originally published anonymously as her father in bringing out the new edition of that romance had put her name on the title page. The reviewers therefore of *The Last Man* freely referred

Shelley in England

to her by name, and this publicity so annoyed Sir Timothy, that he showed his displeasure by suspending her allowance, although Mary was in no wise blameworthy

Whitton, in sending Peacock a sum of £50 for Mary on July 5, 1826, said that it must be considered the last payment. He added, in the same letter, that Shelley's eldest son by Harriet, Charles Bysshe, was in consumption. Six days later he wrote again to Peacock, and sent him, for Mrs Shelley's information, the doctor's report on the boy's case, and said "I regret very much the situation of the little fellow, he has the affectionate attention of Sir Timothy and Lady Shelley and of the young ladies at Field Place. This disaster puts, I fear, a complete negative to the raising by Mrs Shelley of an annuity upon her expectant interest in the Estates incumbered as they have been."

About the middle of September 1826 little Charles Shelley died, and Mary's son, Percy Florence, became heir-presumptive to the baronetcy. It is pretty clear that there was little love lost between Sir Timothy and Mary Shelley, and he was probably prepared to think of his grandson Percy as an interloper, especially as the boy stood between Sir Timothy's second son John and the baronetcy. John Shelley, although only twenty, was already engaged to be married, and his



JOHN SHELLEY

From a photograph in the possession of Sir John Shelley, Bart.

Conclusion

father in sending Whitton on October 15th a certificate of Charles's burial wrote with regard to the young man's settlement in life. You mentioned that you should be enabled during the Vacation to put into writing the several interests of the State of the Family concerns and of the interest etc of my son respecting his nuptials. It will be very gratifying to me so to arrange matters that I may see my way to do right and set him out as circumstances admit. My son will be of age the middle of March next and young folks do not feel easy apart when all agree upon the point and at my time of Life my only wish is to make those happy I feel so much interest for and nobody will be on my part and I am sure not on yours in laying before him in due time his expectations.

John Shelley was married on March 24 1827 to Eliza daughter of Charles Bowen of Kilmacourt Queen's County. Some two years later he appears to have done something to upset his father in whose affections however he seems to have had a place that was denied to or forfeited by Bysshe. The exact nature of the trouble is not disclosed but money was involved. Sir Timothy in writing to Whitton on August 18 1829 said. I wish he had always been as cautious in his dealings and I hope he may be so in future as he is with me. I the rather encouraged it that he may have an example for the future. Would

Shelley in England

not any little memorandum suffice to quiet his fears ?
I wish once to arrange with him, then he must take
care of himself and give me no further trouble

As John mentioned £800 I told him £1000 would be
better and the other £500 would be ready giving me
some notice He told me you advis'd him not to be
hasty in replacing the £500 "We were all young once"
He referred to the same subject again on September
4th "This young man, my son, came to his senses
of his own accord, I wish he may always see his way
right and see his interest with those who wish him
well, amongst whom his Father, and the gentleman
who only knows and understands the concerns in
which he may have to transact business with Nothing
but the lack of money can make youngsters under-
stand the right use of it" ¹

Peacock's good offices were again requisitioned by
Mary to explain to Whitton that her name had not
appeared on the title-pages of her books, and that for
the publicity that had been given to her she was in
no way responsible Whitton, who acknowledged the
truth of these circumstances, said, "The name was the
matter, it annoyed Sir Timothy" Although the

¹ John Shelley died on Nov 11, 1866 His son Edward, born 1827,
who became 4th Baronet in 1889 on the death of Sir Percy Florence
Shelley, was succeeded as 5th Baronet by his brother Charles, born 1838,
father of the 6th and present Baronet, Sir John Comtown Edward Shelley
of Arington, Hants, and Field Place, Sussex

Conclusion

lawyer would promise nothing Peacock did not doubt that Mary would at length receive an allowance though she might be punished by a short delay ¹

In writing to Trelawny from Kentish Town on March 4 1827 Mary spoke of the extreme severity of the winter that had carried off many old people Sir Timothy had been laid up with the gout for ten weeks but he had recovered All that time she continued a settlement for me was delayed although it was acknowledged that Percy now being the heir one ought to be made at length after much parading they have notified me that I shall receive a magnificent £250 a year to be increased next year to £300 But then I am not permitted to leave this cloudy nook My desire to get away is unchanged and I used to look forward to your return as a period when I might contrive—but I fear there is no hope during Sir T's life He and his family are now at Brighton John Shelley dear S's brother is about to marry and talks of calling on me

Mr Whitton went to Brighton to see Sir Timothy who talked over with him Mrs Shelley's situation On his return to London the lawyer saw Mrs Shelley and Peacock and wrote to Sir Timothy on March 29th that he intimated to them the kind intention you had of affording protection to her and the child

¹ Mrs Marshall's *Life of Mary Shelley* v 1 i p 150

Shelley in England

of a limited annual amount, under the sum you mentioned to me, because I thought it most prudent to reserve a portion for the increasing expenses of the little Boy and she seemed extremely gratified in your kindness. It was then agreed that a security should be prepared for what had already been paid amounting to about £1000, that is £750 by yourself, the residue by me and for the future advances." After some tedious negotiations with Whitton and Amory & Cole—the lawyers representing Peacock as Shelley's sole surviving trustee, in which Peacock displayed exemplary patience—the business was ultimately arranged. While these details were under discussion, Sir Timothy wrote, on April 1st, to Whitton

"My motive for arranging with your assistance for Mrs S when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Brighton, was to set her above the evils of pecuniary want, and whatever I may feel under the general circumstances, I can never harbour within my breast unchristian-like Feelings towards her, but to make the best of existing things, and acting upon principle and rectitude. Mr Peacock, her Friend, will no doubt be influenced by the same Motives, and as you are aware of the best to be done, I have only to add, that her Friend may be assu'd, you have ever been a powerful advocate in her favour, and nothing but what is honourable and just would be proposed.

"I forbear to enter into past events, but look to what is just and may be so made appear to all parties

Conclusion

Except on a point of positive Law I have not for a long time held the opinion of Counsel in much estimation I hope the justness of any case I may have to do with may be the rule

Having completely conquer'd Gout etc without the aid of medical advisers you will as readily conquer the case upon the like principle Patience and well doing

Sir Timothy decided to take a personal part in these negotiations and Whitton therefore wrote to Percock on May 9th to say that his client was desirous of having an explanation in regard to the security with him and if he thought proper with his solicitor Mr Amory and he added that if he could conveniently bring the little boy Sir Timothy would be glad to see him but he particularly wishes not to trouble Mrs Shelley to call with him

A few days after the interview Sir Timothy wrote to his lawyer I felt so unman'd and unpleasant feelings at meeting the Little Boy and the Gentleman with you and Mr Amory brought to my recollection the past that it unfitted me to say more than leaving it and most properly too in your hands It did not appear to me that Mr Amory brook'd giving way I trust you will succeed at last for I am sure you pointed out no more than was just if she perchance hold under the will The Little Boy appear'd a child of 5 years of age he look'd very small very healthy and very clean in his person

Shelley in England

In handing over the business to be settled by Whitton, Sir Timothy showed that he distrusted the methods of Messrs Amory & Cole, but he wrote on May 21st that "Mr Peacock seemed to wish to act properly" The delays were causing Mary great inconvenience, and Peacock therefore drafted a letter for her to send to Sir Timothy, which she copied out and sent to Mr Whitton

Mary W Shelley to Sir Timothy Shelley

KENTISH TOWN,
May 29, 1827

SIR,—It is the subject of great anxiety to me that the period of my signing the deed drawn by Mr Whitton is again delayed, and I am the more mortified since it appears that this delay is occasioned by a communication of mine When Mr Whitton proposed to me that on the contingency of my inheriting on Bysshe's Will I should repay the sums advanced and to be advanced by you to me and my child, I immediately acceded to the arrangement as being just and proper Mr Whitton wished that the deed he should draw should be seen and approved by a Solicitor on my part Mr Peacock named Mr Amory, and Mr Whitton was satisfied with this nomination As soon as the affair was put into the hands of a Solicitor, I of course considered myself obliged to act under his directions, and in consequence of Mr Amory's objections all this delay has occurred

For myself I do not hesitate to say that I put every

Conclusion

confidence in you Sir Timothy and that I feel perfectly secure that my interests are safe in your hands and I am ready to confide them to your direction It is hard therefore that while I am satisfied with the arrangements you make that the objections of my advisers should subject me to the dreadful embarrassments with which I am now struggling It was in February last that Mr Whitton announced to me your intention of allowing me £250 p ann since then I have received no supply I have lived on credit—the bills incurred are now presented for payment and neither have I funds to defray them nor any by which I can continue to exist

I do not understand business and I do not mean to bring this subject before you as a question of business The interest you shewed for my son encouraged me in the hope that you also will be desirous of facilitating my earnest wish of bringing him up properly I consider it perfectly right that I should repay the sums you advance to me for his support but the means for his support I can only obtain through you I am sure that you will not permit a question of forms merely to interfere with the welfare of your grandson and the respectability of his mother It is a great misfortune to me that I am not permitted to see you It would have been a great happiness if left a widow I could have been under the protection of Bysshe's father This good is denied to me but let me entreat you to enter into my situation and not to delay in relieving me from the humiliation and distresses to which I am subjected I believe that Mr Whitton feels assured that confidence may be safely placed in me and will not advise any further postponement in the desired settlement

Shelley in England

Let me entreat you therefore, Sir Timothy, to direct that the deed in question may be immediately prepared for my signature. Every day is of consequence to me. Your kind feelings will, I do not doubt, cause as few to intervene as possible before I am relieved from my embarrassments.

Percy is quite well, and often speaks of you. I hope it will not be long before he has the honour of seeing you again.

I am your obliged and obt. servant,

MARY SHELLEY

This letter did not meet with Whitton's approval, and one gathers from Mary's next letter that he excused himself from sending it on to Sir Timothy on account of some domestic trouble under which he was suffering at the time.

Mary W Shelley to W Whitton

KENTISH TOWN,
June 4, 1827

SIR,—I am sorry that my letter to Sir Timy Shelley is not satisfactory. I beg you will attribute my failure to my utter ignorance of business and my not knowing exactly what it was necessary that I should say.

I thought that when I expressed my perfect confidence in Sir Timothy, and my readiness to sign the deed in question, that I should efface any disagreeable impression made by my letter to Mr Amory.

Conclusion

The explanation of that letter is simple I had at your wish confided the conduct of my affairs to Mr Peacock

I copied the letter—which certainly when he composed he had no intention it should contain any expressions offensive to Sir T Shelley You told me that it conveyed the idea that a foundation was to be laid by it for a suit in Chancery—I am sorry it should have been so ill worded—I utterly disclaim any such intention or thought on my part—I beg to retract any expressions that would give rise to such an idea or that detract at all from the perfect confidence I feel in Sir Timothy

I trust that my present communication fills up any omission in my last If not and if you will let me know that such is the case I will call on you at any hour you will appoint that I may learn by what act or word of mine I can bring this painful negotiation to a conclusion

I am most anxious to make the required concessions and to sign the deed—My situation is one of struggle and embarrassment—Besides the debts I have been obliged to incur—I made arrangements (when on the interview of Sir Timy with Messrs Peacock and Amory I thought the negotiation on the eve of terminating) to quit Kentish Town I cannot delay my departure more than a fortnight or three weeks—and yet without money I cannot discharge my bills here—Permit me to request as a personal favour to myself that you would kindly use your influence with Sir Timothy—and as speedily as circumstances will permit make such communication to him as will bring this distressing delay to a termination

May I be allowed to ask what the circumstance is

Shelley in England

to which you allude as having occurred in Sir Tim's family

I am, Sir,

Your obt Sevt,

MARY W SHELLEY

Sir Timothy agreed at length to advance a sum upon Mrs Shelley's bond, with the provision that the amount was to be repaid to his estate on his death with interest at 5 per cent. This sum was to provide her with an annual income, to commence on September 1st, which was first fixed at £250, and was subsequently to be augmented when later she would have to meet the increased expenses of her son's education. According to Mrs Marshall, Mary was staying during most of the autumn of 1827 at Arundel in Sussex, "with, or in the near neighbourhood of her friends, the Miss Robinsons. There were several sisters, to one of whom, Julia, Mrs Shelley was much attached"¹. While in Sussex Mary wrote to Whitton, on August 15th, from Sompting, near Shoreham, and said she desired to express "her grateful thanks" to Sir Timothy "for his attentions to my poor boy and his kindness towards myself. Percy is very well indeed. The fresh country air and sea baths have added to his look of perfect health. This makes me the less

¹ *Life and Letters of Mary W Shelley*, by Mrs Julia Marshall, vol. II. p. 183

Conclusion

regret a short delay in putting him to School Mr Peacock has meanwhile promised to make enquiries concerning one My plan is that it should be at a short distance from town and that I should reside close to it This will be quite necessary at first while he is a day scholar and afterwards I should not choose to be at any distance from him Mary found a school for Percy kept by a Mr Slater at Kensington where she sent him on March 25 1828¹ She now saw an opportunity of gratifying her long-cherished desire to take a holiday on the Continent During Percy's Easter holidays on April 8th she wrote to Whitton

A friend of mine has arrived from the South at Paris and intends immediately almost to proceed to Germany As I desire very much to profit by this only opportunity I shall have of seeing her I intend going to Paris the day after I take Percy back to school (next Thursday) As I shall be exceedingly anxious to return to him I shall not remain away more than three weeks The opportunity is the more desirable as I join other friends who are going

On April 11th Mary wrote in her diary I depart for Paris sick of heart yet pining to see my friend (Julia Robinson) According to the statement of one who knew Mary in a book entitled *Traits of Character*

Honour to the authoress and admiration for the

¹ The school is now the Church House to the Carmelite Church

Shelley in England

woman awaited her " in Paris Mary, however, was both depressed and ill on her journey, and little wonder, for, as she wrote in her diary, she was sickening of the smallpox, with which she was confined to bed as soon as she arrived in Paris, and although the nature of her disaster was concealed from her till her convalescence, she was not so easily duped Her illness was succeeded by buoyant health and spirits Though, she said, " a monster to look at," she endeavoured to make herself agreeable to her friends in Paris, " who were very amiable "

Mrs Shelley stayed at Dover for a few days, on her return from the Continent, for the benefit of the sea-bathing¹ During her absence she had heard the gratifying news that Sir Timothy had been to see Percy at his school in Kensington He was much pleased with the little boy, so she was told by Whitton, who believed that Lady Shelley and the Miss Shelleys—then staying in London—also visited Percy Whitton had also heard that Sir Timothy stated that the child should have lessons in dancing Mary showed in her letters that she was very anxious her boy should see his grandfather at regular intervals The old gentleman did meet him from time to time, but it does not appear that he ever gratified Mary's desire

¹ Mary was at Dover on June 4, on which date she wrote to Whitton from that place

Conclusion

to receive her although she made frequent attempts to break down his reserve

In the following letter to a friend of her girlhood formerly Isabel Baxter Mary described her illness and her visit to Paris. It would be interesting to identify the name of the young French poet who was so attracted to Mary. There were so many young poets at that time in Paris each of whom was considered the cleverest man in France.

Mary W Shelley to Mrs Isabel Booth

DOVER June 1, [18 8]

MY DEAR GIRL—You will have heard from Mrs Godwin of my hateful illness and its odious results. Instead of returning to town as I most exceedingly desired—to join my friends there and to see again dear Isabel—I am fain to hide myself in the country and as I am told sea bathing will assist materially the disappearance of the marks I remain on the coast.

I shall long to see you again—to relate and to hear a thousand histories—if I make a longer stay in the country than I now intend perhaps you will join me—but I mean now to return with Percy at the end of his holidays that is at the end of July.

I was sickening of my illness when I left town—my journey was so painful that I shudder at the recollection and I arrived only to go to bed. What will you say to my philosophy when at the end of three weeks in brilliant health but as ugly as the — I went into society—I was well repaid for my fortitude

Shelley in England

for I am delighted with the people I saw—and some I love and they merit my affection. What will you say also to the imagination of one of the cleverest men in France, young and a poet, who could be interested in me in spite of the mark I wore—It was rather droll to play the part of an ugly person for the first time in my life, yet it was very amusing to be told—or rather not to be told but to find, that my face was not all my fortune

I have excellent news of my darling boy, whom I long to see again—I hope you are well—Mrs G mentioned in her last letter that your children had called there and that all seemed well with you. When I last saw you, dear friend, I very little anticipated this long separation—not at all did I fear that I should avoid London on my return from Paris—instead of seeking it as I intended as speedily as possible—Patience! my malady has made me lose a year of my life—but in spite of the marks that still remain (I am in no danger of permanent disfigurement) I am in good health—and so different from my dreary state all last winter—and looking younger than when you saw me last

Write to me, dearest, and direct to me at J Robinson, Esq, Park Cottage, Paddington—and your letter will be forwarded—Early next week I go to Hastings

My love to Isabel and Kate and remembrances to Mr Booth

Affectionately,

M S

Have the goodness, love, to put the enclosed in the *twopenny post* for me

Conclusion

Mary expected that her yearly allowance would have been increased to £300 on sending Percy to school and she put her case before Whitton for reference to her father in law. Until her request was granted she addressed frequent letters to the lawyer who loath to give his client the trouble of following the correspondence only applied to him when compelled. But the subject irritated Sir Timothy who at length grew testy and wrote 'I must entreat to leave this very troublesome woman to your judgment in respect to finances. What a wonderful assembly of animals I have to deal with'.¹ Of Mary's letters he said

They are couched in terms far from my approbation and I trust you will be spared the repetition. I have every sentiment of wishing well to her and the little boy and that there may be no further trouble given you under the circumstances I will advance £300 per annum from the 1st day of June 1829. Mrs Shelley told Whitton in a letter written on December 2nd that Percy was receiving lessons in drilling with a view to curing him of a tendency to stoop. She could not resist a little thrust at her father in law and added 'I think Sir Timothy would find him [Percy] improved and he is really very good and above all tractable which is not quite the virtue of his father's family

¹ Sir T. Shelley to Whitton January 19 1829 ² *Ibid* June 1 1829

Shelley in England

On her return to London Mary went to stay with her friends the Robinsons at Park Cottage, Paddington. She repeated her visits to them on many occasions, and on September 1, 1830, she wrote a letter from their address to Whitton on some matter of business. Her friendship with the Robinsons gave rise to a rumour that must have caused her annoyance. Whitton wrote to Sir Timothy, on November 1, 1830, that a person had come into his room and told him, among other things, that "Mrs Bysshe Shelley had married a person named Robinson," and on inquiry the lawyer obtained the impression, which appears to have had no foundation, that she had lately changed her residence to the house of a person of that name. Sir Timothy replied that Mrs Paul, wife of the banker's son, while on a visit to Field Place, had spoken of Mary and her little boy, whom she expected to see, whereupon Sir Timothy requested her to take the child a sovereign. The gift was acknowledged in the following letter of thanks to Sir Timothy, who described it as "dictated artfully", and he added, with regard to the child's remark that he hoped he should some day be allowed to pay a visit to his grandfather "On no account whatever would I take the boy. I felt so much on the death of Charles" Sir Timothy thought that Mrs Paul might be able to solve the question of Mary's sup-

Conclusion

posed marriage Whitton however on making the next payment to Mary asked her the question and she declared that she was not married and there the matter rested

Percy Florence Shelley to Sir Timothy Shelley

33 SOMERSET ST

1th of November, my birthday 1830

MY DEAR GRANDPAPA —I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in thinking of your little grandson and in sending me a fine bright sovereign and I shall think of the goodness of my dear Grandpapa each time I buy any pretty thing with it

When shall I see you again? I hope soon As I get on at school and I hear Mr Slater is satisfied with me perhaps some day you will be so very good as to let me pay you and my Grandmama a visit in the country I am learning to draw and I like drawing better than any other lesson I shall buy a box of paints with some of the money you have given me

Pray give my duty to Lady Shelley and my love to my aunts I hope dear Grandpapa that you will love me and I will try always to be a good boy Some ladies friends of Mama who know you say I am very like you so I am sure I ought to be good

I am my dear Grandpapa

Your dutiful grandson

PERCY FLORENCE SHELLEY

Mary Shelley did not marry again but she received from Trelawny then her devoted friend and constant

Shelley in England

correspondent, an offer of marriage in 1831 To him she wrote, on June 14th of that year "Do you think I shall marry? Never,—neither you nor anybody else Mary Shelley shall be written on my tomb,—and why? I cannot tell, except that it is so pretty a name, that though I were to preach to myself for years, I never should have the heart to get rid of it" In a subsequent letter to him she was equally emphatic "My name will never be Trelawny" Although his attitude towards Mary underwent no immediate change, Trelawny did not remain constant in his devotion, he seems gradually to have forgotten his former regard for her, and after her death he gave expression to some ungenerous thoughts of the woman whom he once wooed with fervour

During these years, when Mary was employed in trying to exact from her father-in-law a few additional pounds to her allowance, it is not to be supposed that she lived in seclusion She does not appear naturally to have been a very cheerful person, on the contrary, she was given, when alone, to fits of depression and melancholy Her days were principally devoted to close literary work, though, so far from boasting of her authorship, she pursued her studies almost secretly, and disliked to be found at work by her friends What Mary Shelley really loved was society, and although her means did not allow her to give dinner parties or

Conclusion

to go to the opera she made her Wednesday evenings at Somerset Street a feature of London literary life. Besides Shelley's old associates—the Hoggs, Peacock, Hunt, and Horace Smith—who hung together chiefly out of regard for his memory, she also numbered among her friends the Lambs, Bulwer Lytton¹ and Thomas Moore. Trelawny would have been among her supporters, but he was still abroad, as also was Medwin, though he was not specially in Mary's favour on account of his book on Byron and his aspiration to write Shelley's life, a feat which he subsequently accomplished much to her dismay.

During the cholera visitation to London in 1832, Mary, anxious for the safety of her boy, took him into the country to a place of safety at Sandgate, but her family did not escape unscathed. Her half brother, William Godwin's only child by his second wife, a promising young man, was carried off by the epidemic at the age of thirty-one in the autumn of 1832. At the time of his death he was parliamentary reporter to the *Morning Post*, was happily married, and he had finished a novel, *Transfusion*, the publication of which was arranged in 1835 by his father, who prefaced the book by a memoir.

The old philosopher, saddened by the loss of his son, had fallen on evil days. With advancing years he found it increasingly difficult to keep the wolf from

Shelley in England

the door. A subscription had been raised in 1823 for his benefit by his friends and admirers. The shop, never a profitable undertaking, had been abandoned, but Mary helped him whenever she could. At length, in 1833, Earl Grey obtained for him the small sinecure of Yeoman of the Exchequer, with residence in New Palace Yard. The nominal duties of the office were wholly performed by deputies. Shortly after his appointment the post was abolished. Godwin, however, was allowed to retain it through the generous influence of some of his old opponents. He enjoyed his pension for some three years, retaining his faculties to the last. He passed away on April 7, 1836, and was buried, as he had desired, by the side of Mary Wollstonecraft in Old St. Pancras' Churchyard.

Godwin's bones were not allowed to remain long in their resting-place, as the construction of two London railways, which run below and through the churchyard, made it necessary to disturb his grave and that of many others. His grandson, Sir Percy Florence Shelley, caused the remains of Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft to be removed in 1851 to the grave at St. Peter's, Bournemouth, where Mary Shelley lies buried. The old four-sided tombstone, where Shelley and Mary plighted their troth in the spring of 1814, is still to be seen in the public garden into which Old St. Pancras' churchyard has been



From a dag by D Collin

THE TOMBSTONE OF MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT AND
WILLIAM GODWIN

IN ST PANCRAS BURIAL GROUND

Conclusion

converted and where the inscriptions may still be read

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT GODWIN author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*

Born 27 April 1759 Died 10 September 1797

WILLIAM GODWIN author of *Political Justice*

Born March 3 1756 Died April 7 1836 Aged 80 years

MARY JANE, second wife of WILLIAM GODWIN

Died June 17 1841 Aged 75 years

The following is from a copy of Godwin's will among the Shelley Whitton papers and is characteristic of the man who though he had little to bequeath except the pictures would not take leave of the world without expressing his last wishes. The pictures however proved a valuable inheritance that of himself and Mary Wollstonecraft passed to Sir Percy Shelley, and on the death of his widow they found their way to the National Portrait Gallery.

March 17 1841

It is the Will of me William Godwin that all the property of which I die possessed should go to my wife Mary Jane Godwin And I request Mr John Corrie Hudson of the Legacy Office Somerset House to take upon him the administration of this my last Will as sole Executor

Witness my hand this twelfth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven

WILLIAM GODWIN

Shelley in England

I leave to my son & my daughter my best and most affectionate remembrances, believing the one to be so provided for by the gifts of nature, & the other by marriage & the will of her late husband that nothing that I could add, could be of any importance to them—I request them both to accept a book, or set of books from my library, at their own choice, as a slight memorial of that affection, of which I would have yielded more substantial testimony, if fortune had put it in my power to do so

My portrait by Northcote is the principal memorandum of my corporeal existence that will remain after my death This is of course included in the above general bequest to my wife But I should not wish it to go from my children, & therefore after her death, I consider it as theirs If my son, after my death, should be poor perhaps my daughter would purchase his right in it, at what should be judged by an impartial umpire a reasonable rate The portrait of her mother by Opie is of course my daughter's & I should not wish that of Mr Holcroft to be brought to the hammer It is further my earnest desire that my daughter would have the goodness to look over the manuscripts that shall be found in my own hand-writing, & decide which of them are fit to be printed, consigning the rest to the flames

I know not whether any of the letters received by me, will be found proper to accompany my worthier papers Let her judge

Unless any substantial reason should be offered for a different destination, it is my desire that my mortal remains should be deposited as near as may be, to those of the author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, in St Pancras' Churchyard

Conclusion

It was Shelley's wish that his son should go to a public school and Mary suggested at the end of 1830 that he should be sent to Eton. Sir Timothy however would not hear of it as the place aroused painful memories. In regard to this proposal he said it would be highly improper his Poor Father's being there would make his life very unpleasant. From experience I am aware whatever a boy does at a Public School is remembered for ages. He had better remain at present where he is. Harrow was then proposed but was rejected at first as being too near London but his mother subsequently arranged that he should go there and he entered the school at Michaelmas 1832. Mrs Shelley went to live at the town on the hill in the following April so as to be near Percy who liked the school and progressed but not so his mother who was taken ill there and afterwards pined for the society of her friends in London.

Mr Whitton who had commenced these arrangements for Percy's education did not live to see them completed he had been ailing for some time and he died in July 1832. Sir Timothy strongly disapproved of Mary's choice and grumbled at the expense that she had incurred in placing the boy in a Master's house. He thought that she might have obtained equal advantages at Westminster Merchant Taylors St Paul's or one of the metropolitan schools and he

Shelley in England

declined to listen further to her "importunities" for further help. But she persisted, and Sir Timothy then pointed out that the sum of £6000 which he had agreed to advance would soon be exhausted. "She may not be aware," he wrote to Mr Gregson, Whitton's successor, in May 1833, "of what may be the residue, and she observ'd too, was I afraid of losing my money. Haughty Dame!"

Mary had evidently thought of putting her son into the law, as Mr Gregson observed, in a letter to her on December 5, 1835, that it was a very good thing to be a barrister if one possessed industry and perseverance, but that it was a very laborious profession, and without those qualifications success could not be expected in it. He reminded her that the bulk of the property that Percy would inherit was amassed by one of his ancestors who was a lawyer in the Temple,¹ and he added that he should be very glad to see Percy imitate the example. Percy was not, however, destined to be a lawyer. His mother arranged that he should leave Harrow at Easter 1836, and she placed him with a tutor, Mr Morrison, vicar of Stoneleigh, near Leamington. In writing to Gregson of her intention, she said

"Percy is in robust health—well-grown—he has

¹ Edward Shelley of Field Place, Warnham (the testator of 1747) was of the Middle Temple

Conclusion

good spirits and a good temper. I wish Sir Tim would see him before he goes. It is hard that going into another county—where I am promised that he shall be kindly received—that he should go without any mark of kindness from his Father's family who were not always estranged from him. He himself remembers that his Grandfather was at one time kind enough to notice him and wonders why there should be any change now when the notice would benefit him more.

The care that Mary had bestowed on Percy's training and education was productive of happy results. The youth who had a good deal of the Godwin placidness in his character seems to have shown himself worthy of his mother's solicitude. Trelawny had observed in a letter to Mary that it is well for mamma Percy has so much of her temperate blood. When us three meet we shall be able to ice the wine by placing it between us—that will be nice as the girls say.¹

It is interesting to obtain a view of Shelley's son as he appeared to his mother at the age of seventeen and a half—a greater contrast to his father could not be conceived. The description is taken from a letter which she wrote to Trelawny from Brighton on January 3 1837.

Percy arrived yesterday having rather whetted than satisfied his appetite by going seven times to a

¹ E. J. Trelawny to Mary W. Shelley Hastings Sep. 25 1836

Shelley in England

play He plays like Apollo on the flageolet, and like Apollo is self-taught Jane thinks him a miracle ! it is very odd He got a frock-coat at Mettes, and, if you had not disappointed with your handkerchief, he would have been complete, he is a good deal grown, though not tall enough to satisfy me, however, there is time yet He is quite a child still, full of theatres and balloons and music, yet I think there is a gentleness about him which shows the advent of the reign of petticoats—how I dread it ”

Percy Shelley subsequently went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B A in 1841 We get another glimpse of him, now an undergraduate, and as he appeared in September 1838 to Gregson, who wrote of him to Sir Timothy “ He is rather thick-set, but good-looking, healthy and well-mannered ”

Although the publication of Mary's romance *The Last Man* had been attended with unpleasant consequences, she did not abandon the writing of fiction Her historical romance *Perkin Warbeck*, published in 1829, was followed in 1835 by a modern novel entitled *Lodore*, which, as Professor Dowden discovered, contains a veiled autobiography describing the author's privations in London during the year 1814

With the single exception of *Frankenstein*, no one to-day reads Mary Shelley's novels, which have passed to the limbo of the forgotten Her literary labours

Conclusion

in another direction have met with better fortune. We have seen that when Sir Timothy Shelley put pressure on Mary to suppress her husband's *Posthumous Poems* he exacted a promise from her that during his life she would not attempt to bring Shelley's name before the public. She kept this promise although in 1835 she wrote to tell Mrs. Gisborne that she had received an offer of £600 for an edition of Shelley's works with a *Life* and notes. She added

I am afraid it cannot be arranged yet at least and the *Life* is out of the question.

In the early eighteen thirties the tide was already turning in favour of Shelley's poetry and although there was no authoritative edition of his works collections of his poems were being circulated by unauthorised publishers. The Galignanis of Paris had issued in 1829 a handsome volume containing Shelley's poems with those of Coleridge and Keats together with short memoirs and portraits of each poet. The portrait of Shelley was from Miss Curran's picture which was then in Mary's possession and it is probable that she assisted the Paris publishers in the arrangement of her husband's poems. Among other editions of Shelley's poems were two volumes of selections brought out in 1827 with the imprint of one Benbow a notorious London piratical printer. A volume of Benbow's issue fell into Robert Brownings hands

Shelley in England

when a boy, and the book, which was recently sold at the sale of the poet's library, bore evidences that it had been the object of the deepest study

By the year 1838, then, the time had fully arrived for the publication of a collected edition of Shelley's poetry, under the editorship of some person of authority. The choice naturally fell to Mrs. Shelley, and she again ventured to approach Sir Timothy Shelley's legal adviser, and with some hope that her plea might be granted. Mr. Gregson, who was apparently a man of broader views than his predecessor Mr. Whitton, wrote on August 4, 1838, to Sir Timothy

"Mrs. Shelley writes to me, 'When I returned to England nearly fifteen years ago, Sir Timothy made it a condition with me that I should not publish Shelley's Poems. I complied. His motive was that he did not wish his poetry republished, but this has not prevented the publication, but only prevented me from receiving any benefit from it. Many pirated editions have been published. There is now a question of another edition, which if I were allowed to carry on myself would be very advantageous to me. I wish therefore to learn whether I might.' I am unable to answer this inquiry, and have not said that I should write to you on the subject, but if you have any wish be pleased to inform me. The 'March of Intellect' since 1815 has probably placed the rising generation in a situation to be little damaged by this poetry, which I have read of, but never read."

Conclusion

SIR TIMOTHY granted Mary's request on condition that she did not publish a memoir of Shelley with his poems. She overcame this difficulty however by contributing a series of valuable notes to the poems which contain many biographical facts and constitute one of the most important sources of information with regard to the poet's life and works. In her preface she explained the aims that guided her in the preparation of the work. She said

Obstacles have long existed to my presenting the public with a perfect edition of Shelley's Poems. These being at last happily removed I hasten to fulfil an important duty—that of giving the productions of a sublime genius to the world with all the correctness possible and of at the same time detailing the history of those productions as they sprung living and warm from his heart and brain. I abstain from any remark on the occurrences of his private life except inasmuch as the passions which they engendered his poetry. This is not the time to relate the truth and I should reject any colouring of the truth.

In dealing with the text of *Queen Mab* a difficulty arose which Mary explained in the following letter

Mary W. Shelley to Leigh Hunt

41 PARK STREET

December 1 1838

MY DEAR HUNT—I am about to publish an edition of our Shelley's Poems Sir Tim giving leave if there

Shelley in England

is no biography I want a copy of the original edition of *Queen Mab* to correct the press from—it must be the *original*—it would not go to the Printers, but only [be] used to correct from Have you one—or do you know who has—Has Miss Kent? I should be so grateful for the loan Moxon wants me to leave out the sixth part as too atheistical I don't like Atheism—nor does he *now* Yet I hate mutilation—what do you say? How have you been, and when does your Play come out? With love to Marianne,

Yours ever,

M W SHELLEY

Let me have the book quickly—if you have it—as
the press is waiting

Mrs Shelley's edition of her husband's poems was issued in four small volumes (the first of which came out early in 1839), and it was dedicated, with the date of January 20, to Percy Florence Shelley, "by his affectionate mother, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley" She had yielded to the wishes of Edward Moxon her publisher, and omitted from the text of *Queen Mab* the greater part of Canto 6, the whole of Canto 7, and a considerable portion of the notes Mary soon had reason to regret her compliance, and wrote in her diary on February 12, 1839, that she wished she had resisted her publisher's request, but she had given way when she was told that the inclusion of certain portions of *Queen Mab* "would injure the copyright of all the

Conclusion

volumes She had consulted Hogg Hunt and Peacock and they all said she had a right to do as she liked and they themselves offered no objections When the book was published her friends seemed to change their views Trelawny sent back the volume containing *Queen Mab* to Moxon in a rage on seeing that the poem had not been reprinted in its entirety Hogg wrote to Mary an insulting letter because the dedication to Harriet in *Queen Mab* had been omitted

Mary confided to her diary that Hogg as well as others had misunderstood her She said that when a copy of Clarke's pirated reprint of *Queen Mab* had reached Shelley in the year 1821 while he was at the Bagni di Pisa he was gratified to see that the dedication to Harriet had been omitted¹ The recollection of this incident had actuated her to leave out the dedication from her reprint It was to do him honour she wrote what could it be to me? There are other verses I should well like to obliterate for ever but they will be printed and any to her could in no way tend to my discomfort or gratify one ungenerous feeling They shall be restored though I do not feel easy as to the good I do Shelley I may have been mistaken Perhaps one of the poems that

¹ Clarke's reprint of *Queen Mab* did contain the dedication to Harriet but it is absent from some copies and was lacking in the one that Shelley saw

Shelley in England

Mary might have wished to suppress was *Epipsychidion*, which, however, she bravely printed, but without a word of comment

A new edition¹ of the poems was in requisition before the end of the year, and Mrs Shelley prevailed on Moxon to let her restore the omitted passages from *Queen Mab*, and the dedication. She made some other small additions to and corrections in the text, but she also printed, for the first time, *Peter Bell the Third*, and included *Swellfoot the Tyrant*, which was entirely new to the public, though issued in 1820 during Shelley's lifetime, it had been promptly "stifled at the very dawn of its existence by the Society for the Suppression of Vice." Although this new edition satisfied Shelley's friends, and drew from Trelawny a friendly letter to Moxon of approval and regret for having written his former hasty remonstrance, it led to a Government prosecution in 1841 of Moxon for publishing *Queen Mab*. The case, however, was decided in favour of the publisher, who was ably defended by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd.

As soon as Mary had prepared the new edition of Shelley's poems, she collected some of his prose writings, among which were *The Defence of Poetry*, the transla-

¹ This edition of Shelley's works in royal 8vo contained the frontispiece portrait of the poet which appeared in the four-volume edition, also a view of his tomb. On this plate is the date of 1839, the title-page bears the date of 1840, and the author's postscript is dated Nov. 6, 1839.

Conclusion

tions from Plato and a selection of his admirable letters from Italy these were published in two volumes in 1840 The severe strain of editing these works of Shelley brought on an illness in the spring of 1839 which Mary bore with fortitude and from which she happily soon recovered About the middle of the following year having completed her work she was able to leave England with Percy and a College friend of his on the first of many tours on the Continent which is described in her *Rambles in Germany and Italy* This her last work was published in 1844 The travellers visited some of those scenes familiar to Mary in former and happier times—the Villa Diodati Byron's residence in 1816 and the Maison Chapuis where Shelley and Mary stayed in that year and where she began to write *Frankenstein* The houses had remained as they were formerly but Shelley, Byron and her little William were gone while Clare had drifted away The contemplation of these changes no doubt produced some of those melancholy thoughts to which Mary was too readily prone

The pecuniary circumstances of Mrs Shelley and her son were now much improved Percy came of age in 1840 and in the following year when he took his degree his grandfather made him an allowance of £400 a year as a gift without any condition for its repayment Mr Gregson in writing to Sir Timothy

Shelley in England

on February 20, 1841, spoke of his kindness to his grandson, whom he hoped and believed would be grateful. Percy had called on the lawyer, who had given him his advice in regard to taking up some useful occupation. The young man disliked both the Church and the army, and there only remained the law, which, as Mr Gregson had before observed, was very "uphill work." He recommended a course of reading preparatory to entering a conveyancer's chambers, in order to know the nature and incidents of the property he was to manage, and to fill the commission of peace, if he did no more.

Much of Sir Timothy's correspondence with Gregson during the latter years of his life was concerned with Stephenson's railway, which ran through a part of the Shelley property. The old baronet died on April 24, 1844. One of Sir Percy Shelley's first acts on succeeding to the title was to pay the legacies under his father's will, and to carry out Shelley's intention of settling an income on Leigh Hunt. Mary Shelley died on February 1, 1851, at Chester Square, where she had kept house with her son until his marriage in 1848, to Jane, daughter of Mr Thomas Gibson, and widow of the Hon Charles Robert St John. Sir Percy settled near Bournemouth about the year 1850, having purchased the Boscombe Manor estates, and he continued to live there for the remainder of his life. If



I K E L P I E J J E H H H H H H K E K T A I P H E U P A T A
 I A J T A S H H U T A T H S I I C A I I J H I

SIR PERCY FLORENCE SHILLIBEE BART

Conclusion

he did not specially inherit from his parents their literary gifts he possessed like his father a passion for sailing At his death he was one of the oldest members of the Royal Yacht Squadron and he had owned successively about a dozen yachts the names of which were *The Mary Wildfire Gincura Jane, Enchantress Flirt Nokken Queen Mab Extravaganza Wren* and *Oceana* The last named was in his possession at the time of his death and was a boat of some 250 tons This yacht was originally named *Thais* but Sir Percy said that he had given her a more respectable reputation by renaming her *Oceana* as a tribute to Stevenson Sir Percy was very fond of the Mediterranean and spent many winters cruising from Gibraltar to the Greek islands and the Black Sea but he was specially attracted to the Gulf of Spezzia in the waters of which his father had met his death

When he was at home Sir Percy engaged much of his time in the production of plays from his own pen at one of his private theatres either at that which he had built at Boscombe Manor or at the theatre in Tite Street near Shelley House Chelsea Embankment He not only provided the plays himself but he composed the music and painted the scenery with great ability Sir Percy was a painter of considerable gifts which were well displayed in his drop scenes At the opening of the Tite Street

Shelley in England

theatre one of his drop scenes, used for the first time on that occasion, was described as "Shelley's Last Home," and showed the poet's house at Lerici in the Bay of Spezzia

These amateur performances, in which Sir Percy and Lady Shelley frequently took part, were often given for some good cause, for he was a liberal supporter of the charitable and religious institutions at Bournemouth, and soon after the Baptist Chapel was built at Boscombe he was to be seen worshipping there from time to time. He has been described to me by one who knew him for years as a versatile and a very lovable man, but one of his peculiarities was his disinclination to talk about his father.

A characteristic anecdote may be told of Sir Percy, who is said to have remarked in a casual manner to a friend with whom he was driving across the Serpentine, that "that is the place where my father's first wife drowned herself." He would sometimes show his visitors at Boscombe Manor the discoloured little Sophocles that was found on Shelley's body and the eleven companion volumes bound in white vellum close by it, which offered a striking contrast.

Lady Shelley was an enthusiast where the poet or his mother was concerned, and her name figures as the editor on the title-page of *The Shelley Memorials*, although that book is said to have been the work of

Conclusion

either the late Dr Richard Garnett or Thomas Hookham Shelley's old friend and correspondent the Bond Street publisher who in later years assisted Sir Percy Shelley in the purchase of letters by his father

Among his friends Sir Percy counted Robert Louis Stevenson who was living at Bournemouth shortly before he left England for the South Seas and he dedicated *The Master of Ballantrae* to him with the following inscription To Sir Percy Florence and Lady Shelley as fellow sea firers and sea lovers with the author from the loud shores of a sub tropical island near upon 10 000 miles from Boscombe Chine and Minor scenes which rise before me as I write along with faces and voices of my friends Well I am for the sea once more no doubt Sir Percy also Let us make the signal B R D The dedication is dated May 17 1889 Sir Percy lived to read the book but he was in failing health during that year He passed away at Boscombe on December 5 and was buried in the grave where his mother lies at St Peter's Bournemouth on December 10 1889 having just completed his seventieth year

21 3 11 7

APPENDIX I

SHELLEY'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SLATTERS OF
OXFORD (see p 144)

John Slatter to Sir Timothy Shelley

OXFORD
January 9 1823

SIR -- In consequence of your son's death I again applied to Mr Longdill to settle my account against your son but can obtain no answer so I have inclosed his acknowledgment of the money but likewise his reference to Mr Longdill when resident at Marlom to you the repayment of which I have your honour as the circumstance of your son's being introduced into my family is best known to yourself and remain yours

JOHN SLATTER
Plumber and Glazier
High Street

[In Sir Timothy's writing on the letter is the following]

Tolerably impudent

Sir T S lodged with Mr Slatter's Family the whole time he was at Oxford and when he went there occasionally and Sir T S did desire Mr Slatter to advise his son against any irregularities he might see particularly not to get into debt for which there was no occasion as he had an ample allowance

Shelley in England

Mr Whitton to J Slatter

3 KING'S ROAD,
January 15, 1823

SIR,—Sir Tim Shelley has sent me your letter and the papers enclosed therein and if you will send a person for them the same shall be delivered If Sir Tim Shelley did make his son known to you it was not with the wish that you should lend him money as Sir Tim well knew what was proper for his son to spend and that he allowed

The officious interference of you and of others did a most serious injury to the Gent that is now no more—it led him into expenses and a Society and conduct the very reverse of what Sir Tim wished

It may therefore be unnecessary for me to say that you must take your own conduct to recover what you say you advanced to Mr Shelley, as Sir Tim declines making any payment to you on account of it and any further application to him or to me on the subject will be considered an intrusion —Yr Hble Servt ,

WM WHITTON

[Envelope addressed]

MR JOHN SLATTER,

Plumber and Glazier,

Oxford

Henry Slatter to Sir Timothy Shelley

6 MONTAGUE PLACE, WORTHING,
August 13, 1831

SIR,—It is with feelings of great diffidence that I venture to approach you knowing that the subject matter must be painful to a Father's feelings, but having suffered very

Appendix I

much in consequence of a honest endeavour to save your son from flying to Jews for the purpose of obtaining money at an enormous rate of interest I therefore lay the case before you

Your Son while at College became acquainted with a person of the name of Brown but who was living at Oxford under the assumed name of Bird Of him he agreed to purchase a work of his writing for £600 Mr Shelley applied to us to procure the money for him and he would repay us when he became of age or he should have to go to London and borrow money of the money lenders on post-obit bonds this we dissuaded him from and endeavoured to raise the money for him as he agreed we should be the Printers and Publishers of his work £200 of this sum was paid out of our pockets in cash and the remainder we became joint security with him to a person of the name of Hedges for £400 and were arrested for the amount at the suit of Hedges by Mr Graham Solicitor of Abingdon with Law expenses and Principal and interest on the whole sum We have lost upwards of £1300

The whole is justly our due but we only ask the Bond and interest thereon having suffered both in body and mind so much in consequence of it I remain at Worthing three weeks longer my family being here for the benefit of their health after which I shall be in Oxford but a letter addressed at the latter place would not at all times find me

I shall be most ready to wait on you to give you any further information or to show you the bond which is now in my possession—I have the honor to be Sir your very obedient Servt

HENRY SLATTER

SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY Baronet
etc etc etc

Shelley in England

Enclosures

Bond to John Hedges, dated 25 March 1811, of Percy Bysshe Shelley, Esq	400 0 0
Interest on ditto at 5 per cent per annum to 25 June 1831	405 0 0
	<u>805 0 0</u>

The above sums have been paid for and on Acct of Percy Bysshe Shelley, Esq, by Joseph Munday and Henry Slatter, late Co-Partners at Oxford, Printers and Booksellers, in consequence of proceedings against them by Wm Graham, Esq, Solicitor, Abingdon, at the suit of Hedges

The following is a later statement of the account sent after the death of Sir Timothy Shelley in 1844 —

March 25, 1811

To Money advanced to Mr Bird for his MS work on Sweden, viz, £200 in Notes of Hand and £400 raised by joint Bond of John Hedges, and paid by the late Joseph Munday and his surviving Part- ner, Henry Slatter, on account of Percy Bysshe Shelley, Esq, viz	£600 0 0
1844	
Sept 29 Interest 33 and $\frac{1}{2}$ years thereon	1005 0 0
	<u>1605 0 0</u>

[*Endorsed*] P B Shelley, Esq (dec^d)
Mr Henry Slatter, Bookseller, Oxford

APPENDIX II

SHELLEY'S ARREST FOR DEBT AT CARNARVON IN 1812

(see p 396)

In Roberts' first letter written to Sir Timothy Shelley after the death of P. B. S. he refers to a loan to the poet of £6 only. In the second letter to Peacock after Sir Timothy Shelley's death he asks for £30. Whether this sum represents compound interest on £6 for twenty years or not it is impossible to say. The Owen Williams mentioned in the third letter was a brother of Shelley's correspondent John Williams to whom he wrote from Tanyrallt on April 14 1814. We are in immediate want of money could you borrow £25 in my name to paying little debts? I know your brother could lend me that sum. I think you could ask him on such an occasion as this.

William Roberts to Sir Timothy Shelley

CARNARVON NORTH WALES

February 7 1824

SIR—I took the liberty of writing to you a few years ago respecting Six pounds which your son was indebted to me. I assure you it is a very hard case with me to be without the money really it would be an object to me now if you would be kind enough to enclose them. As your son is dead I have no other person to apply to but yourself you will I trust consider the justice of the claim and favor

Shelley in England

me with an answer when convenient —I am, Sir, your
obedient servt ,

WILLIAM ROBERTS, *Surgeon*

William Roberts to T L Peacock

UNBRIDGE PLACE, CARNARVON, N W

June 12, 1844

SIR,—Having lately seen an account of the death of Sir Timothy Shelley, may I be allowed to hope you will pardon the liberty of my troubling you on the following subject

About 30 years ago since, his son Mr P B Shelley was arrested in this town for a sum of money which he owed, and he would have been put in Gaol if I had not bailed him for the amount Thus our acquaintance commenced, and soon after he sent for me to attend his family at Tremadoc, 20 miles from this place I also lent him some money which he never paid, so he left the country £30 in my debt When I called upon you at the India House last Sept^r you encouraged me with the hope that I should have this £30 in the event of your surviving Sir Timothy The whole therefore I beg respectfully to submit to your sense of justice If I can be of any use to you in this country I hope you will not hesitate to command my service

My kindest regards to Mrs Peacock The favour of an answer would greatly oblige, Sir, your very humble servt ,

WILLIAM ROBERTS

N B —It may be proper to observe that Mr Shelley paid the money for which he was arrested

I suppose the Executors of Owen Williams, the Anglesea farmer, have applied to you

Appendix II

Hugh Owen to T L Peacock

POOR LAW COMMISSION OFFICE
SOMERSET HOUSE

December 1st 1844

DEAR SIR —According to the kind permission which you gave me this morning I now beg to lay before you the claim of my old friend and neighbour Mrs Williams the Widow of the late Owen Williams of Gellinog Wen Parish of Llangeinwen Anglesey

Many years ago I believe upwards of 30 (I find I have no memorandum of the date) Owen Williams then residing at Tydden Newborough Anglesey advanced on the application of Mr Williams of Tyhurst or Bwlch Tremmadock to Mr Percy Shelley the sum of £100 as security for which Mr Shelley gave to him (Owen Williams) a Bond stipulating for the payment of £200 on the death of Mr Shelley's father and grandfather

No part of this money which was the hard earnings of a very small farmer has ever been repaid neither has any interest ever been received

The payment of the money now would be of essential service to the poor Widow and I venture to solicit your kind interference on her behalf with those who have the management of the Shelley Family

I have the honour to be Dear Sir your faithful servt

HUGH OWEN

THOS LOVE PEACOCK Esq
etc etc etc

APPENDIX III

SHELLEY'S COACHMAKER'S ACCOUNT, 1813 (see page 408)

John Dumbrick to Sir Timothy Shelley

EDINBURGH, July 1, 1823

SIR,—I use the freedom of picturing state of Account due to me by your late son, John B Shelley, Esq, contracted while in Edinburgh in 1813

I have frequently applied for payment to Mr Shelley's Agents in London (Messrs Londill & Butterfield) who delayed paying on the ground of Mr Shelley's being abroad and their having no instructions to that effect

Mr William Dumbrick of the Hotel St Andrews Sqr here is bound to me for the debt, who when in London some time ago called on Messrs Londill & Butterfield with the Account, who agreed to pay it, but his stay in Town being exceedingly limited he had not time to call on these Gentlemen again

Mr Dumbrick agreed to see my Account paid in consequence of my declining to part with Mr Shelley's carriage after repairing it, but being sensible that this will be a serious loss to Mr Dumbrick I have judged it proper to state the case to you trusting you will see the impropriety of my insisting on payment from Mr Dumbrick, he having no further interest in the matter than a wish to oblige a customer (as Mr Shelley was)

I therefore hope you will order payment to be made to prevent my taking legal measures to force payment from

Appendix III

Mr Dumbreck which I shall be reluctantly compelled to
in the event of your declining to settle my just claim —
I remain with much respect Sir your most obt Servant

JOHN DUMBRECK

Please address to me Coachmaker Edinburgh

SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY Bart

J B SHELLEY Esq 1813

To JOHN DUMBRECK

Nov 1	For unhooking the chariot body taking off the eight springs tak ing them asunder putting in 8 new main Plates 4 new steel pulling the springs together again and fixing them on	£5	8	0
	1 new double-screwed Hasp for screw ing the other 3 Hasps 13 new bolts 2 new blocks hanging the body painting and picking out the 8 springs	2	4	0
	New leather for the front lined with shalloon and screwed to the top of the dicky	0	8	0
	Taking off the side curtains making them waterproof putting in 2 strong frames with glass doors and fixing on the curtains	0	16	0
	Cleaning the body and carriage and greasing the wheels	0	3	0
	2 new lamps and putting them on	3	3	0
	A new floor-cloth cover for hind boot	0	7	6
	Wax candles for the lamps	0	5	0
	Slanee for carriage	1	4	0
		<hr/>		
		£13	18	6
	Interest due on this account	6	1	6
		<hr/>		
		£20	0	0

Shelley in England

T Charters to T L Peacock

6 NEW CHAPPEL PLACE,
KENTISH TOWN,
August 31, 1811

SIR,—Being a creditor of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley, Esq, for Coachmaker's work done for him up to Novr 1815 to the amount of £532, 11s 6d for which I hold his Bill of Exchange drawn at Four years after date with Judgment entered up to secure payment and not having hitherto received any benefit from it in consequence of the unfortunate decease of the said P B Shelley, Esq, and the non-execution of his will, I respectfully beg to solicit your attention to my claim, and in your capacity as Executor to that Will, crave your kind endeavours to obtain for me some arrangement from the family now in possession of the property by which you will be rendering me a most essential service and which will at all times be gratefully acknowledged, and acknowledged by, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

THOS CHARTERS

TO THOS LOVE PEACOCK

[Addressed]

THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK, Esq,
18 Stamford Street,
Blackfriars

APPENDIX IV

SHELLEY S RE MARRIAGE IN LONDON 1814

(see page 442)

BOND OF P B SHELLEY AND JOHN WESTBROOK

dated 22 March 1814

Stamp £1 KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that We PERCY
BYSSHE SHELLEY of the Parish of Saint George
Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex Gentleman
and JOHN WESTBROOK of the same Parish Gentleman are
holden and firmly bound to the most Reverend Father in
God CHARLES by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of
Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan in
the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds of good and lawful
Money of Great Britain to be paid to the said most Reverend
Father or his certain Attorney Successor or Assigns
To which Payment well and truly to be made we bind
ourselves and each of us by himself for the whole our
executors and administrators firmly by these Presents
Sealed with our Seals Dated the twenty second day of
March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred
and fourteen

The Condition of this Obligation is such That if here
after there shall not appear any lawful Let or Impediment
by Reason of any Precontract entered into before the
twenty fifth day of March which was in the Year of our
Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty four ¹ Con

¹ By Statute 26 G 2 c 33 intituled An Act for the better
it was enacted that all marri
25th Mar 1754 where either
ich should be had without the

consent of the parent of such parties under age first obtuned
should be null and void

Shelley in England

sanguinity, affinity or any other cause whatsoever ; but that the above bounden Percy Bysshe Shelley and Harriet Shelley Minor heretofore Westbrook having been already married may lawfully solemnise Marriage together and in the same afterwards lawfully remain and continue for Man and Wife, according to the Laws in that behalf provided And moreover, if there be not at this present time any Action Suit, Plaint, Quarrel or Demand moved or depending before any Judge Ecclesiastical or Temporal for or concerning any such lawful Impediment between the said Parties Nor that either of them be of any other Place or of better Estate or Degree than to the judge at granting of this Licence is suggested and by him Sworn to by and with the consent of the above bounden John Westbrook the natural and lawful Father of the said Minor

And if the same Marriage shall be openly solemnised in the Church or Chapel in the Licence specified, between the hours appointed in the Constitutions ecclesiastically confirmed and according to the Form of the Book of Common Prayer now by law established , and lastly, if the said parties do save harmless and indemnify the above mentioned Most Reverend Father in God, his Vicar General, and his Surrogates and all other his Officers whatsoever, by reason of the Premises , then this Obligation to be void or else to remain in full Force and Virtue

Signed sealed and delivered (having been first duly stamped) in the presence of

C H SIMS

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

JOHN WESTBROOK

SealSeal

APPENDIX V

SHELLEY'S ELOPEMENT WITH MARY GODWIN 1814

(see page 443)

Since the greater part of this book was printed my attention has been drawn to a letter written by William Godwin to John Taylor of Gildengate Norwich under the date of November 8 1814 in regard to Shelley's elopement with his daughter Mary in the preceding summer Jane Clairmont afterwards known as Claire accompanied the fugitives It is curious to note that Godwin mentions that Shelley and his companions stayed three weeks in Switzerland whereas it is generally understood that they remained only forty eight hours at the château near Lucerne on the borders of the Lake of the Four Cantons The owner of the letter Miss Westcott has very kindly permitted me to print the following extract —

When I last wrote to you I understood that these unhappy girls with their pretended protector had fixed their abode in Switzerland with fifty pounds in their pockets How great was our surprise then on the 16th of September to receive a letter informing us that they were already in Margaret Street Cavendish Square London! They had taken it seems an old ruinous château in Switzerland but finding that the climate was cold and the situation not solitary but surrounded with inquisitive neighbours at the end of three weeks they turned round and travelled with the utmost expedition for England

Shelley in England

This has been a cruel aggravation of our distress Distance, like time, tends to mitigate the anguish of human feelings, but with them thus as it were at our doors, and the chance of hearing of them every hour, we cannot for a moment lose sight of the fatal event "

Godwin then goes on to state that his wife was very anxious to recover her daughter Jane [Claire] who was acting from "a childish love of new things" She had been spoken to by Godwin and by some sage friend and had seen Fanny to no purpose The Godwins thought of taking the girl by force, but refrained from such a course All they seem to have done was to propose that Jane should become a governess, but not liking that they proposed that they would find a family where she should be received on the footing of a visitor merely Jane replied that no consideration should part her from "her present friends," but she offered to comply on two conditions, viz, "that she should in all situations openly proclaim and earnestly support, a total contempt for the laws and institutions of society, and that no restraint should be imposed upon her correspondence and intercourse with those from whom she was separated" The Godwins declined to comply with these conditions

APPENDIX VI

ABSTRACT OF DEED POLL WHEREBY P B SHELLEY DIS
CLAIMED ALL INTEREST UNDER THE WILL OF HIS
GRANDFATHER SIR BYSSHE SHELLEY (see page 454)

March 1815 By a DEED POLL of this date under the hand and
seal of the said PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY AFTER
RECITING (among other things) the Will of his grandfather
Sir Bysshe Shelley (dated 1805) and a Codicil thereto
dated the 29th October 1811 AND AFTER RECITING that
the said Percy Bysshe Shelley not considering the benefits
conditionally conferred on him by the said Will as a
sufficient inducement for him to relinquish his Estate
tail expectant on the death of the survivor of Sir Bysshe
Shelley and his father Timothy Shelley of and in the
Manors and other hereditaments comprised in the Inden-
tures of Settlement dated 20 August 1791 and 30 September
1782 had determined not to comply with the conditions
contained in the said Codicil but to renounce and disclaim all
right under the said Will IT WAS WITNESSED that the said
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY did thereby for himself and his heirs
irrevocably renounce and disclaim unto all persons what-
soever interested in the premises all such estate benefit
and advantage whatsoever into from or out of the heredit-
and premises devised and bequeathed by the said Will
of the sd Sir Bysshe Shelley or any Codicil thereto and
from or out of the moiety of the residuary personal Estate
of the said Sir Bysshe ¹

¹ By the execution of this deed Percy Bysshe deprived his issue
male of the very considerable benefits which they otherwise would
have taken under Sir Bysshe's will and which benefits in consequence
passed to his brother John and his issue male Sir Bysshe's residuary
personal estate alone amounted to £143 675 12s 5d as appears
from the Chancery proceedings

APPENDIX VII

ABSTRACT OF APPOINTMENT BY SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY
AND P B SHELLEY OF THE ESTATES DEVISED BY THE
WILL, DATED 1782, OF JOHN SHELLEY OF FIELD PLACE

13 May 1815 By INDENTURE of this date made between PERCY
BYSSHE SHELLEY of Marchmont Street Brunswick
Square of the first part SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY of the second
part and ROBERT PARKER (the brother-in-law of Timothy) of
the third part AFTER RECITING the Will of the said John
Shelley and a Fine levied by Percy Bysshe with the concur-
rence of Timothy AND AFTER RECITING that Percy Bysshe
lately proposed to Timothy that if Timothy would give him
an adequate consideration for his concurrence in exercising
a certain joint power of appointment in such manner as
would vest in Timothy the fee in the Estates devised
by the Will of John Shelley he the said Percy Bysshe
would concur in all acts necessary for that purpose AND
AFTER RECITING that on a discussion of the said proposals
of the said Percy Bysshe it was agreed between him and
his father that the consideration should consist partly
of the payment of a sum of money and partly of an Annuity
to be paid by the said Timothy AND AFTER RECITING that
Timothy and Percy Bysshe afterwards fixed the said
Annuity at £1000 AND AFTER RECITING that both the
said Timothy and Percy Bysshe had consulted with their
friends and professional advisers on various statements
made between them as to the value of the said Estate
devised by the said Will and of their interest therein and

Appendix VII

that they the said Timothy and Percy Bysshe having taken the same into their consideration they had agreed with each other that the sum of £7400 should be paid IT WAS WITNESSED that in consideration of £7400 paid by Timothy to Percy Bysshe and of the payment of an annuity of £1000 to be paid by Timothy to Percy Bysshe during the joint lives of Timothy and Percy Bysshe THEY Timothy and Percy Bysshe (in exercise of the joint power of appointment reserved to them) did appoint the Estates devised by the said Will of John Shelley TO SUCH USES as Timothy should by any deed or by his Will appoint

APPENDIX VIII

ABSTRACT OF DEED WHEREBY SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY
COVENANTED TO PAY AN ANNUITY OF £1000 PER
ANNUM TO P B SHELLEY DURING THEIR JOINT LIVES

13 May 1815 BY INDENTURE of this date made between SIR
TIMOTHY SHELLEY of the first part PERCY BYSSHE
SHELLEY of the second part and the said ROBERT PARKER
of the third part AFTER RECITING (among other things)
that the said Percy Bysshe Shelley having a wife and two
children unprovided for and having contracted debts to
a considerable amount had made a certain proposal to the
said Sir Timothy Shelley and that the said Sir Timothy
Shelley had taken such proposal into consideration and as
well for the purpose of enabling the said Percy Bysshe
Shelley to make a suitable provision for his said wife and
children as for delivering him from his embarrassments
the said Sir Timothy Shelley had agreed to comply with
such proposal and to advance the said Percy Bysshe
Shelley a certain sum of money for payment of his debts
and to secure to the said Percy Bysshe Shelley payment
of an annual sum of one thousand pounds during the joint
lives of the said Sir Timothy Shelley and Percy Bysshe
Shelley IT WAS WITNESSED that the said SIR TIMOTHY
COVENANTED to pay to the said PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY
during their joint lives THE ANNUAL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND
POUNDS payable in quarterly instalments on the 25th
day of March the 24th day of June the 29th day of Sep-
tember and the 25th day of December in every year and
charged certain lands of Sir Timothy Shelley with the
payment of the said Annuity¹

¹ There is no copy of this deed among the Shelley-Whitton papers
The above abstract has been made from Longdill's affidavit in the
Shelley v Westbrook litigation

APPENDIX IX

THE INQUEST ON HARRIET SHELLEY'S BODY

(see page 476)

[*Endorsement*

WARRANT ON THE BODY OF HARRIET SMITH

December 11 1816

St Margaret

List of the Jury John Smith Daniel Lounds Richard
Jones Henry Taylor Wm Rumbell Thomas Bailey
Abm Sarvis George Cope Saml House Richd
Tirds Robt Smith Thomas Holland]

City and
Liberty of
Westminster
in the County
of Middlesex

To the CONSTABLES OF THE PARISH OF SAINT
MARGARET WESTMINSTER within the said
Liberty of Westminster

The Execution
of this Warrant
appears by the
Schedule here
to annexed

James Gray
Constable

By virtue of my Office these are in his Majesty's
Name to charge and command you that on Sight
hereof you summon & warn Twenty four able and
sufficient Men of the said Liberty personally to be
and appear before me on Wednesday the Eleventh
Day of December by Twelve of the Clock at noon
of the same Day at the house of Thomas Phillips
known by the sign of the Fox Knightsbridge then and there
to do and execute all such Things as shall be given them in
Charge on the Behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King's
Majesty touching the death of Harriet Smith and for
your so doing this is your Warrant And that you also
attend at the Time and Place above mentioned to make
a Return of the names of those you shall so summon And

Shelley in England

further to do and execute such other Matters as shall be then & there enjoined you, and have you then and there this Warrant Given under my Hand and Seal this Tenth Day of December in the year of our Lord 1816

(Signed) JNO HY GILL
Coroner

Seal

[Endorsement

INFORMATION OF WITNESSES ON VIEW OF THE
BODY OF HARRIET SMITH

December 11, 1816

St Margt Westr

Verdict Found dead in the Serpentine River]

City and
Liberty of
Westminster
in the County
of Middlesex
to wit

INFORMATION OF WITNESSES taken this eleventh day of December One thousand eight hundred and sixteen at the House of Thomas Phillips known by the sign of the Fox situate in Knightsbridge in the Parish of Saint Margaret Westminster, on view of the Body of Harriet [*sic*] Smith then and there lying dead as follows to wit—

JOHN LEVESLEY of No 38 Dennings Alley Bishopsgate Street Without an Out Pensr belonging to Chelsea Hospital being sworn saith as follows

About 10 o'clock yesterday Morning the 10th day of December instant I was walking by the side of the Serpentine on my way to Kensington and observed something floating on the River which conceiving to be a human Body I called to a boy on the opposite side to bring his Boat which after some time he did to the side of the bank of the River on which I stood I got into the boat & found that it was the Body of the deceased quite dead, there appeared no sign of life and I have no doubt that the Body must have lain in the Water some days

(Signed) JOHN LEAVSLEY [*sic*]

Appendix IX

WILLIAM ALDER a Lodger at the Fox Public House aforesaid Plumber being sworn saith as follows

I knew the deceased she resided at No 7 Elizabeth Street Hans Place she was a married Woman but did not live with her husband—she had been missing as I was informed from her House upwards of a Month and at the request of her Parents when she had been absent about a week I dragged the Serpentine River and all the ponds near thereto without effect the deceased having for some time labored under lowness of Spirits which I had observed for several months before and I conceived that something lay heavy on her Mind On hearing yesterday that a Body was found I went and recognized it to be the deceased—she was about 21 years of age and was married about 5 years

(Signed) WM ALDER

JANE THOMAS of 7 Elizabeth Street Hans Place Widow being sworn saith as follows

The deceased occupied the second floor in my House she took them accompanied by a Mr Alder she stated that she was a married lady & that her Husband was abroad she took them from month to month—she had been with me about 9 weeks on the 9th of November last, she paid her month s Rent on the Thursday preceding—she appeared in the family way and was during the time she lived in my House in a very desponding and gloomy way—on the 9th of November last she left my House as I was informed by my servant Mary Jones I did not see the deceased that day

(Signed) JANE THOMAS

MARY JONES Servant to the last Witness being sworn saith as follows

On Saturday the ninth of November last the deceased breakfasted and dined in her Apartments she told me

Shelley in England

previously that she wished to dine early & she dined about 4 o'clock—she said very little, she chiefly spent her time in Bed I saw nothing but what was proper in her Conduct with the exception of a continual lowness of Spirits—she left her Apartment after Dinner which did not occupy her more than 10 minutes—I observed she was gone out on my going into her room about 5 o'clock that day I never saw or heard from her afterwards

The x mark of
MARY JONES

[Endorsement]

INQUISITION ON VILW OF THE BODY OF HARRIET SMITH

December 11, 1816

St Margt Westr

Verdict Found dead in the Serpentine River]

City and
Liberty of
Westminster
in the County
of Middlesex

} to wit

AN Inquisition Indented taken for our Sovereign
Lord the King at the House of Thomas Phillips
known by the Sign of the Fox in Knightsbridge
in the Parish of Saint Margaret Westminster

within the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, the Eleventh day of December in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, before John Henry Gell Esq Coroner of our said Lord the King for the said City and Liberty, on view of the body of Harriet [sic] then and there lying dead upon the oath of the several Jurors whose names are hereunder written, and Seals affixed, good and lawful Men of the said Liberty, duly chosen, who being then and there duly sworn and charged to enquire for our said Lord the King, when, how, and by what Means the said Harriet [sic] Smith came to her Death, do upon their Oath say, that the said Harriet Smith on the tenth day of December in the year aforesaid at the Parish aforesaid

Appendix IX

in the City Liberty and County aforesaid was found dead in the Serpentine River to wit near Kensington in the Parish City Liberty and County aforesaid that the said Harriet Smith had no marks of violence appearing on her body but how or by what means she became dead no evidence thereof does appear to the Jurors

In witness whereof as well the said Coroner as the Jurors have to this Inquisition set their Hands and Seals the Day Year and Place first above written

JNO HY GFL

G R

Coroner

The x mark of
JOHN SMITH
Foreman

G R.

GEO COPE

G R.

The x mark of
HENRY TAYLOR

G R.

ROBT SMITH

G R.

ABM SARVIS

G R.

RICHARD JONES

G R.

RICHARD TIRDS

G R.

THOS BAILEY

G R.

DANIEL LOWND

G R.

SAML HOUSE

G R.

WM FUMBLE

G R.

THOMAS HOLLAND

G R.

APPENDIX X

SHELLEY'S MARRIAGE TO MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT
GODWIN IN 1816 (see page 488)

ALLEGATION OF P B SHELLEY AND WM GODWIN

Dated 28 Decr 1816

Vicar General's Office 28 December 1816

Which day appeared personally PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY and made Oath, that he is of the Parish of Saint Mildred Bread Street London a Widower and intendeth to intermarry with MARY WALLSTONECRAFT [*sic*] GODWIN of the City of Bath Spinster a minor of the age of nineteen years & upwards but under the age of twenty one years by & with the consent of William Godwin the natural & lawful Father of the said minor and that he knoweth of no lawful impediment, by reason of any Piecontract, Consanguinity, Affinity or other lawful cause whatsoever, to hinder the said intended Marriage, and played a Licence to solemnize the same in the Parish Church of Saint Mildred Bread Street aforesaid and further made Oath, that the usual place of abode of the appearer hath been in the said Parish of Saint Mildred Bread Street for the space of four weeks last past

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

Then appeared personally the said WILLIAM GODWIN and made Oath that he is the natural & lawful Father of the said minor & freely consents to the above intended marriage

W GODWIN

Sworn before me, S PARSON Sul—

Appendix X

BOND OF P B SHELLEY AND W GODWIN

Dated 28 Decr 1816

Stamp £ KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that We PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY of the Parish of S^{unt} Mildred Bread Street London Gentleman & WILLIAM GODWIN of the City of Bath Gentleman are holden and firmly bound to the most Reverend Father in God CHARLES by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan in the sum of Two Hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of Great Britain to be paid to the said most Reverend Father or his certain Attorney Successor or Assigns To which Payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each of us by himself for the whole our executors and administrators firmly by these Presents Sealed with our Seals Dated the twenty eighth day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and sixteen

The condition of this Obligation is such That if here after there shall not appear any lawful Let or Impediment by Reason of any Precontract entered into before the twenty fifth day of March which was in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty four Consanguinity Affinity or any other Cause whatsoever but that the above bounden Percy Bysshe Shelley a Widower & Mary Wallstonecraft [sic] Godwin Spinster a Minor may lawfully solemnize Marriage together and in the same afterwards lawfully remain and continue for Man and Wife according to the Laws in that behalf provided And moreover if there be not at this present Time any Action Suit Plaint Quarrel or Demand moved or depending before any Judge Ecclesiastical or Temporal for or concerning any such lawful Impediment between the said Parties Nor that either of them be of any other Place or of better Estate or Degree than to the Judge at granting

Shelley in England

of this Licence is suggested and by him sworn by & with the consent of the said William Godwin the natural & lawful Father of the said Minor

And if the same Marriage shall be openly solemnized in the Church or Chapel in the License specified, between the Hours appointed in the Constitutions ecclesiastically confirmed, and according to the Form of the Book of Common Prayer, now by Law established, and, lastly, if the said parties do save harmless and indemnify the above mentioned Most Reverend Father in God, his Vicar General, and his Surrogates, and all other his Officers whatsoever, by Reason of the Premises, then this Obligation to be void or else to remain in full Force and Virtue

Signed sealed and delivered (having been first duly stamped) in the presence of

JNO MATTHEWS

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

W GODWIN

A circular seal impression, likely a wax seal, used to authenticate the signature of Percy Bysshe Shelley.A circular seal impression, likely a wax seal, used to authenticate the signature of William Godwin.

APPENDIX XI

MARRIAGE OF IANTHE ELIZA SHELLEY TO EDWARD
JEFFRIES ESDAILE (see page 515)

J Gregson to Sir Timothy Shelley

July 29 1837

DEAR SIR TIMOTHY --Mr Esdaile is the eldest son of the eldest son of old Mr Esdaile of the late firm of Esdaile & Co the bankers of Lombard St Mr Esdaile the father of the intended had a considerable property on his mother's side His father the banker also I believe settled a large sum upon him He was never in business and consequently escaped the recent misfortune He has lived as a country gentleman in Somersetshire and is I believe a very estimable person and his son will make a very respectable match for the young lady upon whom report says that Mr Beauchamp intends to bestow a fortune I have it stated that Mr Edward Esdaile has £4000 per annum but my own impression is that this is an exaggeration --We were certainly beaten by bribery at Leominster I did not know that Mr Greenaway was a connection of Mr Hurst He cannot retain his seat if the affair be followed up --
Yrs etc

J GREGSON

SIR T SHELLEY Bart

Shelley in England

Mrs. Parker to Sir Timothy Shelley

6 CIRCUS, BATH,
December 13, 1837

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Ianthe¹ and Mr Esdaile lunched with me She seemed very well and very happy—he behaved perfectly like a gentleman and very attentive to his wife They were going to Bristol that evening to visit her Aunt before she returned to her own home She promised to write to me, but I have never heard a word of or from her since, and Mr Esdaile said he would remind her to write as soon as she got home Spoke much of the pleasure they had in their visit at Field Place, but Mr Beauchamp was going to London upon business and wished to see them before he went and she said we must not disappoint him —Your affectionate sister,

H PARKER

¹ In September 1837 Eliza Ianthe Shelley (Shelley's eldest child by his first wife Harriet), then of Watford House, Somerset, was married to Edward Jeffries Esdaile, the younger son of E J Esdaile the elder, of Cothelbestone House, Somerset

On her marriage she settled the legacy of £6000 bequeathed to her by the will of her father

SHELLEY'S MS NOTE-BOOK

v
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SHELLEY'S MS NOTE-BOOK¹

TRELAWNY states that when he left Leghorn on August 13 1822 and went on board Byron's boat the *Bolivar* to superintend the burning of the bodies of Shelley and Williams he had previously engaged two large feluccas with drags and tackling to go before and endeavour to find the place where Shelley's boat had foundered. Having ascertained the spot where the *Ariel* had last been seen afloat they succeeded in finding her but failed to get her up. Trelawny wrote to Captain Roberts who was at Genoa and asked him to complete the business. Roberts was successful in bringing the boat to the surface and he anchored her off Via Reggio. On September 18 he wrote to Trelawny to say that by Byron's advice he had sold the *Ariel* by auction and she realised a trifle more than two hundred dollars and he had divided the proceeds with the crew of the felucca who had been employed in getting her up. Out of the hull he said we fished clothes books spyglass and other articles. We found in the boat two memorandum books of Shelley's quite perfect and another damaged a journal of Williams quite perfect written up to the 4th July. I washed the printed books some of them were so glued together by the slimy mud that the leaves could not be separated most of these are now in Ld B's custody. The letters private papers and Williams' journal I left in charge of Hunt as I saw there were many severe remarks on Ld B.²

The note book now under examination may be the one referred to by Captain Roberts as damaged. It has passed successively through the hands of Mary Shelley Sir Percy Shelley and Jane Lady Shelley to its present owner Sir John C E

an examination of the facsimiles. It is obviously a note book.

The copyright of the contents of this book is reserved by Sir John C E Shelley

¹ Trelawny's *Recollections*

Shelley's MS. Note-Book

in which Shelley used to jot down the rough ideas of his poems I have attempted to arrange the pages in something approaching order. From the contents it would seem to have been used by Shelley during the year 1821.

The passages and words within square brackets in the transcripts, show Shelley's cancellations.

A DEFENCE OF POETRY

[This essay was to have consisted of three parts, the first of which only was written by Shelley early in the year 1821. It was designed as a reply to an article entitled "The Four Ages of Poetry," contributed by Thomas Love Peacock to the first number of *Ollier's Literary Miscellany*. This periodical, for which *A Defence of Poetry* was intended as a contribution, was discontinued, and a manuscript of Shelley's article came into the hands of John Hunt, with a view to its insertion in *The Liberal*. Hunt went over the manuscript and deleted any references to Peacock's article, but before it could be printed *The Liberal* ceased publication at the fourth number. It was not until 1841 that Mrs. Shelley, having regained possession of the MS., printed the *Defence*, for the first time, in Shelley's *Essays and Letters from Abroad*. The passages deleted by Hunt were not restored by Mrs. Shelley, and they remained unprinted until M. A. H. Koszul re-edited the essay from two of Shelley's MSS. now in the Bodleian, for his little volume of *Shelley's Prose in the Bodleian Library*. One is a draft which shows, like the following pages of *Adonais*, the author's careful method of composition. The other is apparently the fair copy that was sent to Ollier on March 21, 1821. The copy of the portion of the essay in Shelley's note-book occupies twenty-five pages, each page being distinguished in the present transcript by roman figures, I to XXIV, and a rider numbered XIA. The manuscript is beautifully and clearly written, and the pages which it occupies are fortunately among those that have escaped damage. One leaf, between pages XII and XIII, is missing, but the text, to preserve continuity, has been supplied in italics. One of the notes deleted by Hunt occurs in the manuscript on pages XIX and XX, and many variations are noted in the footnotes.]

Hence the fame of sculptors, painters, and musicians, although the intrinsic powers of the great masters of these arts may yield in no degree to that of those who have em-

A Defence of Poetry

played language as the hieroglyphic of their thoughts has never equalled that of poets in the restricted sense of the term as two [I¹] performers of equal skill will produce unequal effects from a guitar and a harp The fame of legislators and founders of religions so long as their institutions last² alone seems to exceed that of poets³ in the restricted sense but it can scarcely be a question⁴ whether if we deduct the celebrity which their flattery of the gross opinions of the vulgar usually conciliates together with that which belonged to them in their higher character of poets any excess⁵ will remain

We have thus circumscribed the meaning of the⁶ word Poetry within the limits of that art which is the most familiar and the most perfect expression of the faculty itself It is necessary however to make the circle still narrower and to determine the distinction between measured and unmeasured language for the popular division into prose and verse is inadmissible [II] in accurate philosophy Sounds as well as thoughts have relation both⁷ between each other and towards that which they represent and a perception of the order of those relations has always been found connected with a perception of the order of the relations of⁸ thoughts Hence the language of poets has ever affected a certain uniform and harmonious recurrence of sound without which it were not poetry and which is scarcely less indispensable to the communication of its actions⁹ than the words themselves without reference to that peculiar order Hence the vanity of translation¹⁰ it were as wise to cast a violet into a crucible that you might discover the formal principle of its colour and odour as seek to transfuse from one language into another the creations of a poet The plant must spring again from [III] its seed or it will bear no flower—and this is the burthen of the curse of Babel

An observation of the regular mode of the recurrence of this harmony in the language of poetical minds together with its relation to music produced metre or a certain system of traditional forms of harmony and language Yet it is by

¹ *this inserted*

A Defence of Poetry

A poem is the ¹ image of life expressed in its eternal truth. There is thus difference between a story and a poem that a story is a catalogue of detached facts which have no other connection than time place circumstance cause and effect the other is the creation of actions according to the unchangeable forms of human nature as existing in the mind of the Creator which is itself the image of all other minds. The one is partial and applies only to a definite ² period of time and a certain combination of events which can never again recur the other is universal and contains within itself the germ of a relation to whatever ³ motives or actions ⁴ have place in the possible varieties of human nature. Time which destroys ⁵ the beauty and the use of the story [VII] of particular

epitomes have been called the moths of just history they eat out the poetry of it. The ⁶ story of particular facts is as a mirror which obscures and distorts that which should be beautiful. Poetry is a mirror which makes beautiful that which is distorted.

The parts of a composition may be poetical without the composition as a whole being a poem. A single sentence may be considered as a whole though it ⁷ be found in ⁸ a series of unassimilated portions a single word even may be a spark of inextinguishable thought. And thus all the great historians Herodotus Plutarch Livy were poets and although the plan of their works ⁹ especially that [VIII] of Livy restrained them from developing this faculty in its highest degree they make ¹⁰ copious and ample amends for their subjection by filling all the interstices of their subjects with living images.

Having determined what is poetry and who are poets let us proceed to estimate its effects upon society.

Poetry is ever accompanied with pleasure all spirits on which it falls open themselves to receive the wisdom which is mingled with its delight. In the infancy of the world neither poets themselves nor their auditors are fully aware

¹ *very* not in MS
thoughts inserted and cancelled
² *the tale* cancelled
may not in MS
³ *their works* in MS

⁴ *cond lion* inserted and cancelled
⁵ *which* cancelled
The in MS
the midst of not in MS
⁶ *make* in MS

Shelley's MS. Note-Book

of the excellency¹ of poetry for it acts in a divine and unapprehended manner, beyond and above consciousness, and it is reserved for future generations to contemplate and measure the mighty cause and effect in all the strength and splendour of their union. Even in modern times, no living [IX] poet ever arrived at the fulness of his fame, the jury which sits in judgment on² a poet, belonging as he does to all time, must be composed of his peers³ it must be impaneled by Time⁴ from the selectest of the wise of many generations. A poet is a nightingale, who sits in darkness and sings to cheer its own solitude with sweet sounds, his auditors are as men entranced by the melody of⁵ an unseen musician, who feel that they are moved and softened, yet know not whence or why. The poems of Homer and his contemporaries were the delight of infant Greece, they were the elements of that social system which⁶ is the column upon which all succeeding civilisation has reposed. Homer embodied the ideal perfection of his age in human character, nor can we doubt that those [X] who read his verses were awakened to an ambition of becoming like to Achilles, Hector, and Ulysses. the truth and beauty of friendship, patriotism, and persevering devotion to an object, were unveiled to the depths in these immortal creations. the sentiments of the auditors must have been refined and enlarged by a sympathy with such great and lovely impersonations,⁷ until from admiring they imitated, and from imitation they identified themselves with the objects of their admiration. Nor let it be objected, that these characters are remote from moral perfection, and that they can by no means be considered as edifying patterns for general imitation. Every epoch, under names more or less specious, has deified its peculiar⁸ errors, Revenge is the naked idol of the worship of a semi-barbarous age, and Self-deceit is the veiled Image of unknown evil, [XI] before which⁹ luxury and satiety lie prostrate. But a poet considers the vices of his contemporaries as the¹⁰ temporary dress [in]¹¹ which his creations¹² must be arrayed, and which cover without concealing the eternal proportions of their beauty. An¹³ epic or

¹ excellency in MS

³ and they inserted and cancelled

⁵ an invisible cancelled

⁶ was one of the inserted and cancelled

⁷ A word inserted here and cancelled

⁹ the cancelled

¹¹ in inserted and cancelled

¹³ poetical cancelled

² on in MS

⁴ out cancelled

⁸ vices inserted and cancelled

¹⁰ peculiar cancelled

¹² are to cancelled

A Defence of Poetry

dramatic personage is understood to wear them around his soul as he may the ancient armour or the modern uniform around his body whilst it is easy to conceive a dress more graceful than either The beauty of the internal nature cannot be so far concealed by its accidental vesture but that the spirit of its form shall communicate itself to the very disguise and indicate the shape it hides from the manner in which it is worn A majestic form and graceful motions will express themselves ¹ through the most barbarous and tasteless costume [XIA] Few poets of the highest class have chosen to ² exhibit the beauty of their conceptions in its naked truth and splendour and it is doubtful whether the alloy of costume habit etc be not necessary to temper this planetary music for mortal ears

The whole objection however ³ of the immorality of poetry rests upon a [XII] misconception of the manner in which poetry acts to produce the moral improvement of man Ethical science arranges the elements which poetry has created and propounds schemes and proposes examples of civil and domestic life nor is it for want of admirable doctrines that men hate and despise and censure and deceive and subjugate one another But poetry acts in another and diviner manner It awakens and enlarges the mind itself by rendering it the receptacle of a thousand unapprehended combinations of thought Poetry lifts the veil from the hidden beauty of the world and makes familiar objects be as if they were not familiar it reproduces all that it represents and the impersonations clothed in its Elysian light stand thenceforward in the minds of those who have once contemplated them ⁴ *as memorials of that gentle and exalted content which extends itself over all thoughts and actions with which it coexists The great secret of morals is love or a going out of our nature and an identification of ourselves with the beautiful which exists in thought action or person not our own A man to be greatly good must imagine intensely and comprehensively he must put himself in the place of another and of many others the pains and pleasures of his species must become his own The great instrument of moral good is the imagination and poetry administers to the effect by acting upon the cause Poetry enlarges the circumference of the imagination by replenishing it*

upon cancelled

paint cancelled

which inserted and cancelled

A page is missing from the MS here the text in italics is supplied from Mrs Shelley's version

Shelley's MS. Note-Book

with thoughts of ever new delight, which have the power of attracting and assimilating to their own nature all other thoughts, and which form new intervals and interstices whose void for ever craves fresh food [XIII] Poetry strengthens the faculty which is the organ of the moral nature of man, in the same manner as exercise strengthens a limb. A poet therefore would do ill to embody his own conceptions of ¹ right and wrong, which are usually those of his place and time, in his poetical creations, which participate in neither. By this assumption of the inferior office of interpreting the effect, in which perhaps after all he might acquit himself but imperfectly, he would resign the ² glory of ³ a participation in the cause. There was little danger that Homer, or any of the eternal Poets, should have so far misunderstood themselves as to have abdicated this throne of their widest dominion. Those in whom the poetical faculty, though great, is less intense, as Euripides, Lucan, Tasso, Spenser, have frequently affected a moral aim, and the effect of their [XIV] poetry is diminished but ⁴ in exact proportion to the degree in which they compel us to advert to this purpose.

Homer and the cyclic ⁵ poets were followed at a certain interval by the dramatic and lyrical Poets of Athens, who flourished contemporaneously with all that is most perfect in the kindred expressions of the poetical faculty, architecture, painting, music, the dance, sculpture, philosophy, and we may add, the forms of civil life. For although the scheme of Athenian society was deformed by many imperfections which the poetry existing in chivalry and Christianity have ⁶ erased from the habits and institutions of modern Europe, yet never at any other period has so much energy, beauty, and virtue been developed, never was blind strength and stubborn form so disciplined and rendered subject to the will of man, or that will [XV] less repugnant to the dictates of the beautiful and the true, as during the century which preceded the death of Socrates. Of no other epoch in the history of our species have we records and fragments stamped so visibly with the image of the divinity in man. But it is Poetry alone, in form, in action, or in language, which has rendered this epoch memorable above all others, and the storehouse of examples to everlasting time. For, written poetry

¹ *moral* deleted

³ *of* in MS

⁵ *and religion* deleted

² *the* in MS

⁴ *but* in MS

⁶ *have* in MS

A Defence of Poetry

existed at that epoch simultaneously with the other arts and it is an idle enquiry¹ to demand which gave and which received the light which all as from a common focus have scattered over the darkest periods of succeeding age². We know no more of cause and effect than a constant conjunction of³ events. Poetry is ever found to coexist with whatever other arts contribute to the happiness and perfection of man. I appeal to what has [XVI] already been established to distinguish between the cause and the effect.

It was at the period here adverted to that the Drama had its birth and however a succeeding writer may have equalled or surpassed those few great specimens of the Athenian drama which have been preserved to us it is indisputable that the art itself never was understood or practised according to the true philosophy of it as at Athens. For the Athenians employed language action music painting the dance and religious institutions to produce a common effect in the representation of the highest idealisms of passion and of power each division of⁴ the art was made perfect in its kind by artists of the most consummate skill and was disciplined into a beautiful proportion and unity⁵ one towards the other. [XVII] On the modern stage a few only of the elements capable of expressing the image of the poet's conception are employed at once. We have tragedy without music and dancing and music and dancing without the high⁶ impersonations of which they are the fit accompaniment and both without religion and solemnity⁷ religious institution has indeed been usually⁸ banished from the stage. Our system of divesting the actor's face of a mask on which the many expressions appropriated to⁹ his dramatic character might¹⁰ be moulded into one permanent and unchanging expression is favourable only to a partial and inharmonious effect it is fit for nothing but a monologue where all the

doubtedly an extension of the Dramatic circle but the comedy should be as in King Lear universal ideal and sublime. It is

¹ enquiry in MS

² certain cancelled

³ among each other inserted and cancelled

The sentence runs on in the MS

⁴ completely inserted and cancelled.

⁵ should is deleted

age in MS

of in MS

⁶ high in MS

the deleted

¹¹ practise in MS

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perhaps the intervention of this principle which determines the balance in favour of King Lear against the Œdipus Tyrannus or the Agamemnon, or, if you will, the trilogies with which they are connected, unless the ¹ intense power of the choral poetry, especially that of the latter, should be considered as restoring the equilibrium King Lear, if it can sustain this comparison, may be judged to be the most perfect specimen of the dramatic art existing in the world, in spite of the narrow conditions to which the poet was subjected by the ignorance of the philosophy of the drama ² which has prevailed in modern Europe Cal-[XIX]-deron, in his religious Autos, has ³ attempted to fulfil some of the high conditions of dramatic representation neglected by Shakespeare, such as the establishing a relation between the drama and religion, and the accommodating them to music and dancing, but he omits the observation of conditions still more important, and more is lost than gained by the substitution of the rigidly defined and ever-repeated idealisms of a distorted superstition for the living impersonations of the truth of human passion

But we ⁴ digress — ⁵ The Author of the 4 Ages of Poetry has prudently omitted to dispute on the effect of the Drama upon life and manners For, if I know the Knight by the device of his shield, I have only to inscribe Philoctetes or Agamemnon or Othello upon mine to put to flight the giant sophisms [XX] which have enchanted them, as the mirror of intolerable light though on the arm of one of the weakest of the Paladins could blind and scatter whole armies of necromancers and pagans The ⁶ connection of scenic exhibitions ⁷ with the improvement or corruption of the manners of men, has been universally recognised, in other words, ⁸ the presence or absence of poetry in its most perfect and universal form has been found to be connected with good and evil in conduct or habit The corruption which has been imputed to the drama as an effect, begins, when the poetry employed in its constitution, ends I appeal to the history of manners whether the gradations ⁹ of the growth of the one and the decline of the other have not corresponded with an exactness equal to any other ¹⁰ [XXI] example of moral cause and effect

¹ *superior* cancelled

² *fulfilled in* cancelled

³ *art* cancelled

⁴ *we* in MS

⁵ This paragraph, down to the word *pagans*, which had special reference to Peacock's essay on the "Four Ages of Poetry," was omitted by Mrs Shelley when she first printed Shelley's *Defence*

⁶ *the effect of the* inserted and cancelled

⁷ *that* deleted

⁸ *gradations* in MS

⁹ *in* deleted

¹⁰ *other* in MS

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is a sword of lightning, ever unsheathed, which consumes the scabbard that would contain it. And thus we observe that all dramatic writings of this nature are unimaginative in a singular degree, they affect sentiment and passion, which, divested of imagination, are other names for caprice and appetite. The period¹ in our own history of the grossest degradation of the drama is the reign of Charles II, when all forms in which poetry had been accustomed to be expressed became hymns to the triumph of kingly power over liberty and virtue. Milton stood alone illuminating an age unworthy of him.

"ADONAIS"

[Shelley employed himself, at Pisa, during the months of May and June 1821, in writing *Adonais*. In a letter to his friends the Gisbornes, written early in June, he says "I have been engaged these last days in composing a poem on the death of Keats, which will shortly be finished, and I anticipate the pleasure of reading it to you, as some of the very few persons who will be interested in it and understand it. It is a highly-wrought *piece of art*, and perhaps better in point of composition, than anything I have written." That he ranked the poem highly we may gather, as he also told Miss Clairmont, in a letter of June 8, that it was better than anything that he had written, and "worthy both of him [Keats] and of me." On the same date he informed Ollier, his publisher, that he had finished the poem, and that it consisted of about forty Spenser stanzas, which were to be preceded by a criticism on *Hyperion*. Shelley did not fulfil his intention of writing this criticism or of publishing the poem in London, but sent the MS. on June 16 to press at Pisa, where it was printed handsomely "with the types of Didot." On July 13 he presented a copy, the only one that had been delivered, to John and Maria Gisborne.

The notes for the preface that follow occupy fourteen pages of the note-book, and in the transcript I have numbered them with Roman figures. A few passages were printed in *The Relics of Shelley*, 1862, by Dr. Richard Garnett, who adopted his own arrangement. None of the cancelled fragments of

¹ of cancelled

Preface to "Adonais"

Adonais printed in the same volume by Dr Garnett were derived from the present manuscript. The following early draft of the poem which is now printed for the first time is not only interesting as showing the steps by which Shelley built up his elegy but as revealing here and there passages worthy of preservation. One page marked XVII in the facsimile and a few lines on other pages of the MS. I have failed to decipher. Most of the pages bearing these notes for the poem are in a very imperfect and damaged condition. The text of each stanza as printed by Shelley is given in italics.]

SHELLEY'S PREFACE TO ADONAI'S

[I] No personal offence should have drawn from me this public comment upon such stuff as

Keats came to Italy. I knew personally but little of Keats having met him two or three [?] times at my friend Hunt's but on the news of his situation I wrote to him suggesting the propriety of trying the Italian climate and inviting him to join me. His answer to my letter was. Unfortunately he did not allow me.

Since however this notice has been [II] wrested from me [?] by indignation and [sympathy] my pity I will allow myself a first and last word on the subject of calumny as it relates to me [and now all further public discussions must be closed]. As an author I have dared and invited censure [my opinions] if I understand myself I have written neither for profit nor fame. I have [sought to erect a sympathy between my species and myself] employed my poetical compositions and publications simply as the instruments of that sympathy between myself and others which the ardent and unbounded love I [felt] cherished for my kind incited me to acquire. I expected all sorts of stupidity and insolent contempt from these.

[III] These compositions (excepting the tragedy of the *Cenci* which was written in a hurry rather to try my powers than to unburden my full heart) are [wretchedly inadequate] insufficiently

[IV] commendation than perhaps they deserve even from their bitterest enemies but they have not attained any corresponding popularity. As a man I shrink from notice and regard the ceaseless ebb and flow of the world vexes me. My habits are simple I know. I desire to be left in peace. I have been the victim of a monstrous and unheard

Shelley's MS. Note-Book

of tyranny I am the victim of a despotic power which has violated in my home the rights of nature and has [V] stooped into the region where such as hell-[] [animal] a slave can breathe I think it necessary to hang out a bloody flag where the tyger [] has made his meal of Liberty

Reviewers, with some rare exceptions are in general a most stupid and malignant race, as a bankrupt thief turns thief-taker in despair, so an unsuccessful Author turns Critic and punishes others of that

There are honest and honorable men among Reviewers no doubt, but these will be foremost

[VI] The shaft which this Parthian shot, fell on a heart [cased in] made callous by many blows, but poor Keats's was composed of more penetrable stuff—The *Endymion* was a poem in which a critic will find indeed much to condemn, but was there nothing to applaud? Were there no traces of a sublime genius mingled with errors of taste and obscurity of purpose? Could the critics who found the Revd Mr Somebody's *Paris* sublime because it flattered their masters, and who wrote with complacency of Mr Gatty [VII] Knight's *Syrian Tale*—because it was published at Murray's who printed Mr Milman's drama of *Jerusalem* a mere well-written imitation of [Kehama] Southey, and the everlasting poetry of Lord Byron that they—who talk with patience of such drivelling as *Brutus* and *Evadne*—could they find nothing to commend in the *Endymion*? At what gnat did they strain here, after having swallowed all those camels? Mr Southey and Mr Gifford well know what true poetry is, Mr Southey, especially, who has edited the remains of Kirke White, knows, they could not have been mistaken with respect to the indications afforded by portions of this poem of such astonishing descriptive power which they will have observed in the *Hyperion* Surely such [VIII] men as these hold their repute cheap in permitting to their subordinate associates so great a licence, not of praise which can do little mischief, but of censure which may destroy—and has destroyed one of the noblest specimens of the workmanship of God It shall be no excuse to the murderer that he has spoken daggers but used none

The offence of this poor victim seems to have consisted solely in his intimacy with Leigh Hunt, Mr Hazlitt and some others of the enemies of despotism and superstition My friend Hunt has a very hard skull to crack, and would take a deal of killing I do not know much of Mr Hazlitt, but

[IX] [Mr] Keats was the chosen intimate of [Hunt] Leigh

[illegible]

PREFACE TO ADONAI'S

[illegible]

DEFENCE OF POETRY

Preface to "Adonais"

Hunt and Mr Hazlitt and other enemies of despotism and superstition The *Quarterly Review* has

Mr Gifford I believe learned

The Editor of this *Quarterly Review* in particular amongst [many persons] of the most splendid accomplishments and the most honourable minds certainly has in his employment the most malignant and accomplished slanderers But I should have hated him had he ventured on any insinuation that ever prostituted his soul for twenty pounds per sheet

[X] The bigot will say it was the recompense of my errors the man of the world will call it the result of my imprudence [but never was calumny heaped in so profuse a measure upon any head as upon mine] Persecution contumely and calumny have been heaped upon me in profuse measure I have [been made the victim of a tyranny] domestic conspiracy and legal oppression combined have violated in my person the most sacred rights of nature and humanity [my health] and the chastening of my spirit

[XI] The scheme of such writers is to extinguish

But in the present instance the merits and the demerits the truth and falsehood of the case were [so carefully entangled] But a young mind panting after fame is the most vulnerable prey he is armed neither with philosophy

[But let it be considered that an animat[ed ?] But a young spirit panting for fame doubtful of its own powers and certain only of its aspirations is but ill [qualified] fitted to assign its true value to the sneers of this world

[XII] [The *Endymion* merited]

[His happiness is in the present]

He knows not that such stuff as this is of the abortive and monstrous Births which Time consumes as fast as it produces He sees the truth and falsehood the merits and demerits of his case inextricably entangled

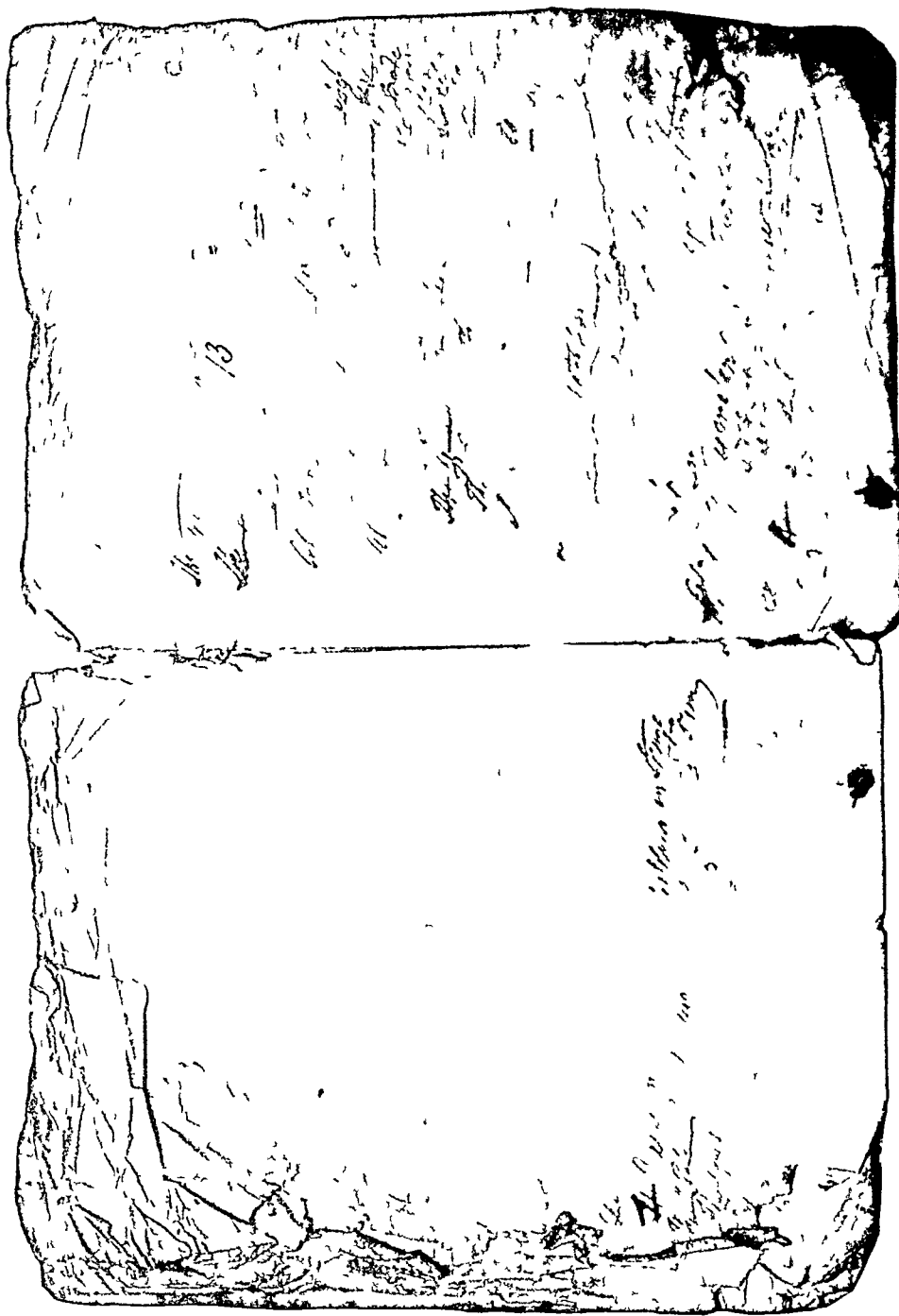
[XIII] It may well be said that these wretched men know not what they do These midwives of the dross and abortions which time consumes as fast as it produces scatter their insults and their slanders without heed as to whether they light on a heart made callous by many blows or on one like Keats's composed of more penetrable stuff One of them to my knowledge is

Was *Endymion* a poem whatever might be its defects to be spoken of contemptuously by those who had celebrated with various degrees of complacency and panegyric *Paris* and

Shelley's MS. Note-Book

Woman and a *Syrian Tale*, and Mrs Lefanu and Mr Barrett and Mr Milman ?

[XIV] What gnat did they strain at here after having swallowed all these camels ? What is the woman taken in adultery against whom the foremost of these literary prostitutes has cast his venal stone ? Miserable man, [thou] you who art one of the meanest have destroyed one of the noblest specimens of the workmanship of God Nor shall it be your excuse that [you have] murdered as you are, you have spoken daggers but used none.



The first of the things that I have
 seen in the world is the sea. It is
 a vast, blue, and beautiful thing.
 It is the source of life and
 the source of death. It is the
 source of all things that are
 in the world. It is the source
 of all things that are in the
 world. It is the source of all
 things that are in the world.

The second of the things that I have
 seen in the world is the land. It is
 a vast, green, and beautiful thing.
 It is the source of life and
 the source of death. It is the
 source of all things that are
 in the world. It is the source
 of all things that are in the
 world. It is the source of all
 things that are in the world.

V

Most musical of mourners weep [again] anew
 [Athens arose and some whom]
 [Many are dead and some living now] [still]
 [When sorrow like winged]
 [Like winged stars]
 Not all to that pure station dared to climb
 And happier they their happiness who knew
 And burn like tapers through that night of time
 In which suns perished others more sublime
 Struck by the envious wrath of man or God
 [Have withered in their splendour]
 Most perished in the refulgence of their prime
 And others live treading the thorny road
 Which leads through toil and hate to thy serene
 abode

675

V

Most musical of mourners weep anew!
 Not all to that bright station dared to climb
 And happier they their happiness who knew
 Whose tapers yet burn through that night of time
 In which suns perished others more sublime
 Struck by the envious wrath of man or God
 Have sunk extinct in their refulgent prime
 And some yet live treading the thorny road
 Which leads through toil and hate to Fame's
 serene abode

The grey

XIV^a

[All things that Adonais loved]
 [All things that loved him living mourn]
 [All things that were which living]
 All things he [that he adored and made
 and changed]
 From shape and hue and odour and sweet
 sound
 Lamented Adonais Morning sought
 [A cavern of grey stone] Watch tower
 Dimmed aerial eyes that kindled day
 [Flash] The melancholy thunder mourned
 And they unquiet slumbers
 Echo in the mountains

XIV^b

[The] Pale Ocean in inquest slumber lay
 The [sobbing] wintry winds flew round [wilder
 in strange] sobbing in their dismay

XIV

All he had loved and moulded into thought
 From shape and hue and odour and sweet sound
 Lamented Adonais Morning sought
 Her eastern watch tower and her hair unbound
 Wet with the tears which should adorn the ground
 Dimmed the aerial eyes that kindle day
 A far the melancholy thunder moaned
 Pale Ocean in inquest slumber lay
 And the wild winds flew around sobbing in their
 dismay

^a In pencil corrected with ink

^b Note by Shelley in pencil on this page Mr Severn's dying [] of the highest

xv

Sits mute or seeks the voice whose
 [Gathers Droops into]
 15
 [She wanders, in the deserts o'er [through]
 Lost Echo [sometimes wanders] sits among the
 voice
 [now wanders among the]
 And feeds her grief [silence] with his
 And will no more reply to [] winds or
 Or [] amorous birds perched on the
 [swing] young
 Or herdsman's horn or bell at closing day
 [Nor ever she] For she can mimic not the lips
 more dear
 Than his, for whom her pined away
 [They Your they cannot answer thee

xv

*Lost Echo sits amid the voiceless mountains,
 And feeds her grief with his remembered lay,
 And will no more reply to winds or fountains,
 Or amorous birds perched on the young green
 spray,
 Or herdsman's horn, or bell at closing day,
 Since she can mimic not his lips, more dear
 Than those for whose disdain they pined away
 Into a shadow of all sounds,—a dead
 Murnur, between their songs, as all the woodmen
 hear,*

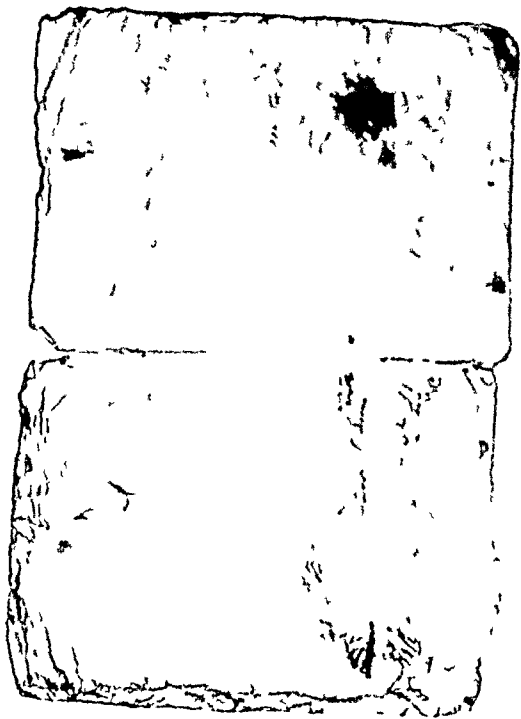
¹ In pencil

xvi ¹

wild and she threw down
 Autumn were
 Or thy her delight is flown
 have waked the sullen year
 To Phoebus was not Hyacinth so dear
 Nor to himself Narcissus, as to both
 Thou Adonais, wan they stand
 xvii
 With [sweet] drooping glad flowers of her
 youth that in their [season]
 Turn departed
 With dew all turned to tears in their youth

xvi

*Grief made the young Spring wild, and she threw
 down
 Her kindling buds, as if she Autumn were,
 On thy dead leaves, since her delight is flown,
 For whom should she have waked the sullen year?
 To Phoebus was not Hyacinth so dear,
 Nor to himself Narcissus, as to both
 Thou Adonais, wan they stand and sore
 Amid the faint companions of their youth,
 With dew all turned to tears, as dawn, to sighing
 ruth*



200 A 5

200



This spirit's sister the lorn nightingale
 Mourns not her mate with such melodious pain
 answered eagles when they sail

The emblem of thy
 Moan frosts and ye caverns old uplying
 Lament the
 Moan forests waves [caves] and mountains
 torrent streams
 And chrysal fountains
 And whispering fountains and resounding]
 Spirits and ye mountains and ye caves
 And thou Abyss lament with me
 voice and

Emblems of the
 Not so the eagles sorrow when they
 Not so the eagle who like thee could scale
 Heaven and could [feed within] nourish in the
 sun's domain

His mighty youth with lightning doth complain
 Screaming and sailing round her empty nest
 As Albion wails for thee
 Light on his head who
 And scared the angel soul that earthly

*Thy spirit's sister the lorn nightingale
 Mourns not her mate with such melodious pain
 Not so the eagle who like thee could scale
 Heaven and could nourish in the sun's domain
 Her mighty youth with morning doth complain
 Soaring and screaming round her empty nest
 As Albion wails for thee the curse of Cain
 Light on his head who pierced thy innocent breast
 And scared the angel soul that was its earthly nest!*

XVIII

[Alas] What [gentle song] silver verse is what
gentle form
Fresh leaves and flowers deck
[Anemones and bluebells strew]
The birds appear
The swallow [too returns] builds his nest

XVIII

*Ah woe is me ! Winter is come and gone,
But grief returns with the revolving year ,
The aurs and streams renew their joyous tone ,
The ants, the bees, the swallows, re-appear ,
Fresh leaves and flowers deck the dead Seasons'
bier ,
The amorous birds now pair in every brake,
And build their mossy homes in field and breve ,
And the green lizard, and the golden snake,
Like unimprisoned flames, out of their trance awake*

XIXb

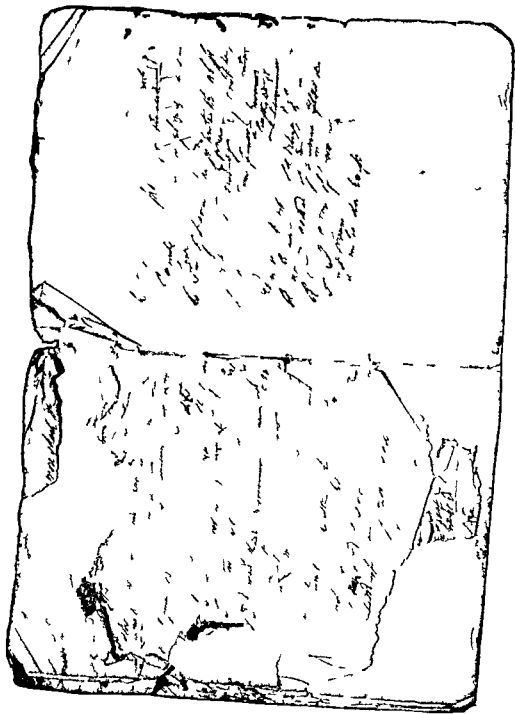
Alas the spring is come gone ! [fled]
[The mountains woods]
[Again the hills wears]
[The hills and meadows] adorn again]
[The mountains bath]
[The quickening morning [with his
[Since [God, smile] dawned]
[first morning through the]
[God dawned the universe]
The streams, the meadows and the
quickening [spirit] presence as
Since [in] the great morning of the
God dawned upon
[Burns with with it, Earth]
things that start with life]
stars]

XVIII AND XIXa

The spring is come the spirit rock
and stream and mountain cloud and rock
[Upon the stream the mountains and the
meadow]
A quickening life from the Earth's heart has
As it has ever done,
From the great morning of the world when first
God dawned [upon the Universe vapour] on
Chaos in its [light] stream immersed
The softer lamps of Heaven flash with
[things drunk love and satiate the]
[And lie Of moated life and]
[And all things dead satiate]

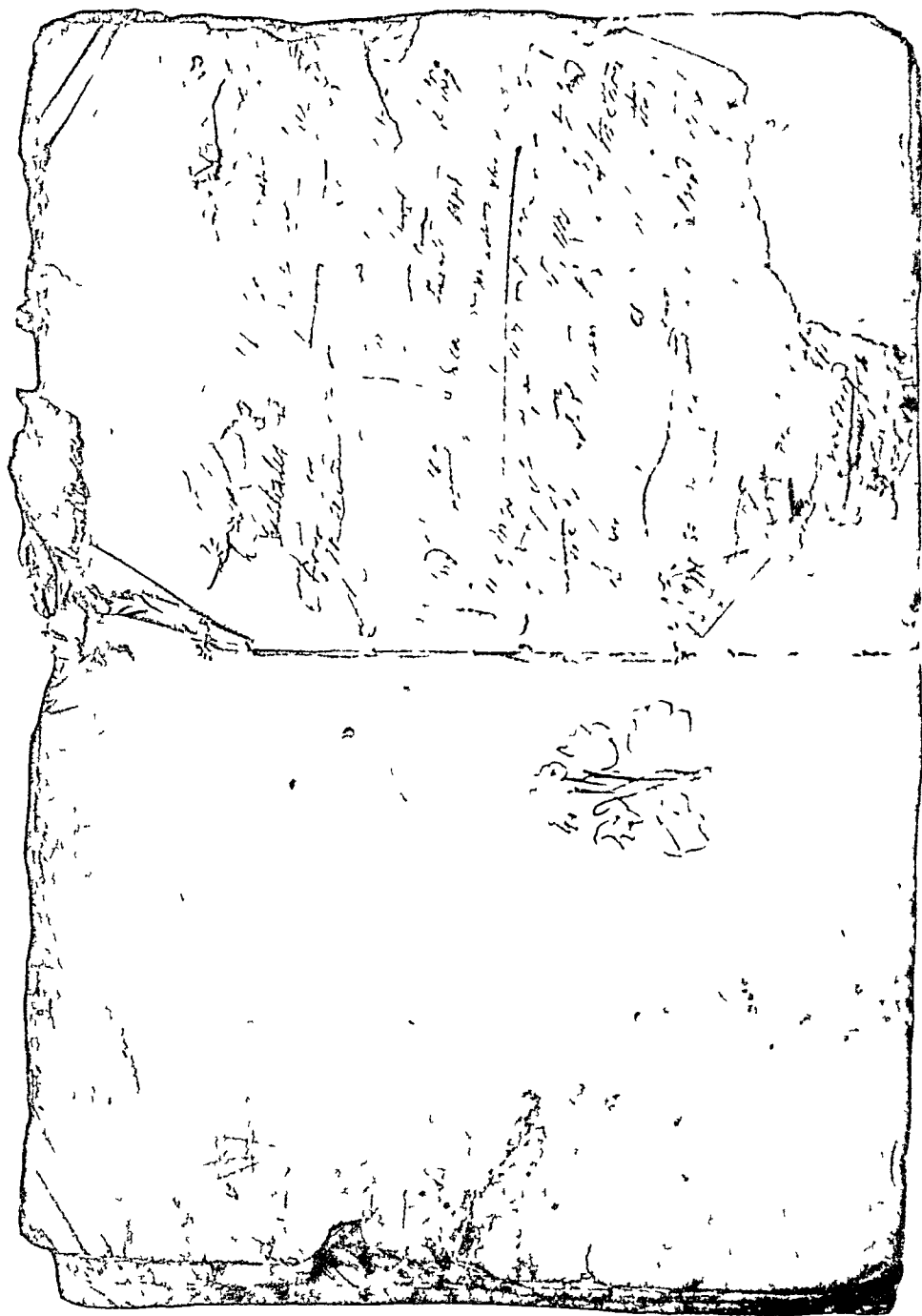
XIX

*Through wood and stream and field and hill and
Ocean,
A quickening life from the Earth's heart has burst,
As it has ever done, with change and motion,
From the great morning of the world when first
God dawned on Chaos , in its stream immersed,
The lamps of Heaven flash with a softer light ,
All baser things pant with life's sacred thirst ,
Diffuse themselves , and spend in love's delight,
The beauty and the joy of their renewed night*



ADONAI'S

XIX



ADONAI'S

XX

[Exhales]
Like incarnations of the stars when splendour
Is changed to [] fragrance they []
illumine death

very sunless
And mock the merry worm that wakes beneath
[And smile as the
The spirit that
the spirit
strong
it the bright sword
of man the beautiful the
The burning sword of this neglected sheath

*The leprous corpse touched by this spirit tender
Exhales itself in flowers of gentle breath
Like incarnations of the stars when splendour
Is changed to fragrance they illumine death
And mock the merry worm that wakes beneath
Nought we know dies Shall that alone which
knows*

*Be as a sword consumed before the sheath
By sightless lightning ? th intense atom glows
A moment then is quenched in a most cold repose*

Than those for whose disdain she pined away
Shadow of all sounds
Withers into silence a whisper drear
among their songs the passing hear
Ye [forests] woods and ye eternal mountains and
ye brooks

And the Abyss lament with me O Sea
Turn into tongues all thy complaining waves
[Heaven teach with thine inaudible harmony]
This this sphere with their high harmony]
and chords all wandering airs a plaint
lift not your pale hearts from herb and tree
Let the fruit [fall] die and [] from
my despair O ye
[Despair Spectators he is dead
[Heaven O witness] who witness it
[And] Let city call to city—Woe is me
[Let hear] Winter hoar

Let evening usher night night [wake] urge the
morrow
Month waken month with grief and year wake
year to sorrow
follow

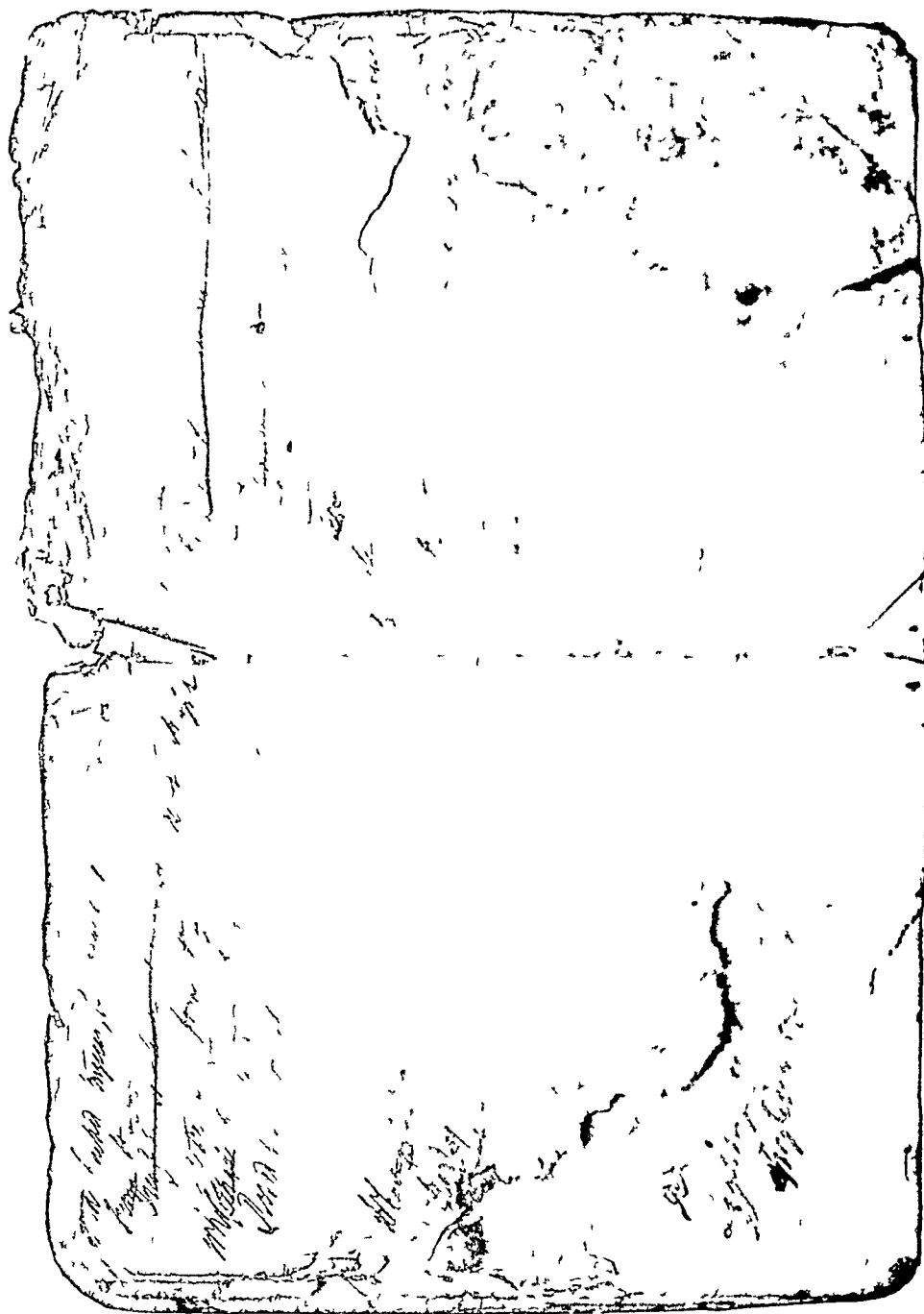
*Alas ! that all we loved of him should be
But for our grief as if it had not been
And grief itself be mortal ! Woe is me !
Whence are we and why are we ? of what scene
The actors or spectators ? Great and mean
Meet massed in death who lends what life must
borrow
As long as skies are blue and fields are green
Evening must usher night night urge the morrow
Month follow month with woe and year wake year
to sorrow*



XXIII

ADONAI'S

XXIV



ADONAI8

XXIV

XXV

Through all the nations of the rugged globe
 Cities and armies camp with steel and stone
 [Through]
 Out of the silent Paradise she sped
 Her flashing
 Her hair like [clouds] mists from her

23

She [rose] sped into
 Through Darkness swept
 She came out of her
 Through [fields] camps and cities rough with
 And human hearts

Yielding not wounded
 O Palms of

XXIVb

And barbed tongues and thoughts
 [From the soft]
 [Rent her soft limbs like poison]
 Rent her soft [] form they never could repel
 Whose [] aced blood like the young
 tears in May
 Paved with eternal flowers that undeserving way

XXIV

Out of her secret Paradise she sped
 Through camps and cities rough with stone and
 steel
 And human hearts which to her aery tread

Yielding not wounded the invisible
 Pains of her tender feet where er they fell
 And barbed tongues and thong his more sharp
 than they

Rent the soft Form they never could repel
 Whose sacred blood like the young tears of May
 Paved with eternal flowers that undeserving way

XXV

[He is not dead she said and with the word]
 In the death chamber for a moment Death
 Death
 And art thou dead cried

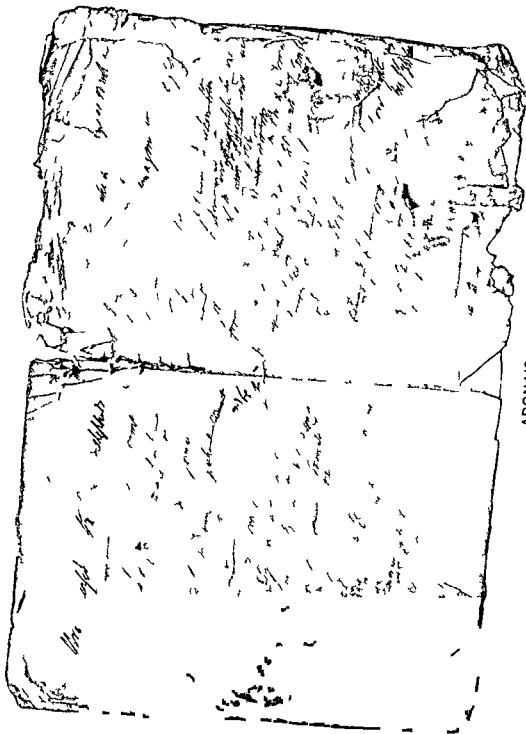
XXV

In the death-chamber for a moment Death
 Shamed by the presence of that living Might
 Blushed to annihilation and the breath
 Revisited those lips and life's pale light
 Flashed through those limbs so late her dear
 delight
 Leave me not wild and drear and comfortless
 As silent lightning leaves the starless night!
 Leave me not! cried Urama her distress
 Roused Death Death rose and smiled and met
 her in a caress

Urana ceased xxxxa
 [weary music] the mountain shepherds
 The [weary] Shepherds of the mountains came
 their garlands sere their magic
 The Pilgrim of Eternity, whose fame
 round them like a monument
 like a bent
 living head like Heaven is bent
 thy best eternal monument
 veiling all the lightning[s] of his song
 sorrow her wilds Ierne [even] sent
 lyrist of her saddest wrong
 like music from his tongue
 xxxv

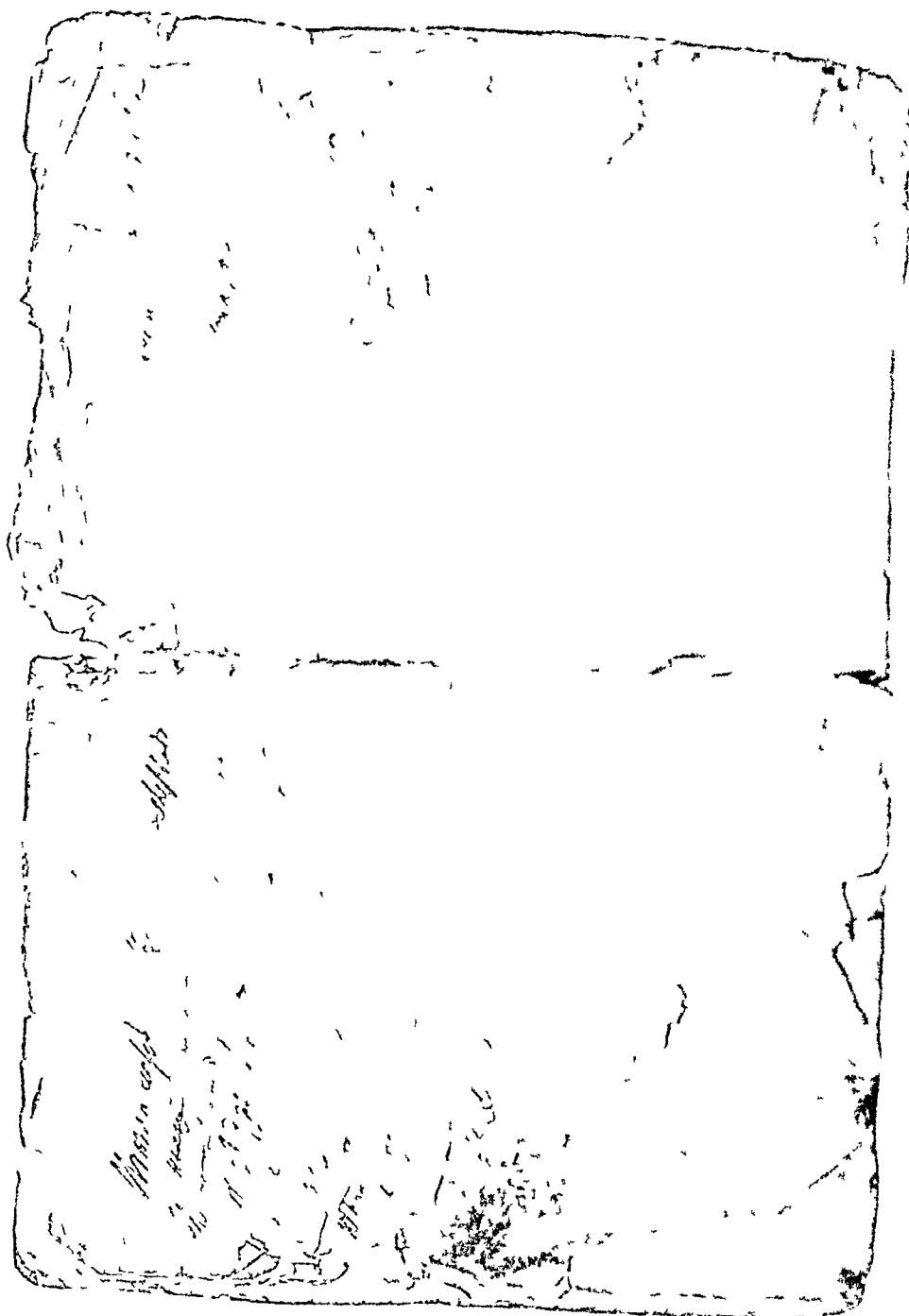
poisoned [fire] flame out of the trance

 xxx
 Thus ceased she and the mountain shepherds
 came,
 Their garlands sere, their magic mantles rent,
 The Pilgrim of Eternity, whose fame
 Over his living head like Heaven is bent,
 An early but enduring monument,
 Came, veiling all the lightnings of his song
 In sorrow, from her wilds Iern sent
 The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong,
 And love taught grief to fall like music from his
 tongue



ADONAI

XXX



KVII

ADONALIS

XXX

XL

He is at he wakes he is
[He has escaped out pit of worms]
His spirit soon its silken cradle
And left that

the naked world

[He dreams no more]

From

His spirit soon its silken

From envy

6 His spirit soon its ? twilight cradle wove of light

And let the thoughts which wove its

To clothe the [naked] frozen world with

He has outsoared the shadow of our night

And left in panting behind his flight

Envy and Calumny

XLb

He has outsoared the shadow of our night
Envy and calumny and hate and pain
And that unrest which men miscall delight

[And long after]

Can touch him not and torture not again

[slow growth of the cold leprous] stain

From the contagion of the worlds

He is secure and now [can] will never

A heart grown cold a head grown grey in vain

Nor when the spirit's self has ceased to burn

[His] With sparkle's ashes [heap fill] load an
unlamented urn !

XL

He has outsoared the shadow of our night

Envy and calumny and hate and pain

And that unrest which men miscall delight

Can touch him not and torture not again

From the contagion of the world's slow stain

He is secure and now can never mourn

A heart grown cold a head grown grey in vain

Nor when the spirit's self has ceased to burn

With sparkless ashes load an unlamented urn

Weep
Mourn not for Adonais O thou splendour
[Of the azure Heaven—thou]
Of Heaven [azure-green and azure] sea
? thou

[He is] tis death indeed not he
he wakes—[he is—he cannot die]
[Weep] Mourn not for Adonais—[Thou abyss]
beautiful caverns ye
weep no more]

[Ye ministers whose business was to fly]
[From Heaven whose azure splendour]
[Thou] [Who visit giving life to Earth and Sea,
Thou with all thy power
[Ye forests, and ye mountains and thou sea
[And the wild wonder] [abyss]

[Of azure splendour in and Earth]
Thou young Dawn
[Weep] Turn all thy dews to splendour—for
from thee
The [soul which] spout thou lamentest is not gone
Ye [mountains] caverns and ye [mountains]
forests cease to mourn

He is, I think—ye, Death's dead man,
Mourn not for Adonais—[Thou abyss]
I mourn all thy dews to splendour, for from thee
Thou art the splendour of the world
Ye caverns and ye forests, cease to mourn
Cease, if thou wilt, to weep thy dews in the sea,
But let thy green and azure sea, and thy forests,
O earth, and thou sea, and thou sky, and thou
Earth, and thou sea, and thou sky, and thou

the day

the day

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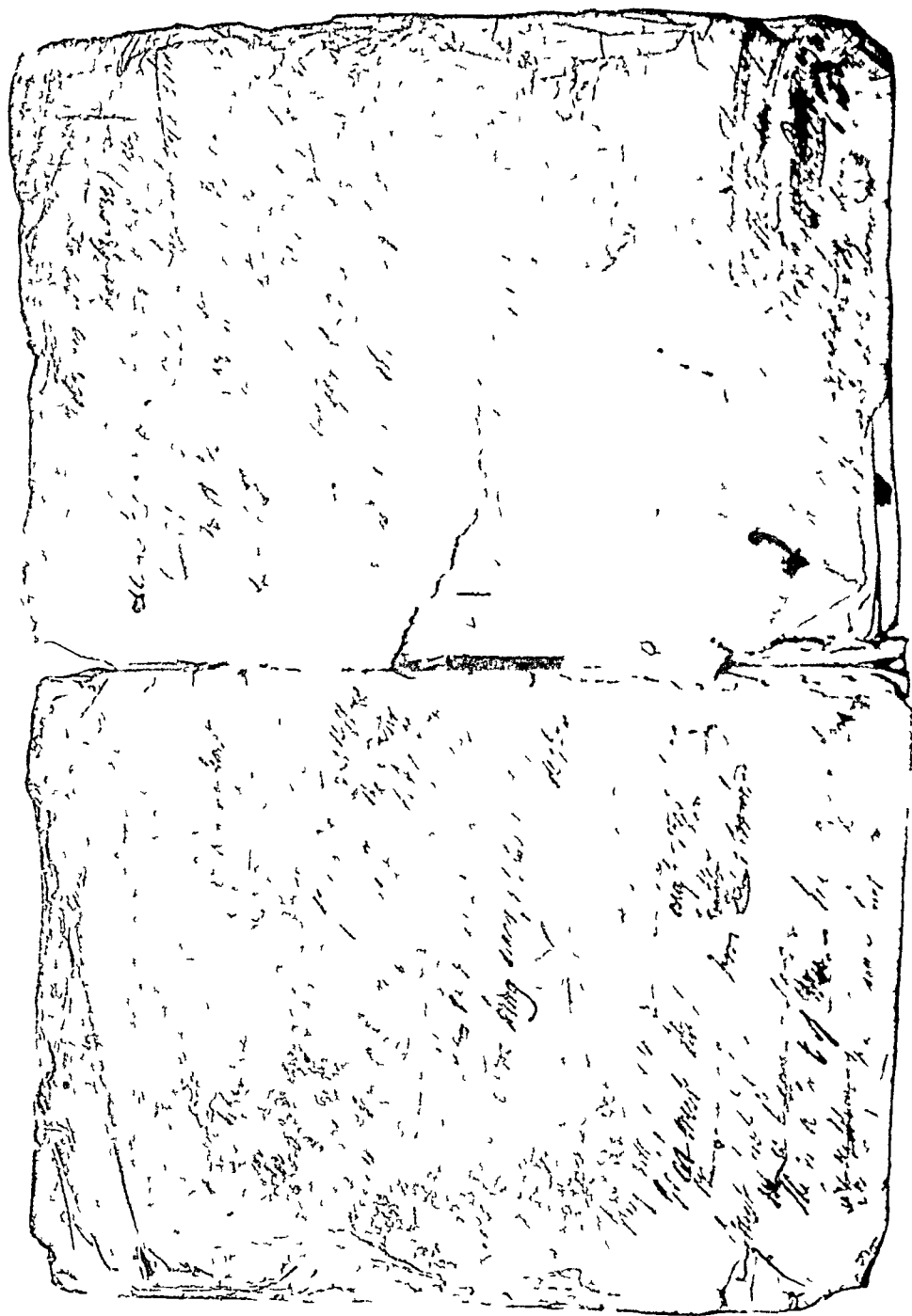
the day

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the day



ADONAI

XLII.

XLII

XLIIb AND XLIIa

flowers and thou soft
 thou sad Air
 mourning veil thy scarf hadst thrown
 sad earth
 eternal living stars which smile on its
 despair !

will [be not heard]
 Weep not for Adonais [thou lone bird]
 Who wert his spirit's sister aught that [living]
 dying
 [One note of grief from him who loved]
 Sweet poet of the
 [He is become a]
 He is a part of thee—his voice is music
 [Wildernesses]

his presence may be felt and known

XLIIb

Adonais is
 Lament no more he has become part of thee
 [O world that loved him his sweet voice is heard]
 O Nature in thy sounds his sweet voice is heard

Which was his spirit's sister
 part of Nature's
 wherever the Eternal
 Spreading itself where'er that [Eternal] Power
 may move
 Which has [absorbed his] withdrawn his being
 to its own
 the spirit of the unborn

XLII

*He is made one with Nature there is heard
 His voice in all her music from the moan
 Of thunder to the song of night's sweet bird
 He is a presence to be felt and known
 In darkness and in light from herb and stone
 Spreading itself where'er that Power may move
 Which has withdrawn his being to its own
 Which winds the world with never wearied love
 Sustains it from beneath and kindles it above*

XLIIc or XLIIId

He is a portion of the [lovely] beautiful
 [Which once he made more lovely, when the
 skies]
 Which once which now he
 When and late he left more bright
 The spirit of the gate is Love
 And puiged with pain and death
 Which wields the world with never [un]weired
 (love)

686

Sustains it from beneath, and kindles it above

XLIIb

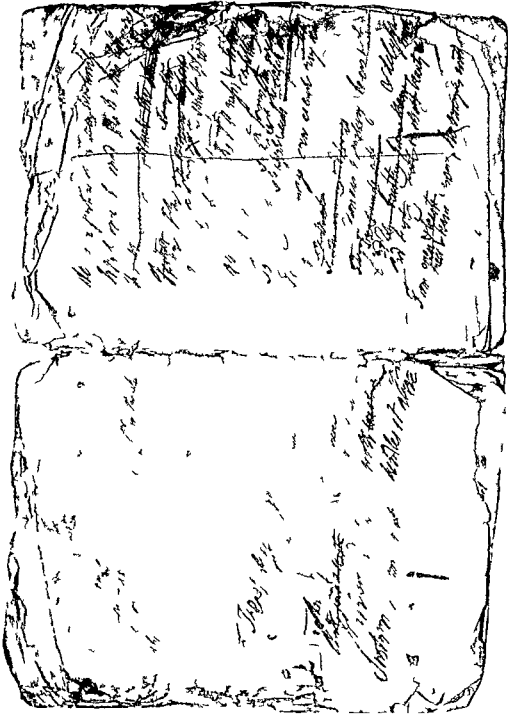
He is a portion of the loveliness
 Which once he made, and now has left more
 fair
 In the succession which the [eternal]
 When like a storm the spirit's plastic stress
 Sweeps through the world's dull mass [and
 tortuous] compelling there
 All new successions to the forms they wear

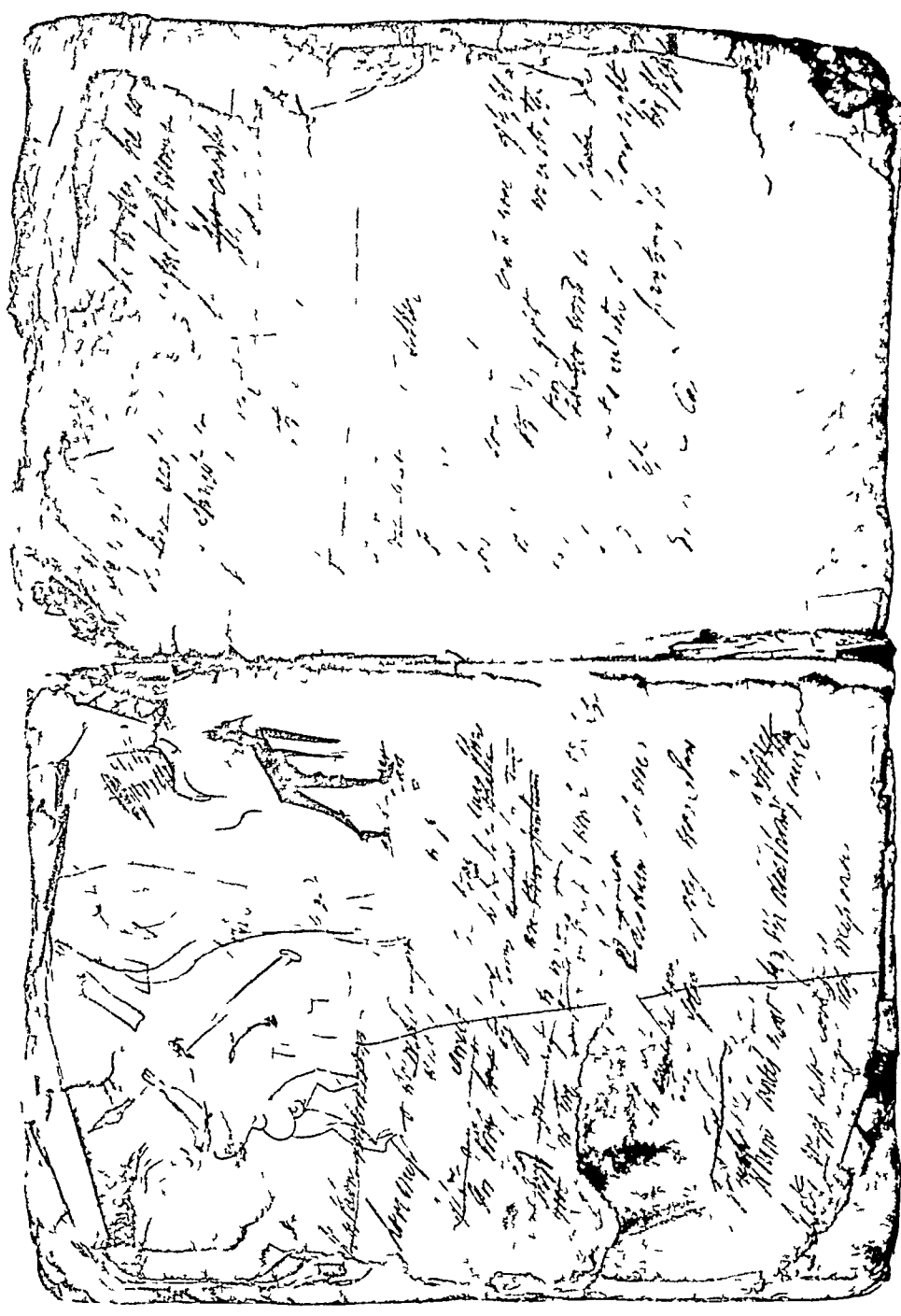
Portuning the sluggish shapes which checks its
 flight
 To its own image [likeness], even as each may
 bear

[There mingled Adonais]
 There Adonais mingling he us and with delight
 And bursting [with] its beauty and its might
 From [men and beasts] trees and beasts and
 men, he mingles with

XLIII

He is a portion of the loveliness
 Which once he made in his beauty
 His part while he once Spirit's plastic stress
 Sweeps through the dull mass [and
 tortuous]
 All new successions to the forms they wear,
 For on the madling's stress of the spirit's
 To its own beauty, a chain is wrought
 And bursting, in its leaps and its winging
 From trees and beasts and men, he mingles





[Not identified] 1

Love weeps [O when did before
who ever knew Love weep ?
and alas]
What gentle sweet though tears flow
For thy [fair cheeks] eyes which he has made
[all their fountains are their fountains]
And poor heart to which them
for the trembling hearts to which they
(? passed)

disdain not woe
prey was slow
[Which when Hate the]
Whom Hate's most (? sluggish) bloodhound fill
weep [rest] not Love for
mayst now weep anew

[Not identified]

A star of Heaven not fallen upon the earth
nations
A spark of inextinguishable glory splendour—
A [star] of Heaven has the abyss
A [sphereless] star [out of] shaken from the con
stellations
Which gem the throne [of God—a burning atom
[earth and its nations]
Even like the billow of a deluge
A burning of eternal
A living atom of eternal Night
[The lightnings] [The sun is darkness]

1 [The facsimile is numbered 1 in error]

Shelley's MS. Note-Book

DRAFTS OF AN ITALIAN POEM, OR POEMS

[I am indebted to Mr R A Streatfeild for the transcripts and translations of these verses, which do not appear to have been published Trelawny assured Mr W M Rossetti very positively that Shelley originally wrote the *Epipsychidion* in Italian Is it possible that these lines form a portion of such a design which he may, or may not, have completed ?]

* * * * *

Dal spiro della tua
La chiara fronte, le labbra amoroze
La guancia dal cadente sole tinta
Gli occhi, ove spento tempo posa
Sono immagini dei tuoi in tutta vita
Quella l' odor tu la stessa rosa
Questo la ombra al sostegno
La tua venuta aspettando
la vita va mancando

From the breath of thy
The clear brow, the amorous lips,
The cheek tinted by the setting sun,
The eyes, where past time reposes,
Are images of thine in full life
This is the fragrance, thou the rose herself
This shadow in support
Thy coming expecting
life fades away

Ah non pianger, no quaggiù non posso

Ah, weep not, here below I cannot

Dal dura prigionie della passata
Dal vano pentimento e vana passione
Dal alta speme mai non compita
Dalle fantasmi che dal memoria vengon
Inspirando sogni del presente ora
O dalle ombre che il futuro anno
Getta davanti
Dalla morte moriendo

Shelley's MS. Note-Book

Non mi fu concesso qui

La rapida Pœara

Non ci fu { 'concesso
dato d'aggiungere il voto

Non cercherai

Il cielo

Non mai avremo al di là di morte

Così arcato al di là di morte

Un Paradiso, dove tu non stai

It was not granted me here

The rapid Pœara (?)

It was not { granted us
given us to win our prayer

I would not seek

Heaven

We shall never possess on the far side of death

Thus { hurled } to the other side of death
arched }

A Paradise, where thou standest not

TO EMELIA VIVIANI

Send the stars bright,

Send not love to me

withered

Where it has blighted a bosom white

Send the stars bright, but send not love to me

In whom love ever made

like

Health [as a heap of] embers soon to fade

[In a heart is vowed]

That heart [was] e'er vowed to tears

When love was long delay

As by a of living fire

[For] Then more than this wealth

To crown with love and health

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[illegible]

Shelley's MS Note-Book

Madonna wherefore hast thou sent to me
Sweet basil and mignonette
[Alas and with]
[Embleming health which never yet]
Embleming love and health which never yet
In the same wreath might be—
Alas and they are wet
And is it with thy kisses or thy tears?
For [it is not with dew]
never rain or dew

Such fragrance drew
From leaf or flower the very doubt endears
[sighs]
My sadness ever new
The sighs I breathe the tears I shed for thee

[On another sheet Shelley has written some phrases which appear in his lines to Emilia Viviani and he scribbled in a feigned hand the name of Shakespeare three times and that of Milton twice

The piece of manuscript on the smaller sheet which has been reproduced on this plate does not belong to the MS note book. It is the portion of Shelley's draft of *A Satire on Satire* this and another leaf are in the collection of Sir John C F Shelley. The fragment was first printed by the late Professor Dowden in the *Correspondence of Robert Southey and Caroline Boules* 1880 and subsequently by other editors.]

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STATUES—Equestrian statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Queen's Statute, *Esplanade*, Statue of Sir Richard Temple

SIGHTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BOMBAY—Caves of Elephanta, about an hour's sail from the Mazgaon or Apollo Pier. The Ruins of the old Portuguese Fortifications at Bassein, 39 miles from Colaba (3½ by rail and 5 by road). The Kanheri caves are most interesting, and are easy of access, about 3 miles north of Tulsi Lake. The Vihar and Tulsi Lakes are picturesquely situated at the foot of the Solsette hills, distance 15 miles from Bombay (about 2 hours' drive from Bombay)

Byculla.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 3 miles from Victoria Terminus station (Bori Bandar). It is the most convenient station for passengers for Giant Road, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Mahalakshumi, and Beach Candy [p m s T]

Charni Road.—Railway station, 3 miles from Colaba Terminus station

Chinchpokli.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 4 miles from Victoria Terminus station. The Bombay Gas Works and several large Spinning and Weaving Mills are situated near the station

Church Gate.—Railway station [W], 1½ mile from Colaba Terminus station. It is conveniently situated for persons daily engaged in business in the Fort (Bombay), being within a few minutes' walk of the principal hotels, shops, and mercantile houses

Colaba.—Terminus station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, near military Barracks, on leaving it the line follows the curve of Back Bay, and on the right many of the new public buildings of Bombay may be seen. [p m s T]

Curry Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from Victoria Terminus station (Bombay)

Dadar.—Suburb of Bombay and railway junction station, 6 miles from Victoria Terminus and 8 from Colaba Terminus stations. The station of the B B C I Railway, is only a few yards from the G I P Railway station. The objects of interest are the Pottery Works and the two Maharaj Gardens [p m s t]

Elphinstone Road.—Railway station, 7 miles from Colaba Terminus station.

Girgaon.—An important quarter containing the residence of the most respectable native citizens, has spinning mills [p m s T]

Grant Road.—Railway station [L W], 4 miles from Colaba Terminus station. It is most convenient for passengers going to Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill and Byculla etc

Mahalakshmi.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 5 miles from Colaba Terminus station. There is a temple of goddess Mahalakshmi, and hence the name.

Mahim.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station [W], 9 miles from Colaba station.

Malabr Hill.—The favourite quarter of the European residents, where is also situated Government House, which commands a magnificent view of the city and sea [p m s T]

Manivi.—An important quarter of the Native grain merchants. [p m s T]

Marine Lines.—Railway station, 2 miles from Colaba station.

Market.—The well known Crawford Market, is the busiest quarter of the city. [p m s T]

Matoonga.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Victoria Terminus station. There is a large fair held annually in July in honor of the God Vithoba.

Mazgaon.—Northern suburb of Bombay City, noteworthy as containing the docks and workshops of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From their pier, the Company sends on mail days a small steamer with homeward-bound passengers for the mail steamer. There is a large Portuguese and Hindu population, with a considerable sprinkling of Europeans. Two Churches, one Protestant and the other Catholic, also a Catholic school [p m s T]

Musjid.—Railway station, 1 mile from Victoria Terminus station. It is most convenient for passengers for Mandvi, Karnac and Wadee Bandars.

Parel.—Northern suburb of Bombay City, and railway station 5 miles from Victoria Terminus, and 6 from Colaba Terminus stations. The large Locomotive Works and Storekeeper's Departments of both railway companies (G I P & B B & C I) are close to the station. There are mechanic institutions for the employes of both railways. Government House is about half a mile from the station. The present European cemetery at Parel was opened as a botanical garden, in 1830, and was converted into a cemetery in 1867. It lies under Flagstaff hill, sheltered by pines on either side [p m s]

Prince's Dock.—An important quarter of the Bombay City and island [p m s T]

Tardeo.—A quarter of the Hindu residents [p m s T]

Umarkhadi.—A quarter of the Hindu residents, where there is a Presidency jail, which is also called the House of Correction for civil and criminal prisoners. [p m s T]

Victoria.—The terminus station of the G. I. P. Railway, also called Bori Bandar station. It is convenient for passengers for the Fort, Marine Lines, Esplanade, Colaba and Dhobi Talao. The station building and the Head-quarters Offices of the G. I. P. Railway form one of the most beautiful and remarkable block of buildings of the kind in India.

Wellington Pier.—An important quarter of the Bombay City.
[p m. T].

BROACH.

BROACH (Bharuch) —District in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Mahi, on the east and south-east by the Natives States of Baroda and Rajpipla, on the south by the river Kim which separates it from Surat District, and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay. Area, 1163 square miles. Population 341 490. District Head-quarters, Broach Town, 203 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTIONS —The principal agricultural products are cotton and for the rains, jowari, rice, bari, tur, and mug. and for the cold weather, wheat, til, pea, gram, wal, castor-oil, and tobacco.

CLIMATE —The District is as healthy as any part of Guzerath, and the climate is much more pleasant than in those parts of the province situated farther from the sea. The latter days of March and the month of April are the hottest season in the year. At the end of April, west and south-west winds begin to blow, and continue till October, when the rainy season closes. In the following months, slight easterly winds prevail, lasting till the end of December.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 5 Talukas, viz. Amod, Anklesvar, Broach, Jambusar and Vagra. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Assistant Judge, Registrar of Small Causes Court, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Civil Surgeon. For further information regarding Broach Town see Broach.

PLACE OF INTEREST

✓ **Amod.**—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, about a mile south of the Dhadhai river, 21 miles north of Broach. Population about 7000. The residence of a *thakur*, or large landholder, who owns about 21214 acres of land, with a yearly income of 80,000 rupees. Workers in iron make good edged tools, such as knives and razors. Trade in cotton. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t].

✓ **Anklesvar.**—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station [W], situated 3 miles from the left bank of the Narbada, and 5 miles from Broach. Population about 10,000. Cotton is the staple article of commerce. There is also a trade in rafters and bamboos brought from the Rajpipla forests, and a small manufacture of country soap, paper, and stone hand-mills. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t].

✓ **Bhadbhut.**—Village and place of pilgrimage, situated on the north bank of the Narbada, and about 8 miles from Broach city. A fair is held in honor of Mahadeo, under the name of Bhadeshwar, during August—September, and lasts through the entire intercalary month, an event which

happens once in every nineteen or twenty years. The ceremonies are of a special nature. They do not form part of a course of pilgrimages, and at the close of the holy month the pilgrims return to their homes. There is a small temple here, which receives a yearly grant from Government of 9 rupees.

Broach.—*Taluka* of Broach District also chief town of the District of the same name in Guzerat, railway station [T & W], and municipality, situated on the right bank of the Narbada river, about 30 miles from its mouth. Population about 40,000. Seen from the southern bank of the Narbada, or approached by the railway bridge from the south, the massive stone wall, rising from the water's edge, and lining the river bank for about a mile, and the buildings standing out from the high ground behind, give the town of Broach a marked and picturesque appearance. Broach is a place of great commercial importance, being the principal station for cotton export in Guzerat, and possessing some of the most prosperous Mills in the Bombay Presidency. The city of Broach was, according to local legend, originally founded by the sage Bhrigu, and called Bhragupuri or Bhrigu's city. Broach is one of the oldest seaports in Western India. It contains few buildings of interest. A stone mosque constructed out of an older Hindu temple is the principal object of interest here. To the east are the spots that, to a Hindu, give the town a special interest, the site of King Bali's sacrifice, and the temple of Bhrigu Rishi. Two miles west of the fort are a few massive tombs raised to members of the Dutch Factory. Beyond the Dutch tombs are the five Parsi Towers of Silence, four being old and disused, and the fifth lately built by a rich Parsi merchant of Bombay. Ten miles to the east of Broach, on the right bank of the Narbada, is the celebrated Hindu place of pilgrimage called *Sakhaluth*, where a large fair attended by about 25,000 pilgrims is held every year in the month of November, lasting five days. Opposite there is a small island in which is the famous Banian (fig) tree '*Kabu wad*' so large (3 to 4 acres of ground) that there is said to be cover for 10,000 men under it. The legend is that it grew out of the toothpick of *Kabu*, whose name it bears. Fifteen miles beyond this spot are the renowned cornehan mines, from which the Cambay market is supplied.

Besides the usual District offices and courts, the town possesses courts of a Mamlatdar and three Special Magistrates, a Bank of Bombay, Dak and Travellers' bungalows, a good Dharmasala with a quarters for Europeans, a library and Post office [m s T]. Conveyances are to be had at the station. There are but few wells in the city, and, unlike Surat and Ahmedabad, the custom of having cisterns in dwelling-houses for the storage of rain-water is not general.

Chamargam.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Broach. [p m s t]

Dediapada.—Village with post office [m]

Dehej.—Seaport in the Vagra *Taluka*, situated on the right bank of the Narbada, about 3 miles from the sea, and 26 miles west of Broach.

The port, though convenient of approach, does not admit of boats of more than 55 tons burthen Population about 2500

Devjagaon (*Devjagan*) —Place of Hindu pilgrimage in the Jambusar *taluka*; situated about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Nara, at the mouth of the Dhadhar river; contains about 300 houses. A fair attended by 2000 people is held here twice a year. A light-house has been built on the mainland at the mouth of the Dhadhar river, the height of the lantern above high water is 49 feet.

Hansot.—Village with post office [m s t], 12 miles from Anklesvar.

Ilav.—Village with post office [m s t].

Jambusar.—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town and municipality of the Jambusar *taluka*, 18 miles from Palej railway station, and 27 from Broach. Tanning, the manufacture of leather, and calico printing are carried on to a small extent, and there are also manufactures of ivory, armlets, and toys. Jambusar has a Mamlatdar's Court as well as a Subordinate Judge's Court, dispensary and post office [m s t]. To the north of the town is a lake of considerable size sacred to Nageswar, the Snake-god, with richly-wooded banks, and in the centre of the water a small island about 40 feet in diameter, overgrown with mango and other trees. The water-supply is chiefly derived from this tank. In the town is a strong native-built fort, and this fort furnishes accommodation for the treasury, the civil court, and other Government offices.

Kim.—Village and railway station [W], 22 miles from Broach. [p m s]

Panoli.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Broach.

Tankari.—Port, 10 miles from Jambusar. It is situated on the east side of a small creek, which for about 5 miles strikes northwards from the right bank of the Dhadhar, about 7 miles from the mouth of that river. This creek is not navigable, even by small country craft, except at high tide. Trade has to a large extent left Tankari, since the opening of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Vagra (*Wagra*) —*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 14 miles from Broach. The water-supply is deficient in quantity and of inferior quality, a large proportion of the wells being brackish. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary and post office [m s t].

CENTRAL DIVISION.

CENTRAL DIVISION—A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay, comprises the following 6 Deccan Districts—namely, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, all of which see separately.

CUTCH.

CUTCH (*Kachchh*, or the sea-coast land) —Native State in Guzerath under the political superintendence of the Government of Bombay ; bounded on the north and north-west by the Province of Sind, on the south and south-west by Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean, and on the east by Native States under the Palanpur Agency. The territory comprises a belt of land, 160 miles from east to west and about 35 to 70 from north to south. Area of the State, exclusive of the Rann, is about 6500 square miles, containing 8 towns and 889 villages, population about 600,000. The capital or chief town is Bhuj, near the centre, 536 miles from Bombay *via* Moirvi (451 miles by rail). The route from Moirvi is by road to Wawanee, thence by boat to Rohur and thence 36 miles Bhuj by bullock shigiam. Another route—Bombay to Cutch Mandvi by steamer and thence by road to Bhuj.

The country is in general barren. Two ranges of hills run through Cutch from east to west. The hills are volcanic, and seem only recently to have cooled from a state of fusion, the masses of rock are bare and black, and thrown together in wild confusion, in many parts presenting wide chasms, down which, during the rains, rapid torrents sweep into the lower grounds. The inhabitants are Musalmans and Hindus in about equal proportions. Cutchi is generally spoken, Guzerathi is the written language.

MINERALS —There are coal and iron mines, but they are not worked. Alum and a coarse variety of saltpetre are also produced. The Karimori Hills furnish strong, tough millstones, and good building stone abounds in Cutch. Some of the best varieties are furnished by the lower jurassic rocks, and others much used are found in the upper tertiary beds. The yellowish marble of Khavda is largely found and exported.

PRODUCTIONS —The chief products of Cutch are bajra, jawar, mug, wheat, and other grains, salt, cotton, wool, oil-seeds, such as gingelly, castor-oil, mustard and rape. The camel is the most important domestic animal. This country is famous for a singular breed of horses, and the wild ass, a beautiful creature, is found in herds in the Rann.

MANUFACTURES —There are manufactures of cotton and silk cloths, and the silver and gold work and embroidery of Bhuj are much praised.

CLIMATE —The climate is healthy, temperate, and agreeable for nine months in the year, but in the hot weather the temperature is high; in the winter the cold is frequently great, and water if exposed at night in open vessels turn to ice. The rainy season is from July to October. In April and May, burning winds and dust storms prevail, and, again, during October and part of November the heat becomes excessive.

GOVERNMENT —The reigning family are Jadeja Rajputs. The Government of Cutch is held by the "Rao;" under him are a number of Jadeja chiefs (about two hundred) who hold their lands on military tenure, and exercise authority within their respective domains. They form what is called the bhayad or brotherhood of the Rao, and advise him in political matters.

ADMINISTRATION—The territory of Cutch has a three-fold jurisdiction, the first comprises the State (Khalsa) portion, under the direct management of the Rao, the second, the estates of the Bhayad, or cadets of the Rao's house, a body of feudal landlords, the third jurisdiction is that over seven villages in the centre of the territory, known as the Adhoi sub-division, which is held by one of the leading chiefs of the Rao's tribe, the Thakur of Morvi in Kathiawar. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 16 Pargannas, which are as follows—Pawai, Miani, Banni, Pachham, Khain, Piarthal, Wagad, Angai, Chovisi, Bhuvad Chovisi, Hala Chovisi, Kanthi, Morasa, Abrasi, Kand, Gardo, and Makh. The gross revenue of the State is about 16½ lakhs of rupees. The Chief to Cutch holds a patent or *sanad* from the British Government authorizing adoption, and in matters of succession the family follows the rule of primogeniture. The State is by treaty bound to defray the actual expenses of the subsidiary force, stationed in Bhuj for the protection of the country, to the extent of Rs 186,950 a year. The Rao of Cutch is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 400 foot soldiers, 500 Arabs, and 40 artillerymen. In addition, there are some 3000 irregular infantry, and the Bhayad could furnish on requisition a mixed force of about 4000 men. The police force numbers 600. There are about 100 recognised schools in the State, with a total attendance of 6000 pupils.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF—*Rulei of State*, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Muza Maharao Shree Khengrajee Sawai Bahadur, K C I E, Rao of Cutch. *Political Officers*—Political Agent, Dewan (Rao Bahadur), Secretary to His Highness, Naib Dewan and Chief Judge of the Vaishta Court, Revenue Commissioner, Huzoor Assistant to the Dewan, Police Commissioner, Judge of Vaishta Court, Assistant Judge, Accountant-General, Chief Medical Officer and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Bhuj town see Bhuj.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Adesar.—Town with post office [m s T], 96 miles from Bhuj. Nearest railway station Patri (Patdi) 80 miles.

Adhoi.—Town with post office [m s t], 60 miles from Bhuj.

Allah Band.—A long bank of earth, on the southern frontier of Sind, partly saline, mixed with sand and shells, about 50 miles in length, and in places 16 miles broad. It was upheaved by the earthquake of 1819 across the Purana branch of the Indus. In 1826, an overflow of the Indus breached the Band, the waters expanding, just below the cutting, into a vast lake (called by Burnes the 'Lake of Sidree'), now merged in the Rann of Cutch.

Amardi.—Town with post office [m].

Angia.—Town with post office [m s].

Anjar.—Town and municipality with population about 14,000. Contains dak bungalow, dispensary and post office [m s T]. Outside the town is a temple containing the image on horseback of Ajpal, brother of the Chauhan Chief of Ajmere, who in the beginning of the

9th century was driven out of Ajmere and established himself as an anchorite in the town of Anjar, to which he gave his name. Some land has been assigned for the maintenance of this temple, and a large number of ascetics have settled there. The spiritual head of these ascetics is called a Pir or saint.

Asambia.—Village with post office [m s]

Bada.—Village with post office [m]

Bayath (*Beyl*)—Island in the Gulf of Cutch. It is a narrow and crooked strip of land, so that although it measures in a direct line from north-east to south-west 5 miles, its actual length is half as much again. The south-western half consists of a rocky table-land, about 50 or 60 feet high. The east end, 3 miles to the west of Paga sand, is called Hanuman Point, after a temple of that name, situated about half a mile within the point. Fort flagstaff. Temples in honour of Krishna abound. The population consists principally of Brahmans, supported by the offerings of pilgrims, with whom Bayath is a favourite place of resort. Post office [m]

Bela.—Town with post office [m]

Beraja.—Town with post office [m s]

Bhachau (*Bachao*)—Town with post office [m s t] Population about 4000

Bhadresar (*Bhadreswar* or *Bhadravati*)—Site of an ancient city, now a petty village, in the south-east of Cutch. It is a very ancient seat of Buddhist worship, and also noted for its ancient Jain temples. Post office [m s]

Bharapor.—Town with post office [m s t]

Bhuj.—Chief town of the State of Cutch, situated at the base of a fortified hill. It is a municipal town with population about 25,000, and has a post office [m s T], a central jail, a high school, a school of art, a library, and dispensary. The place is chiefly interesting for its archaeological monuments, and as having been at an early period dedicated to the snake divinity *Bhuyanga* or *Bhujya*. None of the buildings in the town are of earlier date than the middle of the 16th century. The mosque inside the city gate is remarkable for the thickness of its piers, and their closeness to one another—an arrangement by which only a few of the worshippers can ever be within sight of the rest. The town contains the mausoleums of the Raos of Cutch, and in its neighbourhood are a number of shrines and Muhammadan *dargahs*, of no special importance. The Rao and the Political Agent reside here, and a small English force is also stationed. The direct route to this place is from Morvi, where country carts and shigrams can be hired.

Bhujpur.—Town with post office [m s t]

Bidada.—Town with post office [m s]

Bita.—Town with post office [m s]

Chhadvala.—Town with post office [m]

Chitrod.—Town with post office [m s]

Desalpur.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Dudhai.—Town with post office [m s t.].

Dumra.—Town with post office [m.].

Fategadh.—Town with post office [m.].

Gadhsisa.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Gagodar.—Town with post office [m s].

Godra.—Town with post office [m s t.].

Gundala.—Town with post office [m.].

Gundiali.—Town with post office [m s]

Jakhan.—Town and seaport, 64 miles south-west of Bhuj. The landing place is at Godia creek, 5 miles from the sea. Jakhan carries on a large trade with Bombay, exporting grain and importing piece-goods, groceries, timber, sugar, oil and dates. [p m. s t]

Janghi.—Town with post office [m s t]

Kanthkot.—Town noted for its antiquity and ancient Jain temples.

Kapaia.—Town with post office [m].

Kataria.—Town with post office [m].

Kera.—Village situated 13 miles south of Bhuj, noted for its old Sivaite and Jain temples. To the south-east of Kera is a small village on rising ground, above which stands the mausoleum of Pn Ghulam Ali. Near the village is a large and strong fort. A considerable trade in cloth and ironware is carried on. Post office [m s t]

Khadir-Gadhada.—Town with post office [m s].

Khavda.—Town with post office [m]

Khedoi.—Town with post office [m s].

Koday.—Town with post office [m s]

Kori.—River in Cutch State. Kori is the name applied to the eastern mouth of the Indus. Although of little value for trade or navigation, the locality is of historic interest.

Kotada.—Town with post office [m]

Kotadi.—Town with post office [m s t]

Kotal.—Remains of an old city, 12 miles north of Bhuj, on the shores of the Rann of Cutch, with several ruined temples of perhaps the early part of the 10th century.

Kothara.—Town with post office [m s t].

Kumbharia.—Town with post office [m]

Laija.—Town with post office [m s]

Lakadia.—Town with post office [m s t]

Lakhpatt.—Town with post office [m s t]

Luni.—Town with post office [m]

Madh.—Town with post office [m s t].

Magvana.—Town with post office [m s]

Majalreladiya.—Town with post office [m]

Mandvi (*Cutch Mandvi*)—Town, seaport and municipality, situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, 36 miles south-west of Bhuj. The direct route to this place is from Morvi, where country carts and shigrams can be hired. Population about 40,000. Mandvi or the mart, also called Maska Mandvi, in old times was known as Raipur or Rivan. Two suburbs, Old and New Saraya, inhabited by traders and seafaring men stand outside the town walls. Port of call weekly for British India steamers. The *mualims* (pilots) are noted throughout Cutch. Light-house with a dioptric light of the fourth order. Post office [m. s. t.]

Manjal.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Mankuva.—Town with post office [m. s.]

Maska—Town with post office [m.]

Mothara.—Town with post office [m. s.]

Mundra.—Port situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, 29 miles south of Bhuj. Population about 10,000. There is no made road from the port to the town, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The fort, which is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the port, contains a white mosque distinguishable a good way off. Post office [m. s. t.]

Nagalpur.—Town with post office [m. s.]

Nakhtrana.—Town with post office [m. s.]

Naliya.—Town with population about 6000. It is one of the most thriving towns of Cutch, walled and well built. It has a class of prosperous traders, being the residence of retired native merchants who have made their fortunes in Bombay or Zanzibar. Post office [m. s. t.]

Narayansarovar.—Town with post office [m. s.]

Padhar.—Town with post office [m.]

Palansva.—Town with post office [m. s.]

Panodra.—Town with post office [m.]

Patri.—Town with post office [m. s.]

Pharadi (*Fardi*)—Town with post office [m. t.]

Rahpar.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Ramani.—Town with post office [m.]

Rann.—A Salt Desert (a corruption of the Sanskrit *aranya*, a waste) which separates Cutch from Kathiawar, is one of the most singular geographical features of India. It covers a surface of 7000 square miles, and is neither a swamp, a desert, nor a lake, but a combination of all three; in the dry season it presents the appearance of a sandy waste, interspersed with wide sheets of salt, shallow pools of water, ridges of sand and patches of vegetation; in the rainy season it is covered with water knee-deep. Several roads, passable by vehicles, cross it in the narrowest portions, but except in the rainy season, to traverse it in the day time is almost certain death. The Rann contains several islands. Wild asses and swarms of flies are the only living creatures by which it is frequented.

There is a smaller Rann, forming the eastern bounday of Cutch Area, nearly 2000 square miles

Ratadia.—Town with post office [m]

Roha (*Sumri Roha*)—Town with post office [m t], noted for its antiquity and ancient Jain temples

Rohar.—Chief seaport of Anjar Division ; situated about 12 miles east of Anjar town A petty fort falling into decay

Sabhrat.—Town with post office [m s]

Saera.—Town with post office [m].

Sandhan.—Town with post office [m]

Shikarpur.—Town with post office [m]

Suthri.—Town with post office [m s t]

Tera.—Town with post office [m s t]

Tuna.—Seaport of Anjar, about 46 miles east of Mandvi It is an insignificant place, even at spring tides, boats of 50 tons with difficulty get up a small winding creek not 30 yards wide

Vadala.—Town with post office [m]

Valapadhar.—Town with post office [m t]

Vandhia.—Town with post office [m s].

Varadiya.—Town with post office [m]

Vinhan.—Town with post office [m s]

Vondh.—Town with post office [m]

DHARWAR.

DHARWAR—District in the Southern Division of the Presidency Bounded on the north by Belgaum, on the east by Hyderabad territory, on the south by Mysore, and on the west by North Canara Area, 4603 square miles, containing 23 towns and 1280 villages Population 1,051,314 District Head-quarters—Dharwar town, 441 miles from Bombay *via* Poona by rail

PRODUCTS—Agriculture is the chief industry, the chief products being cotton, jawari, jaggery, and oil-seeds of various kinds

MANUFACTURES—The manufactures consist of cotton and silk cloth, and the usual household utensils and ornaments Common silk and cotton cloth are woven to a considerable extent in all the large towns Fabrics of delicate texture and tasteful design are occasionally produced

LANGUAGE—The language of the District is Kanarese, and there are many Lingaets among the people

CLIMATE—The climate is, for both Natives and Europeans about the healthiest in the Bombay Presidency In December and January, dews are heavy and general From February to the middle of April is the hot season and from the latter date to the beginning of June, when the regular rainy season sets in, showers are frequent

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 11 *Talukas* of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Nawalgund, Bankapur, Ron, Rambeannu, Kod, Hangal, Karajgi and Kalghatgi. Revenue about 27 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 4 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum) Superintendent of Police Superintendent of Railway Police, Educational Inspector, Head Master High School, Principal Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Irrigation Department, and Divisional Inspector, Land Records & Agriculture. For further information regarding Dharwar town see Dharwar.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Abbigeri.—Village with post office [m], 48 miles from Dharwar. Nearest railway stations Gadag and Mallapur, 9 miles from the latter station.

Agdi.—Village with post office [m], 70 miles from Dharwar. Nearest railway station Haveri, 5 miles. Good Road.

Alur.—Village and railway station, 79 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Alur-Ron.—Village with post office [m s]

Amargol.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dharwar.

Annigeri.—Town and railway station, 35 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli. A considerable trade in grain and cotton, and a large weekly market [p m s t]

Arlikatti.—Village with post office [m]

Balganur.—Village and railway station, 63 miles from Dharwar, *via* Gadag and Hubli stations [p m]

Bammanhalli.—Village with post office [m s]

Bankapur (*Old name Shahabazar*)—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 46 miles from Dharwar. Population about 6,800. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m s t]

Bannikoppa (*Bannu Koppa*)—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Belvanki.—Village with post office [m]

Betgeri (*Betgeru*)—Town 1 mile from Gadag. Together with the neighbouring town of Gadag, Betgeri forms a municipality. It is the seat of a weekly market, and has a considerable trade in cotton, and cotton and silk fabrics. Post office [m s t]

Byadgi.—Town and railway station, 68 miles from Dharwar. Population about 1600. Post office [m s t]

Chalgeri.—Village and railway station, 88 miles from Dharwar.

Dambal.—Village with post office [m]

Dévargudda.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Dharwar

Dharwar.—*Tluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town and municipality, railway station [B H], cantonments and administrative headquarters of the District of the same name Area, including the suburbs, 3 square miles Population about 30,000 The fort stands on undulating ground Towards the west, low hills run down to the plains, forming the last spurs of the Western Ghats The fort and the town are almost hidden from view on the east by trees and rising ground. The approach from the south is striking The highest point is occupied by the Collector's office, from which a commanding view of the town, suburbs, and surrounding country is obtained Below the office and adjacent to it is the temple of Ulvi-Basapa, and beyond, the hill of Mailargud, formerly considered the key to the fort of Dharwar The traveller's bungalow or rest-house is one mile west of the fort, and the cemetery is a little to the south-west The church, about one mile to the south of the traveller's bungalow, belongs to the Basle German Mission The cantonments lie to the north-west of the fort, about 2 miles distant The fort is now fast falling into ruins A market is held every Tuesday There are no manufacturing industries of any importance, but in the jail, carpets, table linen, cloths, and cane articles,—all of superior quality,—are made by the prisoners The water-supply is drawn from two reservoirs There are also several wells in the town, but with one or two exceptions they are not used for drinking purposes, the water being blackish Besides the usual District Courts and Offices, the town contains Mamlatdar's and Special magistrate's courts, a Bank of Bombay and Post office [m s. T]

Dhundshi.—Village with post office [m s t]

Dodvad.—Village with post office [m]

Dundur.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli station

Gadag.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway junction station [R], of the Bellary, Bijapur and Hubli lines, 49 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli Together with the neighbouring town of Betgeri, Gadag forms a municipality with joint population about 20,000 Gadag is a flourishing town, with considerable trade in raw cotton and cotton and silk fabrics The town contains 2 Sub-judges' Courts a Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary and post office [m s T] A weekly market is held here

Gajendragad.—Town with post office [m s t], 51 miles south-east of Kaladgi town Population about 6,000

Garag.—Village with post office [m s]

Gudgeri.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Dharwar. [p m s t],

Guttal.—Village with post office [m]

Halgeri.—Village with post office [m]

Halkoti.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli station,

Hangal.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name and municipality, 16 miles from Bankapur Population about 6,000 Contains Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m s t]

Harlapur.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations

Hattimattur.—Village and railway station 47 miles from Dharwar

Haunsbhavi.—Village with post office [m].

Havanur.—Village with post office [m]

Haveri.—Town and municipality also railway station, 59 miles south-east of Dharwar town Population about 6000 Haveri has a considerable trade in cotton and other commodities, especially in cardamoms brought from Kanara to be washed in a small lime-impregnated well Sub-judge's court and honorary Assistant Engineer's office [p m s t]

Hebli.—Town situated on rising ground, with an old dilapidated fort in the centre, 7 miles east of Dharwar town Population about 5,000 Weekly market is held [p m s]

Hirekerur.—Town and head-quarters of the Kod *Taluka*. Contains Mamlatdar's court and post office [m s t]

Hombal.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Dharwar. [p m]

Hubli.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town and municipality of the Hubli *Taluka*, and railway junction station [R], of the Haveri and Gadag lines, situated 13 miles south-east of Dharwar town Population about 40,000 Besides raw cotton and silk fabrics, a trade in copper vessels, grain, salt, and other commodities is conducted on a large scale Mamlatdar's and 2 Subordinate Judge's Courts, also a Special magistrate's court, office of the Superintendent of Deccan Convict Gang, and dispensary [p m s T] At Adagunchi, near Hubli, is a gigantic Jain statue

Hulkoti.—Village with post office [m]

Halas.—Village with post office [m]

Kalghatgi.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, situated 20 miles south of Dharwar town, on the Karwar-Dharwar road Weekly market on Tuesdays Mamlatdar's Court, rest-house, and post office [m s t]

Kambarganvi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dharwar

Karajgi.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of Karajgi *Taluka*, 66 miles from Dharwar *via* Haveri station (7 miles) Population about 4,500. Weekly market on Tuesdays, when millet and pulse are sold Mamlatdar's and Special magistrate's Courts and post office [m. s]

Kod.—The most southern *Taluka* of Dharwar District The administrative head-quarters of the *Taluka* are at Hirekerur town.

Kundgol.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Dharwar.
[p m s t]

Kupelur.—Village with post office [m]

Kurtkot.—Town with post office [m], 57 miles from Dharwar
via Gadag (8 miles)

Mallapur.—Village and railway station, 69 miles from Dharwar
via Gadag and Hubli stations

Masur.—Village with post office [m],

Mishrikot.—Village with post office [m]

Mugud.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Dharwar.
[p m]

Mulgund.—Town with post office [m], 61 miles from Dharwar
via Gadag (12 miles) Population about 6000 Two schools

Mundargi.—Town situated at the base of a hill on which stands a
ruined fort, about 24 miles south-east of Gadag town Its position on the
Nizam's frontier has helped it to grow into a large market town Popu-
lation about 4200 Two schools and post office [m s t]

Nargund.—Municipal town situated 32 miles north-east of Dharwar
town Population about 10,000 Though not a manufacturing town,
it is a busy entrepôt of trade, where the merchants of Dharwar and North
Kannaia exchange rice, sugar, spices, and other agricultural products
Four schools and post office [m s t]

Narendra.—Village with post office [m]

Navalgund.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town, muni-
cipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name, situated 24
miles north-east of Dharwar town Population 8500 The town is
celebrated for the excellence of its cotton carpets, and for its superior
breed of cattle, which are chiefly sold at the weekly market on Tuesdays
Mamlatdar's Court, five schools and post office [m s t]

Ranebennur.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the
Taluka of the same name, municipality, and railway station, 79 miles
south-east of Dharwar town Population about 12,000 A thriving
town, noted for the excellence of its silk and cotton fabrics, and with a
considerable trade in raw cotton Weekly market on Sunday Mam-
latdar's and Special Magistrate's Courts, travellers' bungalow, four boys'
and one girls' schools and post office [m s t]

Rattihalli.—Village situated about 10 miles south-east of Kod
Population about 2500 Till 1864, Rattihalli was the head-quarters of
the Kod *Taluka* A temple in Jakhanacharya style, built of sculptured
slabs, and with three domes supported on 36 pillars Seven inscriptions
varying in date from 1174 to 1550 A D. Weekly market on Friday
Ruined fort and post office [m]

Ron.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of
Ron, 55 miles north-east of Dharwar town Population about 6000
Seven black stone temples, in one of which is an inscription dated 1180
The people of Ron *Taluka* are skilful, hard-working husbandmen and

well-to-do Water supply poor Nearest railway stations Alur and Mallapur Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m s t]

Saunshi.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Dharwar

Savadi.—Village with post office [m]

Shalvari.—Town situated 32 miles east by north of Dharwar town. Population about 6000

Shiggaon —Village with post office [m s t]

Shirhatti.—Village with post office [m s]

Sudi.—Village with post office [m]

Tadas (Taras).—Village with post office [m].

Tadkod.—Village with post office [m]

Tegur.—Village situated about 15 miles north-west of Dharwar town Population about 2000 Iron-ore is smelted in the village, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations being conducted on a large scale Travellers' bungalow, weekly market

Tumminaktti.—Village with post office [m s t]

Uppin-Betgeri.—Village with post office [m]

Yalvigi.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Dharwar. [p m s t]

GAEKWAR'S STATE.

GAEKWAR'S STATE —Non-tributary State, in direct political relation with the Government of India Bounded on the north by the States of Radhanpur and Palanpur and some portion of the Edar State, on the east by the Edar State Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies, and Kaira and Khandesh Districts, on the south by the Surat District, and on the west by the State and Gulf of Cambay, Mahi Kantha Agency, and the British Districts of Surat Broach and Ahmedabad Area, 8569 square miles Population (1891) 2,414,200 The capital or chief town is Baroda, 247 miles from Bombay, by rail

This State is by far the most important Native State in Western India The territories of his Highness the Gaekwar lie in different parts of the Province of Guzerath Most of the districts form a wide plain drained by rivers The soil, whether black cotton or light-coloured, is fertile The name by which the Rulers of the State are generally known is that of Gaekwar, the cow-herd, after Krishna, the family title is Sena Khas Khel Shamshei Bahadur, and the title of Faizand-i-Khas, Daulat-i-Englishtia, was conferred on the present Maharaja at the Delhi Durbar on the 1st January 1877 The present Gaekwar (Su Sayaji Rao) has been well educated, and is one of the most enlightened Princes in India The Gaekwar is entitled to a salute of 21 guns The reigning family, which is of Maratha origin, first rose out of obscurity in 1720 at the battle of Balapur

PRODUCTIONS —Luxuriant crops are grown of grain, cotton, tobacco, opium, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds The staple food of the people is *bajra*,

2 of Gold and 2 of Silver), a cavalry force of 250 officers and men, and 6 regiments of infantry,—aggregating 3000 of all ranks. These troops are all drilled and equipped on a similar system to that of the British army.

As an independent State, Baroda has from the earliest times exercised the prerogative of coinage at its own mint. The silver coins are termed the new *Sayashahi* or *Babashahi* rupees, the copper coins, Baroda *pice*. The Baroda rupee is of the value of about 13 annas 11 *pice*, British currency, or $114\frac{1}{2}$ *Babashahi* are equal to Rs 100 or £10. The Baroda coinage circulates throughout the State generally, and also in the adjoining countries of the Rewa Kantha. The old Broach coinage is still in circulation in Navsari Division. It is at present in contemplation to strike a coinage similar to the British, and to introduce machinery into the Baroda mint.

There are 12 hospitals and 23 dispensaries in the whole State. In 1890, there were 511 schools with 54000 pupils, including a College affiliated to the Bombay University, a Technical School, 7 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 42 Schools for Girls with 5000 pupils, and 5 Zenana Schools with 300 pupils. For further information regarding Baroda City see Baroda.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akakheda.—Town with a temple of goddess Vindhya-vasini.

Ambali.—Sacred place of Hindus, situated on the right bank of the Nerbada, 30 miles from Baroda. It contains a temple of Anusuya. Persons afflicted with black leprosy generally reside here, with the object of effecting the cure of their disease. To support such afflicted men an almonry is established at this place by the Gaekwar.

Amreli (*Old name Amarvali*) —Division of Gaekwar's State, also chief town in the Division of the same name, 139 miles south-west of Baroda. Population about 15,000. The objects of interest are the Government offices, few temples, a market, jail and civil hospital. [p m s t]

Atarsumbha.—*Sub-Taluka* of Dehagaon *Taluka* with population 3000. Contains Mamlatdar's cutchery, Guzerathi school, dispensary, and post office [m s]

Athor.—Town in Sidhpur *taluka*, with population 25,000. Contains a temple of Ganapati.

Bajuva.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Baroda.

Balisna.—Town in Kadi *taluka*, with population about 5200.

Balol.—Village in Mehsana *taluka*, with post office [m s]

Barkal.—Town in Sinor *taluka*, with population 1,500. Contains a temple of Vyaseshvar. Distant 30 miles from Baroda.

Baroda (*Vadodra*) —Division of Gaekwar's State, also chief city or capital of the State of that name, railway station, and the seat of its Government; situated on the Vishvamin river. It is the second city of Guzerath, and the third in the Bombay Presidency. The great majority of the houses in the city are of the meanest description. Population (1891)

116,460 The places most worth a visit in the city and the neighbourhood are the Nazari Bagh Palace built by the late Gaekwar Malhar Rao, and now used as a treasure-house for the Gaekwar's jewels, valued at over 3 crores of rupees, the Maktupura Palaces (old and new), the former built by the late Khanderao Rao Gaekwar, and the latter by the present Gaekwar, the gold and silver guns, and the Menagerie, which is situated in a large and well laid out garden between the station and the camp. Some new, large, and beautiful buildings, such as the Jammabai Hospital, the Baroda State library, the public offices, the central jail, the Lakshmi Vilas palace, the Baroda College, together with the public park situated between the cantonments and the city, have added greatly to the attractions of Baroda. The camp has much the appearance of an English park, a feature which the country presents from here as far as Ahmedabad. In the camp are stationed portion of a Battery of Artillery, two companies of British Infantry, and a Regiment of Native Infantry. The British Resident also lives in the camp.

The chief State temples most notable are those of Vithal Mandir, Swami Narayan's Mandir, the temple of Khandoba (the tutelary god of the Gaekwar's family), that of Bechrari and Bhimnath, where Brahmans undergo penance for the spiritual welfare of the Gaekwars and the confusion of their enemies, or daily read the sapta-huti prayers to Maha Kali; the temples of Sidhnath, Kalika, and Bolai, and Lakshman Bawa's Ram Mandir. The Guzeratis have their temples, such as that of Narsingji, Gobardhan Nathji, Baldewaji, the Ganapati Mandir, and the temple of Kashi Vishveshwar.

The *Baories* or large wells near Baroda are also worth a visit.

Besides a *Varishta Adalat*, there is a Judge for the city, as well as a joint Judge and an assistant Judge. There is also a Sardar's Court, which takes cognisance of cases in which certain privileged classes, such as the members of the Gaekwar's family, and the nobles of the State are concerned. In the city there are two magistrates, one of whom may give 2 years' imprisonment and fine up to Rs 1000, the other, 6 months' imprisonment and fine up to Rs 200.

There are good waiting rooms, also refreshment rooms and sleeping accommodation at the railway station, a travellers' bungalow in the camp, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station, and a large dharmashala near the station. Conveyances meet all passenger trains. Head post office [m s T] in the camp, and the branch post office in the city.

Bechrari.—Temple in the Pattan *Taluka*, 25 miles from Vnamgam. Scene of a great religious festival in the month of Aswin (September-October), to which about 20,000 persons annually resort. Post office [m s].

Bet Shankhoddhar (*Old Dwarka*)—Town and sacred place of Hindu pilgrimage in Okhamandal *Taluka*. Contains numerous noteworthy temples and Mahalkari's Cutchery. Population 1200. The direct route to this place is from Porbandar by boat.

Bhadai pur (*Sankheda*)—Town and railway station, in Sankheda

Taluka, 48 miles from Baroda *via* Miyagam station It is a large timber and morvia exporting station Population 3500 Guzerathi school and post office [m s t]

Bhadran.—Town and head-quarters of the Siswa petty *Sub-taluka*. Population 5000 Trade in grain Guzerathi school and two dhurmasalas

Bhilupur—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Baroda

Bhimkatha.—Town and *Sub-taluka* in Amreli Division Contains Mahalkari's Cutchery

Bodeli.—Town and railway terminus station 61 miles from Baroda *via* Miyagam station

Chandod.—Village and railway station, also a place of Hindu pilgrimage, situated on the right bank of the Nerbada, 30 miles south-east of Baroda Population about 5,000 Close to Chandod is the village of Karnali, and territory of the Petty Raja of Mandwa Both these villages, the temples, and certain sacred spots on the river are twice a year visited by from 20,000 to 25,000 persons Every full-moon Hindus flock in thousands, but the chief fairs are held on the full moon of Kartik (October-November) and Chaitra (March-April) Post office [m s t] and two *dharmasalas*

Chansama.—Town in Pattan *Taluka* Population about 8,000 Contains, a police station, Vahiwatdar's Cutchery, *dharmasala*, Guzerathi school and the largest Jain temple (dedicated to Parasnath) in the Gaekwar's territory Post office [m s t]

Chhani—Village with post office [m]

Chhapri.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sidhpur [p. m s]

Dabhoi (*Darbhavati*)—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Baroda It is an old town surrounded by a quadrangular rampart two miles in extent built of large hewn stones, inside the rampart there is a beautiful colonnade, also of stone Within the walls is a large masonry tank with a fine flight of steps round it, and numerous temples on the embankment Dabhoi is famous for its ancient fortress, and the beauty of its walls and gates Population about 18,000 One-third of the population is composed of Muhammadans The town contains a customs-house, police lines, a travellers' bungalow, dispensary, jail, several schools, a cotton ginning factory and post office [m s t] In the town is a musjid called *mamadokri*, where stands a *khum* or musk-melon tree, through whose hollow trunk no guilty person can pass Turban and *saries* are woven in large quantities

Dabka.—Village in Padra *taluka*, situated on the left bank of the Mahi river, 18 miles from Baroda Noted on account of the deer and boar preserves in the neighbourhood Population about 3500 Contains a police station Guzerathi school, public garden, a cotton ginning factory, and a couple of bungalows which are placed at the disposal of British officers who may accompany the Gaekwar on his hunting expeditions

Damnagar.—Town with population about 2500 Contains Vahi-watdar's cutchery and a vernacular school

Dangarva.—Village in Kadi *Taluka*, with post office [m s t]

Darapura.—Town in Padra *Taluka*, population about 2500. Contains police station, Guzerathi school, and a cotton ginning factory

Degam (*Dehgam*) —*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Population about 5400 Vahi-watdar's office, Munsiff's Court, dispensary, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools and post office [m s]

Dhamdacha.—Town in Navsari *Taluka*, noted for its mango fruits

Dhari.—*Taluka* in Amreli Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name Population 3500 Vahi-watdar's cutchery, school, and dispensary A Masjid, waterfall of Shatrunji river, and a temple of goddess Kodinar are the objects of interest here

Dhenuj.—Town and railway station, 9 miles from Mehsana Population about 5000 Post office [m s t]

Dwarka (*Okhamandal*) —Seaport and place of Hindu pilgrimage, situated in the peninsula of Kathiawar, and within the dominions of the Gaekwar, 235 miles south-west of Ahmedabad, and 270 west of Baroda. Population 6000 Dwarka is the principal town in the Vagher District of Okhamandal, and besides a company of Bombay Native Infantry, contains the head-quarters of the Okhamandal Battalion, which has a non-commissioned officer and three privates stationed at every Vagher village The temple of Dwarkanath which is situated on the north-bank of the Gomati Tirtha, is resorted to by about 10,000 pilgrims annually The devout Hindu believes it to have been raised in one night by supernatural agency It consists of a shrine, a spacious hall of audience, the roof of which is supported by 60 granite and sandstone pillars and a conical spire 170 feet in height The body of the temple has five stories its height being 100 feet Annual revenue derived from the temple, Rs 2000 Vessels occasionally lie off the roadstead at Dwarka, but the anchorage is insecure during stormy weather Civil and Criminal Courts, Guzerathi schools for boys and girls, Vedshala and Pathshala, civil and military hospitals, revenue and post offices [m s t] Nearest railway station Junagad

Gandevi.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 12 miles from Navsari *via* Amalsad station (3 miles) Population 7300 The town is the head-quarters station of the Vahi-watdar and the Foujdar, and contains dispensary, an Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m s t] Large tank and small temple

Ghatwad.—Town in Kodinar *Taluka*, with population 1200 It is a place of Hindu pilgrimage, consists of an old *math* called *Goshpada* and a temple of Rudreshwar, both situated on the banks of Singvada river In the Purana it is recorded that this place is Rudia Gaya, and hence the pilgrims perform their *shraddh* ceremonies here.

Gothiwa.—Village in Visnagar *Taluka*, with a well which has attained a wide celebrity for the medicinal properties of its water, considered excellent for fever patients

Goya Gate.—Suburb of Baroda, situated within the limits of the Baroda municipality, and a station on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway

Harji.—*Sub-taluka* of Pattan *Taluka*, and head-quarters station of a Mahalkau Guzerathi school Population 1700

Itola.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Baroda Population 1800 Contains Guzerathi school, and a cotton ginning factory.

Jagudhan.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Mehsana

Jambuva.—River of Guzerath, which rises near Devalha in Jarod *taluka*, runs a course of 25 miles past the palace of Makarpura, near the hunting grounds of the Gaekwar, and terminates near Khalipur

Jarod.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, which consists of a well-wooded plain, intersected by the Vishwamitti, Surya, and Jambuva rivers Cotton, *bajra*, and *joan* are the staple crops Savli is the head-quarters of the *Taluka*

Kadi.—Northernmost Division of the Gaekwar's territory, also *Taluka* of the Dehgaon portion of the Kadi Division, the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and head-quarters station of the Subha, 93 miles from Baroda *via* Kalol station (14 miles) A heavy sand road connects the two places Population 17,000 Contains civil and criminal courts, Marathi, Guzerathi and English schools, hospital, jail, post office [m s t], and *dharmasala* of Ek Khaki Bawa Calico-printing is the chief industry Round the town and its neighbourhood are field trees in fair abundance and numerous tanks A well preserved gate opens the way to the fort which stands on a slight elevation, its brick walls and numerous buttresses are of enormous thickness The Rang and Supra Mahals and the arsenal are some of the principal buildings in the fort Several fairs are held during the year

Kalol.—*Taluka* of Gaekwar's State, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 79 miles from Baroda *via* Ahmedabad Population 6000 Vahivatdar's office, Guzerathi school, jail, travellers bungalow and post office [m s t]

Kamrej.—*Taluka* in Navasari Division also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name situated on the river Tapti The notable buildings are the temples viz Shri Nara Brahman, Shri Koteswar, Shri Mohsh-nath Mahadeo and an ancient temple of Kalbhairav [p m s T]

Kancha.—Village in petty *sub-taluka* Siwa of Petlad *Taluka*, with population 1400 A fair is held here in the month of Shravan (August-September) in honour of Kameswar Mahadeo

Karjan.—Town in Chhapli *Taluka* with population 2000 Contains Vahivatdar's and Boudhar's offices dispensary, Guzerathi school and 2 cotton ginning factories

Karnali.—Village and sacred place of Hindus situated on the bank of the Narmada river The objects of interest are the Kallher's Rajpoth's temple and a temple of Dakshina Murthi built by Fokrasani.

Karwan (*Old name Kayavnohan*)—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Dabhoi. Contains an ancient temple of Biahmeshwai Mahadeo.

Kelanpur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Baroda. Contains an extensive *dhamasala* and hunting ground of Gaekwar.

Kheralu.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and railway terminus station, 27 miles from Mehsana. Population about 9000. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, two rest-houses, a Guzerathi school and post office [m s t]. The Gosavi's temple is famous as having been founded by the Vishnuite reformer Vallabhacharya, who is said to have dwelt here.

Khandala.—Village in *Viana Taluka*. Contains hot springs, which are sulphurous and are also of exceedingly hot water. Close to them is a temple of Unai Devi, where a large fair is held annually on Chaitia sud 15th (April).

Kodinar.—*Taluka* in Amreli Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and a port, situated on the bank of the Singwada river, about 3 miles from the sea. Population 7000. Contains Guzerathi school, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Ladole (*Latol*)—Town in Vijapur *Taluka*, with population 5800.

Langhnaj.—Village with post office [m s].

Linch.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Mehsana.

Mahuwa.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Population 1500. Weaving *saris* on hand-loom is the chief industry. Vahiwatdar's and Foudar's offices and Guzerathi school.

Mandala.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Dabhoi.

Manikwada.—Village and cantonments situated on the banks of the Fulzari river. Area, 1 square mile. Population including cantonment 2800. Contains Marathi and Guzerathi schools, dispensary, Subh's office. Beyond the river at Kittan, there is a library, school and dispensary. Assistant Political Agent and Deputy Assistant are stationed here.

Mawal.—Small village near Savli in Savkheda *Taluka*. Population 400. Contains an ancient and very large tank, which is said to have been built by Mayuradhwaj in Pandava's time.

Mehsana.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 44 miles north of Ahmedabad. Population 9000. Contains Vahiwatdar's cutchery, Guzerathi school, dispensary and post office [m s t].

Mitrana.—Town in Sidhpur *Taluka*, with population 1000. Contains a Jain temple of Parasnath.

Miyagam.—Town and railway junction station [W] in Chauranda *Taluka*, 19 miles from Baroda. Population about 3600. Contains a Guzerathi school and post office [m s t].

Morvada.—Village with post office [m.]

Mudhera (*Old name Modhapur*) —Village in *Sub-taluk* of *Harij*, situated on a small hill. It is the place of original residence of Modh Brahmins. Close to the village is a beautiful temple of Kameshwari or otherwise called ' Kainanarn Piasad ' In front of this temple is a *mandap*, or portico (locally known by the name of Sita's Chowli) forms one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Hindu style of architecture, as well as its most beautiful feature.

Nardipur.—Village in *Kalol Taluka*, with post office [m.]

Navsari.—Division of the Gaekwar's territory also *Taluka* in the Division of the same name, and a railway station, 99 miles from Baroda. It is the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and administrative head-quarters of the Navsari Division, situated on the left bank of the river *Purna*, about 12 miles from the sea, and 18 from Surat. Population about 16 000. The *Purna*, which is navigable up to this point, is known to mariners as the *Navsari* river. *Navsari* is a thriving town, its prosperity mainly depending upon its large *Parsi* colony. It is the head-quarters of the *Parsi* priesthood, and to one of the fire-temples there all the young *mobeds* (priests) from Bombay and other places are sent for confirmation. Many of the *Parsis* are cotton-weavers, but there are also a considerable number of workers in copper, brass, iron, and wood. *Navsari* town has given its name to a gate and market-place in *Surat* city. On the *Navsari* creek are reared the Towers of Silence, for the reception of the *Parsi* dead. The *Parsis* have a fire temple in the town. Civil and criminal courts, a District Judge's and Subha's offices, English, Guzerathi and Marathi schools for boys and girls, dispensary, public library, and jail. There is also a Government distillery. The climate of this place is very healthy. *Navsari* is a hot weather resort for His Highness the Gaekwar. Waiting rooms at, and *dharmasalas* near, the railway station. Post office [m s t]

Padra.—*Taluka* in the Baroda Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and municipality, situated 14 miles west-south-west of the city of Baroda. Population 8000. *Padra* is connected with Baroda city by narrow sandy roads, impassable in the rains for wheeled traffic. The village contains a good market, and lies in the centre of a prosperous country. *Vahiwatdar's* and *Faujdar's* offices, Custom's office, dispensary, a Guzerathi school, two tanks, three rest-houses and post office [m s t]. From its situation *Padra* was in former times the usual place of detention for suspected members of the Gaekwar's family.

Palej.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Baroda [p m s t]

Palsana.—*Taluka* in *Navsari* Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 2400. Contains *Vahiwatdar's* office, Guzerathi school and post office [m s t]

Pattan (or *Anhilwada Pattan*) —*Taluka* in *Kadi* Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, municipality, and railway station, situated on the small river *Saraswati*, a tributary of the *Banas*,

25 miles from Mehsana. Population about 33,000, of whom about one-eighth are Jains, who have no fewer than 108 temples. There are also extensive Jain libraries in the city, consisting mostly of palm-leaf manuscripts, which are very jealously guarded. Anhilwada Pattan is one of oldest and most renowned towns of Guzerath. Many remains of considerable architectural beauty are still to be seen outside the city. Swords and spears are manufactured in the town, and silk and cotton weaving is also carried on. Pattan, well known for its knives, nut-crackers, and specially for its pottery, which is remarkable for lightness and strength, as well as for the taste with which it is coloured. Civil and criminal courts, hospital, Marathi, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools and post office [m s t]. Two temples—one of Shri Jineswar, and the other of Shri Kalmata, a Ranki well, and Kaina Sagar tank are also worth a visit.

Petlad.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway terminus station, 36 miles from Baroda *via* Anand station. Population 15,000. Thriving trade in tobacco, and considerable weaving manufacture, in which hand-looms are employed. Civil and criminal courts, revenue, police and post offices [m s t], jail, dispensary, customs house, Guzerathi, Marathi and Oordu schools, and 21 *Saras* for travellers. Two tanks named Paimama and Ramnath; three temples—one of Ramnath, the other of Somnath, and the third of Kalika, and a *darga* of Arjun Shah Piri, are the principal objects of interest here.

Panoj.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Mehsana.

Ranu.—Village in Padra *Taluka*. Contains a temple of goddess Tulja. A fair is held annually in the month of Aswin (October).

Sadi.—Town in Padra *Taluka*, with population 3000. Contains a public garden, and cotton ginning factory.

Sakhera (*Sankheda*)—Town with population about 5000. The only object of interest is an old fort. Customs house, Guzerathi school, and two *dhamasalas*. The calico-printing and dyeing of Sakhera have a local celebrity, and considerable taste is shown in wood-carving.

Savkheda.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population about 5000. Vahivatdar's and Foudari's offices, an old fort and Guzerathi school.

Savli.—Town in Jalore *Taluka*, with population 6400. It is the trade centre of a wide circle of villages. In the immediate neighbourhood are wide tanks, shady trees, and fruitful fields; at no great distance is the wild Mehwas country of ravines and jungles bordering the Mahi. At one of the corners of the beautiful Savli tank stand two temples which commemorate the names of Damaji and his father Pilaji. Civil and criminal courts, custom-house, dispensary, Guzerathi school, and revenue, police and post offices [m. s. t.].

Sidhpur (Old name *Shri Sthal*)—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, situated on the Saraswati river, 127 miles from Baroda. It is a very old town,

and a place of Hindu pilgrimage. Population 18,000 Contains Vahiwatdar's and Foudar's offices, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools, dispensary and post office [m s t]. *Bindu Saiovar* or *tank*, *Dnyanwaji*, *Alpa Saiovar*, *Govind Madhav* and *Purva Vahini Saraswati* are the important *tirthas* here Trade in cloth, oil and opium

Sinor.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and municipality, delightfully situated on the bank of the Nerbada, with a noble flight of 100 stone-steps from the houses to the water-side Contains civil and criminal courts, Marathi and Guzerathi schools dispensary, revenue and post offices [m s t]. Population 6000

Sojitra.—Town in Petlad *Taluka*, Population 10,000 In ancient times Sojitra was the capital of a Rajput principality Contains City magistrate's office, police lines, dispensary, two schools (one for girls), and post office [m s t] Sojitra is now celebrated for its knives

Sokhda.—Town in Baroda *Taluka*, with population about 4000 Contains a *thana* or police circle, and Guzerathi school

Songad.—Village and fort in the *Taluka* of the same name; 22 miles from Dabhoi Now a small village with population about 2500, but once a flourishing town Its huge buildings stood enclosed by a large brick wall, which is now nearly demolished The fort of Songad is situated to the west of the town on a small hill, and worthy of notice. Vahiwatdar's cutchery, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Ten (Tain)—Town and railway station 25 miles from Baroda. Population 1100 Police station and a fine tank

Tilakwada.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, situated on the bank of the Nerbada river Contains Vahiwatdar's office, Guzerathi school, and a few temples [p m s]

Unava.—Town in Sidhpur *Taluka*; population 4000 Guzerathi school and a tomb of Miradatar A large fair of Musalmans is held here

Unja.—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Sidhpur. Population 10,500 Large annual fair Court, two resting-houses, Guzerathi school and post office [m s t].

Vadnagar (Wadnagar)—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, and the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 7 miles from Kheralu Population 15,500 This town gives its name to a section of Nagar Brahmins, of whom only two individuals without children now reside there Criminal court, Guzerathi school, revenue and post offices [m s t] Sharmista Saiovar (lake), Gauri kund, Vishnupadodakas, and a few temples are worth a visit here

Vajpur (Wajpur)—*Sub-taluka* in Songad *Taluka*, and chief town of the *Sub-taluka* of the same name, situated on the Tapti river. Contains a hill fort, once a strong place, has a garrison,

Vakal (*Wakal*)—Chief town of the *Sub-Taluka* of the same name, with population about 400 Mahalkari's catchery

Valam.—Village with post office [m s]

Vasa.—Town in Petlad *Taluka*, situated within the limits of the British District of Kaira on the Mahi river, where the stream is fordable Population 7,500 Weaving and printing of cotton cloth are the chief industries Magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Viara.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, and chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name Population 4000 Valiwatdar's catchery, Munsiff's Court, Guzerathi school and dispensary The climate is exceedingly bad

Vijapur.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, and chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name Population 10,000 Valiwatdar's catchery, police station, Guzerathi school, dispensary, a temple of Kalika, two native resting-houses and post office [m s t]

Visnagar.—Chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 12 miles from Mehsana Population 20,000 Visnagar was founded, according to one account, by Visal Deo, a Chauhan Rajput in 1046, and according to another, by a prince of the same name, of the Waghela clan, between 1243 and 1261 Contains offices of the Valiwatdar, District Judge, Munsiff and Naib Subha, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools, a public garden and post office [m s t] Trade in brass and copper pots

Vishwamitri.—Suburb of Baroda city and railway station [W], for Chandod and Karnali villages

Wagjipur.—Village in *Atarsumbha Sub-taluka* Contains an ancient temple of Oothkanteshwar Mahadeo A large fair is held here

GUZERATH.

GUZERATH (*the ancient Sawashtia*, the land of the Sauras)—The name given to the northern maritime Province of the Bombay Presidency It includes the peninsula of Kathiawar, and is bounded on the north by Rajputana, on the east by the spurs of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, on the south by the Konkan, and on the west by the sea On the mainland, it comprises the British Districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Ahmedabad, with a total area of 10,296 square miles, and a population of (1891) of 3,098,197 The term Guzerath is sometimes employed to exclude the peninsula of Kathiawar, with its 180 petty States The country is for the most part flat, and watered by the Tapti, Narbada, Mahi and other rivers which fall into the Gulf of Cambay A great part of Guzerath is so fertile that it has been called the 'Garden of India' It produces cotton, rice, wheat, barley, *bayla*, gram, sugarcane, and fruits in abundance The Guzerathis are industrious and noted as traders Guzerathi language is spoken throughout the country.

HYDERABAD (SIND).

HYDERABAD (*Haiderabad*), formerly called Nirankot 'Water-fort' or the Fort of Niran—District in the Commissionership of Sind Bounded on the north by Khairpur State, on the east by the Thar and Parkar District, on the south by the same tract and the Kari river, and on the west by the Indus river and Kariachi. Area, 9 033 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1340 villages Population 918,646 District Head-quarters—Hyderabad town, 111 miles from Kariachi *via* Kotli (4 miles) railway station The modern city of Hyderabad was founded by Ghulam Shah Kalhori in 1768 His tomb is at the north-west of the plateau on which the town stands.

The District is a plain with many canals There is also a large tract of forest, and of barren land impregnated with salt

PRODUCTS—The chief agricultural products are rice, jowari, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES—The Hyderabad District is the chief place in Sind for manufactures, its gold and silver embroidery, pottery, silk and cotton cloth, carpets and leather work being all famous Salt of excellent quality, and in considerable quantity, is found in Tando, but the deposits are not allowed to be worked

CLIMATE—Considerable variations of climate obtain within the District In the north, the hot season of April and May is followed by two months of flood, the rest of the year being cold and dry In the central tract, including Hala and the Hyderabad *taluk*, the cold season succeeds the hot without any intervening inundations to graduate the transition; and the change occurs sometimes with such suddenness that, to quote a local saying 'sunstroke and frost-bite are possible in one and the same day' In the south, the temperature is more equable throughout the year.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Hyderabad, Hala, Naushahro, and Tando-Mahammadkhan or into 13 *Taluks* of Hyderabad, Guni, Badin, Dero Mahbat, Tando-Alayar, Tando-Bago, Hala, Shahdadpur, Moro, Kandiar, Naushahro, Mipur Khas and Sakrand The gross revenue of the District is about 14 lakhs of rupees *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Daftardar to the Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3 Extra Assistant Conservators, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Public Prosecutor, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Medical School, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Principal Training College, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum), and Executive Engineer For further information regarding Hyderabad Town *see* Hyderabad

PLACES OF INTEREST

Abji.—Town in Naushahro *Taluk*, 9 miles from Naushahro Population about 2000 A small trade in grain and sugar

Ali Bandar.—Small town on the Goni river, in Tando Maham

mad Khan *Taluk*. Remarkable as the site of a dam 'the only work of public utility ever made by the Talpur dynasty,' which, however, by causing the deposit of silt above the town, cut off its water communication with Hyderabad. The channel below the town, once a main estuary of the Indus, dried up from the same reason, and the District of Saira (formerly remarkable for fertility) became a part of the Rann, or Great Salt Waste of Cutch.

Badin (*Badino*)—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, and chief town and head-quarters of *Badin taluk*, 62 miles from Hyderabad, and 11 from Tando Mahammad Khan. Population 1000. Large local trade in grain, *glu*, sugar, cloths, metals, tobacco, skins, and drugs, with an annual fair in June, lasting a fortnight. School and post office [m s t]

Bhelani.—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*, 18 miles north east of Tharushah. Population about 1500. It adjoins the town of Halani.

Bhiria.—Town and municipality in the Naushahro *Taluk*, 8 miles from Naushahro. Population 2500. Market, school, *dhamasala*, and post office [m s t.]

Bhit Shah.—Town in Hala *Taluk*, founded in 1727 by Shah Abdul Latif, in whose honour an annual fair is held here, largely attended by Muhammadans. Some trade in food-grains and cotton.

Brahmanabad.—Ruined city in Hyderabad District, Sind. It stood on the old course of the Indus, and was strongly fortified. The ruins of its fortifications measure 4 miles in circumference. Recent excavations prove that the inhabitants had attained to great skill in the arts, for the sculptures, engraved gems, carved ivory, earthenware, and coloured glass, found among the ruins, show both advanced taste and workmanship, while the arrangement and regularity of the streets, and the solid proportions of the buildings, attest great architectural excellence.

Bukera.—Village in Tando-Alahyar *taluk*, 18 miles east from Hyderabad. Population about 800, chiefly Musalmans, engaged in agriculture, trade and fishing. There are four tombs here held in some repute by the Musalman community. A fair is held at these tombs twice a year, and is attended by thousands of Musalmans.

Bulri.—Village with post office [m]

Chaneja.—Village with post office [m]

Darbelo (*Diablio*)—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*, population about 2000. Post office [m s] Distant 5 miles from Tharushah.

Daulatpur.—Village in Naushahro *taluk*, situated on the trunk road between Hyderabad and Rohri. Population insignificant, and mainly agricultural. The Muhammadans belong to the Hotpotia tribe, the Hindus are chiefly Lohanos. Rest-house for travellers and post office [m s t]. Distant 16 miles from Kazi-jo-Goth.

Deparcha.—Village with post office [m], 5 miles from Chaneja.

Dero Mohbat.—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, Sind. Area, 670 square miles. Population about 40,000.

Digri.—Village with post office [m.], 16 miles from Judo.

Ghotana.—Town situated 2 miles from the landing-place on the Indus, where the products of Shikarpur, Tando-Adam, etc are received for re-exportation. Ghotana possesses a large transit trade in grain, cotton, seeds, and potash. The local trade, chiefly in cereals. Post office [m]

Gidu Bandar (*Gidu-go-Tando*)—Town with population about 2000, situated on the Indus, and connected by a fine road $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with the city of Hyderabad. Large transit trade, chiefly in cotton and grain. A steam ferry connects Gidu Bandar with the railway station of Kotri on the opposite bank of the Indus. Post office [m. s. t.].

Guni.—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, Sind. Area, 989 square miles. Population about 72,000.

Hala.—Sub division or Deputy Collectorate of Hyderabad District, Sind. Area, 2522 square miles, population about 225,000. The Sub-division is divided into 4 *Taluks*, namely, Hala, Tando-Alahyar, Shahdadpur and Muzri Khas. The chief revenue and magisterial charge is vested in a Deputy Collector and Magistrate, who has under him a *mukhtiar kar* for each of the 4 *Taluks*, and a *tapadar* for each of the 24 *tapas*. The only civil court in the Sub-division is that at the town of Hala, presided over by a native subordinate judge, who goes on circuit annually to Tando-Adam and Tando-Alahyar. The only jails are the 4 lock-ups at the *mukhtiar kar* stations.

Hala.—*Taluk* of Hala Sub-division. Area, 531 square miles. Population about 80,000. Distant 34 miles north of Hyderabad.

Hala, New.—Town in the *Taluk* of the same name (formerly known as Murtizabad), municipality, and the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, situated on the Aliganj Canal, and is immediately connected with the Trunk Road at two points. Population 4000. The local trade consists chiefly of grain, piece-goods, *ghu*, cotton, and sugar. Hala has long been famous for its glazed pottery and tiles, made from a fine clay obtained from the Indus, mixed with powdered flints. The ornamentation is brilliant and tasteful. The *susis* or trouser-cloths, for which Hala is also celebrated. Among the antiquities round which the new town has grown up are the tomb and mosque of a Pir or Muhammadan saint, who died in the 16th century, and in whose honour a fair, largely attended by Muhammadans from all parts of the Province, is held twice a year. Hala contains a Sub-judge's and *mukhtiar kar*'s courts, jail, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t.]

Hala, Old.—Town in the Hala *Taluk*, with population about 2000. It is said to have been founded about 1422, but was partially abandoned in 1800 owing to threatened encroachments of the Indus, and Hala (New) was built in its stead, 2 miles off. Government vernacular school.

Halani.—Town in the Naushahio *Taluk*, lies on the high road, and is about 200 years old. Population about 2000, mainly agriculturists, the Muhammadans are chiefly Sahatas, and the Hindus are Lohanos and Punjabis. Export trade in grain. Near Halani the Talpur forces de-

feated, in 1781, the last of the Kalhora dynasty, and the tombs of the chiefs who fell in the battle mark the spot Post office [m]

Hyderabad.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town of the District of the same name, and municipality, situated on a high part of the rocky ridge called the Ganjah Hill near the Indus. Hyderabad, as the historic capital of Sind, is the centre of all the provincial communications—road, telegraphic, postal From the earliest times, its manufactures—ornamented silk, silver and gold work, and lacquered ware—have been the chief of the Province, and in recent times have gained prizes at the Industrial Exhibitions of Europe The chief public buildings are the Fort, the Jail, the Government Anglo-vernacular school, engineering, high, and normal schools, municipal markets, court-houses, civil and police hospital, charitable dispensary, library travellers' and dak bungalows, lunatic asylum, Roman Catholic Church and Post office [m s T] The barracks are built in 12 blocks, with hospitals, bazar etc to the north-west of the city The only noteworthy antiquities are the tombs of the Kalhora and Talpur Mus Here is the shrine of Shah Makkai, a celebrated *Ziyaratgah*, or Muslim object of pilgrimage. Population 5800 The climate of Hyderabad is very hot and unhealthy.

Judo.—Village with post office [m]

Kandiaro.—*Taluk* of Naushahro Sub-division, also chief town in the *taluk* of same name and municipality, situated on the Nasrat Canal, 10 miles north-east from Tharu Shah, or 6 from Halam It is also the head-quarters station of a *mukhtiyar* and *tapadar* Contains a market, school, District bungalow and *dhar masala* Population about 3000 Trade in grain and cloth Manufactures of coarse paper and country cloth Post office [m s t]

Kazijogoth.—Village with post office [m], 16 miles from Sakrand

Katyar.—Village in Guni *Taluk*, situated 11 miles west of Tando Mahammad Khan, and 20 miles from Hyderabad city. Staging bungalow (travellers' rest-house)

Khanwahan.—Village and head-quarters of a *tapadar*, 8 miles north-east of Kandiaro town The population, chiefly agriculturists, is inconsiderable. Cotton cloth is manufactured for home consumption and export

Khipro.—Town and head-quarters station of a *Mukhtiyar* and *tapadar*, situated on the Eastern Nara, about 40 miles north-west of Umarkot town Contains civil and criminal court-houses, police post, *dhar masala* or rest-house

Khokhar.—Village with post office [m]

Khorewah.—Village with post office [m]

Matar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of a *tappadar*, situated on a slight eminence, 20 miles south from Hala town and 16 miles north of Hyderabad Population 5000 Contains a staging bungalow, *dhar masala*, a fine Jama Masjid, vernacular school, police lines, and post office [m. s.] Local trade in grain oil-seeds, cotton, silk,

piece-goods, and sugar. There are tombs of two saints of renowned sanctity. At these shrines annual fairs are held in September and October, and each is attended by from 2000 to 3000 Muhammadans.

Matli.—Village 14 miles from Tando-Ghulam Ali [p m s].

Miani.—Village 6 miles north of Hyderabad city. There is a monument which marks the scene of the battle fought in February 1843 between the Amirs and the British, in which the forces of the latter, gained a complete victory over the former. The spot is enclosed in a well-kept garden.

Mirpur-Khas.—*Taluk* of Hala Sub-division, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, situated on the Letwah Canal, and also on the high road to Hyderabad and Umarkot, 38 miles south-east of Hala, and 41 miles east-north-east of Hyderabad *via* Tando-Alahyar (17 miles distant). Contains a staging bungalow, dispensary, and the usual public offices. Population about 2000. Local trade in grain, cotton and piece-goods [p m s t].

Mithiani.—Village with post office [m s], 7 miles from Deparcha.

Moro.—*Taluk* in Naushahro Sub-division, also municipal town and head-quarters of Moro *Taluk*, situated on the main road from Hyderabad to Rohri, 15 miles south-west from Naushahro. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiyarkar*, with the usual public buildings. Population 2000. Manufactures—soap, ornamental amulets, and coarse cloth. Considerable transit trade conducted by caravans from Khorasan. School and post office [m s].

Nakur.—Village with post office [m], 16 miles from Hala.

Nasarpur.—Town and municipality in Tando-Alahyar *Taluk*. Population about 3400. Trade insignificant. Small cloth manufacture. Police lines, rest-house, vernacular school, and post office [m s].

Naushahro.—*Taluk* and Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town of *Taluk* of the same name, situated close to the Panozwah Canal, and on the main road from Hyderabad city to Rohri, 15 miles north-east of Moro. Population 3200. Chief industry weaving, trade in grain and cloth. During the Talpur dynasty it was an important artillery depôt of the Mirs. Residence of a *mukhtiyarkar* and a *tappadar*, and contains the usual public buildings, (District Deputy Collector's and Sub-Judge's Courts), jail, school, bungalows and post office [m s].

Nindo Shahr.—Village in the Badin *Taluk*, situated on the left bank of the Sherwah, 69 miles south-east of Hyderabad city. Head-quarters of *tappadar*. Population 2000. An unhealthy and low-lying town, built about 125 years ago by Nindo Khan Talpur. Transit trade in millet and cloth.

Sadoja.—Village with post office [m].

Sakrand.—*Taluk* of the Naushahro Sub-division, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name. Contains criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m s t]. Distant 8 miles from Nakur.

Shahdādpur.—*Taluk* of the Hala Sub-division, also chief town of *Taluk* of same name, situated on the Jamwah Canal, 15 miles north-east of Hala, and 40 miles north east of Hyderabad city. Population 2000. Seat of a *mukhtiar*'s office, with the usual public buildings. Local trade in grain, oil-seeds, sugar, and cloth. Post office [m s t]

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m], 15 miles from Shadādpur

Talhar—Village with post office [m. s t], 15 miles from Badin.

Tando-Adam (*Adam-jo-Tando*)—Town and municipality in Hala Sub-division, with population about 4000. Trade in silk, cotton, grain, oil, sugar, and *ghi*. Police station, vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m s t]. The term 'Tando' means a town or village founded by a Biluch chief.

Tando-Alahyar (*Alahyar-jo-Tando*)—*Taluk* in the Hala Sub-division also chief town of *Taluk* of same name, and municipality. Population 4000. Trade in sugar, ivory, silk, cloth, cotton, oil, and grains. The chief buildings are the fort, dispensary, school, market, and post office [m s t.]. Distant 7 miles from Nasairpur.

Tando Bago.—*Taluk* of Tando Mahammad Khan Sub-division, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Shadiwah Canal, 58 miles south-east of Hyderabad city, with which it has road communication through Tando Mahammad Khan. Population 1500. *Mukhtiar*'s office, and police lines, with accommodation for 2 officers and 7 constables, cattle-pound, commodious *dham-sala*, and post office [m s t.]. Trade in rice, cloth, tobacco, country liquor and drugs.

Tando Ghulam Ali.—The largest Government town in Tando Mahammad Khan Sub-division, distant 36 miles south-west of Hyderabad city. Population 1500. Trade in grain, molasses, spices, salt, cloth, metals, indigo, tobacco, country liquor, and drugs. Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m].

Tando Ghulam Haider.—Village with post office [m]

Tando Jam (*Jam-jo-Tando*)—Town and municipality, in the Hyderabad *Taluk*, situated on the main road, leading from Hyderabad via Tando-Alahyar, to Mirpur Khas, 10 miles south-west of Hyderabad. Vernacular school. Executive Engineer's and post offices [m]

Tando Mahammad Khan (or *Tanda, Tando*)—Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name, situated on the right bank of the Gum Canal, 21 miles south of Hyderabad city. Population 3500. As the seat of an Assistant Collector, the town contains a court-house and the usual public buildings. Local trade in rice and other grain, silk, metals, dyes, saddle-cloths, country liquor and drugs. The manufactures comprise copper and iron ware, silk thread, blankets, shoes, and articles of wood. Post office [m s t]

Tharushah.—Town and municipality situated 7 miles north-west

from Naushahio, on the Naulakhi Canal, which here navigable by large boats. Population about 2500. Head-quarters of a *talpadar*. Manufacture of coarse country cloth, cotton twist and goats hair cloth are also made. Grain is largely exported to Sukkar by boat. Market, travellers' rest-house, dispensary, school and post office [m s]:-

KAIRA.

KAIRA (Kheda)—District in the Northern Division of the Province of Guzerath. Bounded on the north by Ahmedabad District, Mahi Kanta, and the State of Balasinor, on the south and east by the river Mahi and Gaekwar's territory, and on the west by Ahmedabad District and the State of Cambay. Area, 1,609 square miles, containing 10 towns and 573 villages. Population 871,589. District head-quarters Kaira town, 298 miles from Bombay *via* Mehmabad railway station (distant 7 miles by road).

PRODUCTS—The principal agricultural products are rice, tobacco, bajri, jawari, mat, mug, and tur.

CLIMATE—From November to March the air is pleasant and bracing. By the people of the District, the central portion is considered healthy.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 7 *Talukas*, namely—Kapadwanj, Thasra, Mehmabad, Nadiad, Matar, Anand, and Boradi. The total revenue of Kaira amounts to about 23 lakhs of rupees. For judicial purposes Kaira is included in the jurisdiction of the Judge of Ahmedabad. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Kaira town see Kaira.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agas.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Kaira, *via* Mehmabad.

Alina.—Village with post office [m].

Anand.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway [T & C] junction station (one branch line from this station extends north-east to Godhra, and will be eventually prolonged to Ratlam in Malwa, another line runs south-west to Petlad), 29 miles from Kaira town. Population about 10,000. The town contains Mamlatdar's Court, vernacular school, and post office [m s t]. Waiting rooms at, and dharmasala with accommodation for both Europeans and Natives opposite to, the station.

Anklav.—Village with post office [m].

Bhalaj.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Kaira *via* Mehmabad. Post office [m s].

Bhetasi.—Village with post office [m].

Boriavi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Kaira. Bori-

centre, and an arch in the Chalukya (1000-1300) style of architecture. A sacred pool, with healing attributed to it by tradition, is inside the walls. South of the pool is an underground temple to Mahadeo, never properly explored. There are also ruins of many Musalman mosques and tombs, and a Jain temple, which are worth a visit. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, 3 Government schools, post office [m s t], and good rest-house near the east gate.

Karamsad.—Village with post office [m.]

Kathlal.—Village with post office [m s].

Lasundra.—Village situated about 24 miles from Nadiad or 12 miles from Dakor, where springs of hot water rise to the surface in ten or twelve cisterns. The water slightly sulphurous, is thought to be useful for the cure of skin diseases. The place is held sacred by the Hindus, and is called *Ram Kshetra*, as Ramchandra, the hero of the *Ramayana*, performed here the *shraddh* ceremonies for the soul of his father.

Mahudha.—Town in Nadiad *Taluk*, with population 10,000. Dispensary and post office [m s t]

Matar.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name. Population 5,000. Sub-divisional revenue (Mamlatdar's) and police offices, school, Jain temple and post office [m s t]

Mehmadabad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, municipality, and railway station, 7 miles from Kaira town. Population 8,500. Of the objects of interests, the most notable are two tombs a mile to the east of the town, built in honour of Mubarak Sayyad, a minister of Mahmud. The town contains 4 schools, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Mogar.—Petty Native State near Anand in Kaira District

Nadiad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, municipality and railway station [W & T and C.], 17 miles from Kaira town. Population about 29,000. Nadiad is the largest town in the Kaira District, and also the centre of the extensive tobacco and *ghu* trade of that District. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, a cotton mill, 5 schools including High School and post office [m s t]. There is also a Bench of 5 Magistrates here. Travellers' bungalow and several dharmasalas.

Navli.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Kaira.

Od.—Town in Anand *Taluka*, with population 9000 [p. m s].

Sanali.—Petty Native State near Nadiad in Kaira District

Sarsa.—Town situated 28 miles east by south of Kaira town. Population about 6,000. It is the centre of the cotton trade of the District. Post office [m s]

Sevalia (Pali)—Village and railway station, 61 miles *via* Anand station

Thasra.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka*

of same name, and railway station, 53 miles from Kaira *via* Anand. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m s t]

Timba Road.—Railway station, 35 miles from Anand.

Umeta.—Native State near Vasad Revenue Rs 29,300, and tribute is paid of Rs 5000 to the British, and Rs 2550 to the Gackwar of Baroda. The present chief is named Bania Hathu Singhji

Umreth.—Town and railway station, 13 miles from Kaira *via* Anand station Population about 15,000 One of the most populous, and wealthy towns in Kaira District Sub-Judges Court and post office [m s t]

Vasad (Wasad)—Village and railway station [W.], 39 miles from Kaira *via* Mehmabad Post office [m s t]

Wartal (Vartal)—Town situated about 1½ miles west of Borivli railway station Wartal is a place of pilgrimage, and the head-quarters of the Swami Narayan sect of Hindus, and the residence of their high priest or Maharaja A lecture hall is notable here

KAIRA AGENCY—CAMBAY STATE.

CAMBAY (Khambayat)—Feudatory State within the Political Agency of Kaira, lying at the head of the gulf of the same name in the western part of the Province of Guzerath Bounded on the north by the British District of Kaira, east by the lands of Borvad in Kaira, and Petlad belonging to Baroda, south by the Gulf of Cambay and west by the river Sabarmati, separating it from Ahmedabad District Area, 350 square miles, containing 2 towns and 83 villages Population about 87,000 Chief town Cambay, 29 miles from Kaira or 298 miles from Bombay Nearest railway station Anand (18 miles)

The name Cambay or Khambayat is said to be derived from *Khambha* or *Stambhatirtha*, the pool of Mahadeo under the form of the pillar god The boundaries are very irregular The soil is generally fertile, but near the sea it is so soaked with salt that the water is blackish Cambay well water is unwholesome, often causing painful boils when incautiously used

The population consists of the various Hindu castes found throughout Guzerat, including the wild tribes of Kolis and Wagus, Muhammadans, Jains, and Parsis The languages used are Guzerathi and Hindustani

PRODUCTIONS—There are no forests Agricultural products consist of the ordinary varieties of millet and pulse, rice, wheat, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and a little opium

MANUFACTURES—The chief articles of manufacture are indigo, salt, cloth, carpets, embroidery, and carved cornelians, which are imported from Ratanpur and other places in the Rajpipla State The chocolate-coloured stone is brought from Kathiawar, agates come from Kapadwanj and Sukalirtha, and from Rajkot

CLIMATE.—Being within the influence of the sea-breezes, the climate of

Cambay is generally milder and more equable than that of the interior of Guzerat. The most prevalent diseases are fever and dysentery.

ADMINISTRATION—The ruler (Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur) is a Moghal or Muhammadan of the Shia sect. His position is that of a feudatory of the British Government. He has received a *sanad*, guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law. He has first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except European British subjects, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs. 25,950 in cash, exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise. The military force consists of 200 cavalry and 900 foot, for the most part undisciplined. The police of the State number about 400. Revenue Rs. 626,000. The State contains 2 public and 30 private indigenous schools. For further information regarding Cambay town see Cambay.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Cambay.—Chief town in the Native State of Cambay, situated at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, on the north of the estuary of the river Mahi. Population about 36,000. The palace of the Nawab, and the Jam Masjid are the objects of interest. Many ruins still attest the former wealth of Cambay. The commercial decline of this once flourishing mart is largely due to the gulf becoming so shallow from the mud brought down by the rivers Mahi and Sabarmati, that ships cannot now reach it. Cambay is noted for the manufacture of beautiful stone ornaments.

Gulf of Cambay.—The strip of sea which separates the Peninsula of Kathiawar from the northern Bombay coast. The gulf was in ancient times a great resort of commerce, much frequented by Arab mariners. Surat lies at the eastern point of its mouth, the Portuguese settlement of Diu at the western mouth, and CAMBAY TOWN at its northern extremity. The gulf receives the two great rivers, the Tapti and Narbada, on its eastern side, the Mahi and Sabarmati on the north, and several small rivers from Kathiawar on the west. Owing to the causes mentioned under Cambay Town, the gulf is silting up, and is now resorted to only by small craft. The once famous harbours around its coast have ceased to be used by foreign commerce.

KANARA, NORTH.

KANARA, NORTH (*North Kannada*)—District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by Belgaum District, on the east by Dhawar District and Mysore State, on the south by South Kanara, in the Madras Presidency, on the west by the Arabian Sea, and on the north-west by the territory of Goa. Area, 3,910 square miles, containing 7 towns and 1178 villages. Population 446,351. District head-quarters—Kaiwar Town, 275 miles from Bombay by sea, or 105 miles from Dhawar by road via Yellapur.

The language of the district is Kanarese, but Marathi, and Konkani, a mixture of Marathi and Kanarese, are also spoken, especially along the coast.

PRODUCTS—Agriculture is the chief industry, and rice the staple product. Ragi and sugar-cane are also grown, and in gardens, cocoanuts, areca-nuts, cardamoms, and pepper are produced for home use and for export.

CLIMATE—The rainfall varies on the coast from 100 inches a year at Kaiwar to 163 at Kumta. In the uplands the rainfall is less, being on an average about 72 inches. Fever of a severe type is the prevalent disease.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Kaiwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Siddapur, Sirsi, Yellapur and Supa. Revenue about 15 lacs of rupees. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with two Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police, Port Officer, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Karwar town see Kaiwar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alnavar.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Haliyal [p. m s t]

Ankola.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also seaport and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, 21 miles from Kumta. Contains an old fort in ruins, and numerous temples, of which the one dedicated to Bhumi Devati is the most famous. Mamlatdar's Court, school and post office [m s t]

Avarsha.—Village with post office [m]

Bankikodla.—Village with post office [m]

Banvasi (*Bannawasi*)—Town situated on the banks of the Warda river, 14 miles from Sirsi, the head-quarters of the *Taluka*, 20 miles south-east of Sunda. Population 2,200. Formerly a town of considerable importance, but now hardly more than a village. The temple to Siva, though a mean building, had once very large endowments, and is still much frequented, it contains a very fine figure of Nandi, and a table made from black granite. The car-drawing ceremony here takes place every year about March or April, and is attended by about 4000 people, chiefly Haja Brahmans. Post office [m]

Belikeri.—Seaport and village situated 13 miles south of Kaiwar town. The village is famed as a local sanitarium, and contains a large bungalow situated on the sea-shore. Population 1200.

Bhatkal (*Sanskrit name Manipura*)—Town in the Honavar *Taluka*, within a mile and a half of the mouth of a small stream that falls into the Arabian Sea, about 64 miles south-east of Kaiwar. Population 6,000. There are 2 small and 2 large mosques, and the Muslim population has the special name Nawayat, said to mean 'newly arrived,' owing to their being Sunni Persians, driven from the Persian Gulf by the persecution of their Shia brethren, in the eighth century. Many of these Nawayats are wealthy traders, and visit different parts of the country.

for business purposes, leaving their families at Bhatkal. There is a post office [m s t]

Bilgi.—Village with post office [m]

Castle Rock.—Railway junction station [R] 15 miles from Londa. Here, at the frontier of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the Southern Maratha line is joined by the West of India Portuguese Railway, which in 54 miles reaches the coast at Moimugao, the seaport of Goa. Post office [m s t]

Chendia.—Seaport in North Kanara District. The creek where goods are landed, called Ahgaddi, is 6 miles south of Karwar; and the village of Chendia is about a mile and a half inland.

Gangawali.—Seaport at the mouth of the Gangawali river. Famous temple to the goddess Ganga. The site also of a timber depôt under the Forest Department.

Gersappa Falls.—Famous and magnificent falls. Two miles above the village of Gersappa, the Sheravati or Kural, which enters the sea at Honavar, divides into several channels, and forms four falls (called the Great Fall, the Ronier, the Rocket, and the Dame Blanche) all of them very beautiful and distinct in character. Visitors to the falls of Gersappa halt at Honavar to procure boats to take them up the river 18 miles, to the village of Gersappa. From Gersappa the journey to the falls, 18 miles, is made by road. A ship may anchor in the road, with the flagstaff of Honavar bearing east by north, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore in 5 to 6 fathoms soft ground. Among the ruins of the old city are two ordinary Jain temples. Dak bungalow.

Gokarn (Cow's ear)—Town and municipality 10 miles north of Kumta. Population about 4500. Gokarn is a place of pilgrimage frequented by Hindu devotees from all parts of India, especially by wandering pilgrims and ascetics who go round the principal shrines of the country. The Mahableshwar temple here is built in the Dravidian style, and is famed as containing a fragment of the original Linga given Ravana by Siva. Upwards of a hundred lamps are kept perpetually alight from funds supplied by devotees. A fair is annually held in February, at which from 2000 to 8000 people assemble. Gokarn is mentioned both in the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. Post office [m s t]

Haldipur.—Village with post office [m].

Haliyal.—Town and head quarters of Supa Taluka, 30 miles from Dhawai *via* Alnavai station (7 miles). Population 5600. The Haliyal timber depôt supplies the best bamboo, teak, and blackwood of the Kanara jungles. Mamlatdar's Court, Extra Assistant Conservator's office, 2 schools, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Honavar.—Taluka of North Kanara District, also seaport, municipality, and chief town of the Taluka of same name, situated 50 miles south-east of Karwar, on the north of an extensive estuary or inlet of the sea, forming an expanse of salt water, which at its south-eastern

extremity receives the Gersappa or Shirawati, a considerable river flowing from beyond the Western Ghats. Population about 6,700. Honavar has long possessed a coasting trade of importance, but the trade has grown largely of recent years. Pepper grows in the neighbourhood. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub Judge's Courts, 2 Extra Assistant Conservator's and post offices [m s T]

Hulekal.—Village with post office [m].

Islur.—Village with post office [m]

Kannigeri.—Village 3 miles north of Yellapur, has a steam sawmill under a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests

Karki.—Village with post office [m]

Karwar.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, which lies in the north-west of the District with a coast-line of eighteen miles. It is also a chief town, port and municipality of Karwar *Taluka*, and the headquarters of North Kanara District, 50 miles south-east of Goa. Population about 15,000. Old Karwar, on the bank of the Kalinadi, 3 miles to the east of Karwar (the new town) was once an important place of commerce. In 1715, the old fort of Karwar was pulled down, and Sadashivgarh was built by the Sonda chief. In 1801, old Karwar was in ruins. The new town dates from after the transfer of North Kanara District to the Bombay Presidency in 1862. Before the transfer, it was a mere fishing village. The present town and neighbouring offices and residences are in the lands of six villages, and within the municipal limits of the town are nine villages. Karwar is the only safe harbour between Bombay and Cochin during all seasons of the year. In the bay is a cluster of islets called the Oyster Rocks, on the largest of which, Devgarh island, a lighthouse has been built 210 feet above the sea containing a white fixed dioptric light of the first order, on a white granite tower 72 feet high visible 25 miles. There are two smaller islands in the bay (180 and 120 feet above the level of the sea), which afford good shelter to native craft and small vessels during the strong north-west winds that prevail from February to April. From the Karwar post-office on a white flagstaff 60 feet from the ground and 65 feet above high-water is displayed a red fixed ship's light, visible five miles with the light bearing east south-east a vessel can anchor in three to five fathoms. About five miles south-west and two miles from the mainland, Anjidiva rises steep from the sea, dotted with trees and the houses of its small Portuguese settlement. Coasting steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company call weekly at Karwar throughout the year. These steamers generally make the trip between Karwar and Bombay in 48 hours. Dak bungalow and post office [m s T]

Kasarkod.—Village with post office [m]

Katur.—Village with post office [m]

Kodibag.—Village with post office [m]

Kumta (Coompta)—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name and municipality situated on the sea-coast on the north side of the Kumta creek one mile east of the light-

house and 40 miles south of Kaiwar. Population about 12,000. The light-house is 6 miles to the north of Fortified Island, and consists of a white masonry column or tower 60 feet high, erected on a hill 120 feet in elevation, and about half a mile to the east of the rocky cliffs of Kumta point. It exhibits a fixed white light, at an elevation of 180 feet above sea-level, which is visible at the distance of 9 miles from the deck of a ship in clear weather. This light overlooks the mouth of the creek which leads boats at high water up to the cotton warehouse on the south side of the town. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, Forest Settlement office, school, dispensary and post office [m s t]. Its trade consists chiefly of cotton, spices, and grain the first coming from Dharwar District, and the rest from the upland country of Kanara. The only manufacture is the carving of a few articles of sandal-wood, which are exported to Bombay. Kumta port is one of the seven ports which make up the Honavar Customs Division.

Lalguli Falls.—Rapids and cascade 8 miles north of Yellapur on the Kalinadi. The fall of water is between 200 and 300 feet. Near the falls is a fort from which, according to local tradition, the Gonda chiefs used to throw their prisoners into the gorge beneath.

Majali.—Village with post office [m s].

Malgi.—Village with post office [m].

Manki.—Village with post office [m].

Mudgeri.—Village with post office [m].

Mundgod.—Village with post office [m. s t].

Murdeshvar.—Port situated 13 miles south of Honavar. The rocky promontory jutting out into the sea is crowned by a temple and a ruined fort, and, at its foot, on the shore, is a small bungalow. The port is the small bay to the south-east of the rocks, with the villages of Kaikini and Mawalli adjacent. Population about 2200. Murdeshvar is one of the six ports forming the Honavar Customs Division. Two schools and post office [m s].

Pala.—Village with post office [m].

Pigeon Island (also known as *Netrani* or *Nitran*)—Island ten miles off the coast of north Kanara District, situated about 15 miles north-west of Bhatkal. The island is about 300 feet high and half a mile broad. It is well wooded, and has good landing on the west side. In clear weather it is visible 25 miles off. Its shores abound in white coral and quicklime, which are taken by boats to the mainland. The numbers of pigeons that haunt its caves have given the island its name. Besides pigeons, the island is frequented by the swiftlet, *Collocalia unicolor*, whose nests the Chinese esteem a delicacy. It also contains one of the largest known colonies of the white-bellied sea eagle.

Sadashivgarh (*Sadashivgad*)—Fort in North Kanara District, situated on the north side of the entrance to the Kali or Kala river. Sadashivgarh fort is built on a flat-topped hill 220 feet high, with a steep and inaccessible face on the river side. The fortifications consist of a granite and mortar wall 20 feet high and 6 feet thick, enclos-

ing a space of 10 acres. The wall has towers and openings for guns, and is surrounded by a moat. Except the battlements and part of the wall on the south, the whole is in ruin. The fort has three out-works. One at the base of the south face with its foundations under water; the second parallel to the verge of the east slope, and the third opposite the main fort, with a moat and battlements. At the southern corner of the hill are two Government bungalows. Sadashivgarh fort was built by a Sonda chief between 1674 and 1715. The village and port of Chitakul are situated at the foot of the hill occupied by Sadashivgarh fort. Population 4000. Though now confined to the village itself, the name Chitakul originally included a considerable tract of land. Custom-house market, Roman Catholic Church, vernacular school, old military guard-room and hospital now used as rest-house, police station and post office [m s t]. Sadashivgarh or Chitakul is one of the three ports of the Kanwar Customs Divisions.

Sambrani.—Village with post office [m].

Shirali.—Port on the south-western coast of North Kanara District; situated at the mouth of the Venknapur river, about 20 miles south of Honavar, and 4 miles north of Bhirkal. Custom-house, school and post office [m].

Siddapur.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name; situated 20 miles west of Honavar. Population 2000. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, market, and post office [m s t].

Sirsi.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name and municipality situated 820 miles south-east of Bombay, and about 60 miles south-east of the port of Kanwar, 2500 feet above sea-level. Population 6000. Every alternate year, a fair is held in honour of the deity Mai, which lasts for a week, and is attended chiefly by low-caste Hindus to the number of about 10,000 persons. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts. Deputy Conservator's and post offices [m s t]. dispensary and four schools, including one for girls. Nearest railway station Haveri or Hubli distant both 45 miles.

Sonda.—Small town 10 miles north of Susi. Population 5000. Sonda was, between 1590 and 1762, the capital of a family of Hindu chiefs. The only objects of interest are its old fort, and a Vaishnav and a Jain monastery. The fort is ruined and deserted, and its high walls are hidden by trees and brushwood. The masonry shows traces of considerable architectural skill. A religious festival called the cu-procession takes place in April-May, attended by from 2000 to 3000 people, and cloth and copper and brass vessels are sold worth about Rs 8000. The Sonda chiefs were a branch of the Vyayanagru kings who settled at Sonda (1570-80). In 1764, Haidar Ali took and destroyed Sonda and compelled the chief to take shelter in Goa with his family and treasure. The representative of the Sonda family still holds a position of honour in Goa.

Sunkeri.—Village with post office [m].

Supa.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, and village situated about

16 miles south-west of Halihal town. Population 500 Round the village several sheltered and well-watered valleys yield rice, pepper, areca-nut, sugar-cane, gram, sesamum, and *ragi*. The uncultivated parts are clothed with noble forests of teak, palm, and other trees. Offices of the petty divisional officer, and of the Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests, dispensary, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, rest-house and post office [m s t]

Tadri.—Port situated at the mouth of the Agnashino river. Anchorage good, and protected by hills from violent winds. The salt manufactured at Sanikata, 2 miles inland, finds an outlet here. Tadri is also frequented by pilgrims who pass to the shrine at Gokarn, situated 3 miles north-west.

Tergaon.—Village with post office [m]

Tinaighat.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Castle Rock

Ulvi.—Small village with a Lingayat shrine in honour of Siva. A religious fair is held annually, at which nearly 5000 pilgrims assemble, when a temporary municipality is called into existence. Population 200.

Unchhali.—Village situated about 12 miles north-west of Siddapur, noted for a beautiful cascade known as the Lushington Falls. Above and across a gorge of no great breadth are the falls, the river gliding over the crest of the cliff and down bare sheets of rock to a pool about 400 feet below. From the pool the river winds for about 7 miles through a ravine with forest-clothed slopes, forming a succession of broken rapids and pools. The pools are well stocked with fish.

Yellapur.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also town and headquarters of Yellapur *Taluka*, and of the Assistant Conservator of Forests. Population 2400. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, school and post office [m s t]

KARACHI

KARACHI—District in the Province of Sind, under the Chief Commissioner. Bounded on the north by Shikarpur, on the east by the Indus, and Hyderabad, on the south by the sea and the Kori river, and on the west by the sea and Baluchistan. Area, 14,182 square miles, containing 5 towns and 778 villages. Population 564,880. District headquarters—Karachi city, 587 miles from Bombay by steamer.

PRODUCTS—The chief crops are rice, *jawari*, *bagri*, wheat, barley, oil-seeds and sugar-cane.

MANUFACTURES—The manufactures are cotton cloth, pottery, and rugs.

CLIMATE—The climate of Karachi city and the neighbouring country, which is in every direction open to the sea-breeze, possesses a great superiority to that which prevails throughout the remainder of Sind. The hill country of Kohistan is also cooler in summer and warmer in winter than is the case in the plains. In the north, on the other hand, near the barren Laki range of hills, the heat often becomes insupportable. The hot

season commences about the middle or end of March, reaches its maximum in the month of July, and lasts till the end of August, when the temperature once more becomes tolerably cool. The rainfall at Karachi is slight and fluctuating, the average hardly exceeding 5 inches per annum. Sometimes one or two years elapse with scarcely a shower. Karachi city is said to enjoy the healthiest climate in all Sind.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Karachi, Sehwan, Jhinnuck and Shahbandar or into 14 *Taluks* of Karachi, Dadu, Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotli, Jati, Tatta, Ghorabari, Jhinnuck, Mirpur-Batoro, Mirpur-Sakro, Sujawal, Shahbandar and Thano-Bula-khan. Revenue about 16 lakhs of rupees. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Sindhi Translator to Government, Uncovenanted Assistant to Commissioner, Native Assistant to Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Registrar Sadar Court, Assistant Deputy Commissioner Paper Currency, Superintending Engineer, Collector and Magistrate, Daftardar to the Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Deputy Post Master General, Superintendent Telegraph Department, Engineer and Electrician, Traffic Manager, Commanding Brigadier General, District and Sessions Judge, Judge of Small Cause Court, Registrar of Small Cause Court, City Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate, Public Prosecutor, Superintendent and Jailor of District Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Educational Inspector in Sind, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, 3 Chaplains, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Executive Engineer with an Assistant. For further information regarding Karachi town see Karachi.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amri.—Village and head-quarters of a *tappadar*, 23 miles south of Sehwan. Population 1000. Staging bungalow and post office [m].

Aral River.—One of the channels by which Lake Manchhar discharges its water into the Indus, 12 miles long, and navigable throughout. With the Nara and Lake Manchhar, the Aral forms a continuous waterway, running for above 100 miles nearly parallel to the Indus, and as the current is at all times very moderate, this channel used to be more frequented during the flood season than the main stream, but in consequence of sluices and bridges on the Nara, the passage of large boats is no longer passable.

Arazi.—Village and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, with population about 2000. Post office [m s].

Bagatora.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Sehwan.

Baghar.—A chief watercourse connecting the Indus with the sea, through the Jhinnuck Deputy Collectorate.

Beelo.—Village in the *Taluk* of Sujawal and the head-quarters station of the *Taluk*, 4 miles from the river Indus. Distant 33 miles from Mughallan and 10 miles from Deiro. The Hindu population consists chiefly of Lohranos and Bhatias and the Muhammadan population of Sayyids and Muhannas. Police station and *dharmasala* for travellers.

Bhambore (*Bambura*).—Ruined city near the town of Gharo in the Mirpur-Sakio *Taluk*. It was once fortified, and was known as the *Kafir* or Infidel city, with temples of sanctity, but was stormed by the Muhammadans in their first invasion in 711 A. D. Tradition preserves its old name as Dehal, Dewal or Dawal, the temple, but it is believed that before the Musalman invasion it was known under the name of the Mahara or Mansawai. The ruins, as also the numerous coins found on the site attest its former population and importance.

Bhan.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Sehwan. Population about 1000. Government school, *dharmasala* and post office [m s]

Bholari.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kotri.

Bhutra.—Village with post office [m]

Buback.—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Sehwan *via* Buback Road station. Carpets of good quality are manufactured. Police station, school and post office [m s]

Buback Road.—Railway station, 3 miles from the Buback town.

Budhapur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Kotri.

Buhara.—Village with post office [m]

Bunno.—Village with post office [m].

Chuhar-Jamali (*Bahadipur*) —Village with post office [m.].

Dabheji.—Village and railway station 34 miles from Karachi.

Dadu.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, municipality and railway station, 217 miles from Karachi. Population about 2500. Staging bungalow, Executive Engineer's and post offices [m s t]

Durro.—Village 8 miles from Belo. Population 1000. Contains Executive Engineer's office, police station, *dharmasala*, cattle pound and post office [m]

Ghara.—Village with post office [m] Population 2000. Trade in grain.

Ghorabari (*Old name Kotri-Allah-Rakho Shah*) —*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name. Contains criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m s t]

Gopang.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Kotri.

Hajamro (or *Sian*) —River of Sind, one of the central deltaic channels of the Indus, debouches into the sea south-east of Karachi.

Irak (or *Loyach*) —River in Sind, rises at the foot of the Hathul Hills, between Karachi and Sehwan, and, after a south-easterly course of 40 miles falls into Lake Kanjar.

Janabad.—Village and railway station 64 miles from Karachi city.

Jati (*Old name Mughalbin*) —*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, situated on the banks of the Gungro, a portion of the Pinyari branch of the Indus, 33 miles north-west of Belo. Jati stands on the high way to Cutch from Sind, and is 48 miles from

Lakhpāt on the Kori creek, over which is a ferry. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiar* lar, with the usual public offices. Population 2000. Trade in grain and coarse cloth. A large fair is held annually in February in honour of a Muhammadan *pir* or saint, whose tomb is then visited by about 5000 persons. Post office [m s t]

Jhangara.—Village situated to the south of the Manchhar Lake, is 12 miles south-west of Sehwan, with which it is connected by road. Population 2000. School, *dharmisala*, cattle pound and post office [m s]

Jhampir.—Village and railway station, 7½ miles from Karachi city. Post office [m s]

Jharruck.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also village in the *Taluk* of same name, 24 miles from Kotri or 99 miles from Karachi *via* Meting station. Population 2000. The only local manufacture of marked excellence is that of camel saddles and of strong and durable *susis* (or striped cloths). Contains offices of Assistant Collector, also of Assistant Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, and of the Extra Assistant Conservator, Subordinate Court, police station, 3 *dharmasalas* or rest-houses, Government school, subordinate jail, market, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Johi.—Village with post office [m s]

Jungshahi.—Village and railway station [R], 53 miles from Karachi city. Post office [m s t]

Kalan Kot (*Kala Kot*) —Ruins of an ancient fort 3 miles south of Tatta. It is seated on a limestone hill, which abounds in marine shells, and is everywhere honeycombed with natural cavities.

Karachi (*Kurrachee*) —*Taluk* or Sub-division of the District of same name, also seaport, chief town, municipality, cantonment, railway terminus station [C], head-quarters of the District, and the seat of the Government of Sind, situated at the extreme northern end of the Indus delta, near the southern base of the Pab Mountains of Baluchistan. Population 104,000. Karachi is the fifth largest town in the Presidency, and is famous for its harbour, which gives good shelter to ships. The bay of Karachi is formed by the projecting headland of Manoria Point which is crowned by a lighthouse. The point also affords room for a fort said to have been built in 1797, the Port and Pilot Establishment, and a portion of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Besides a library, billiard room and European school, Manoria possesses an English Church intended for the crews of vessels frequenting the harbour. On the opposite side of the mouth the island of Kimari (5 miles from Karachi) forms the landing place for passengers and goods, and has three piers. At Clifton, on the sea coast near Karachi, there are some private bungalows, and at Ghizree also near the sea there is a military sanitarium. A road running along the Napier Mole, 3 miles long, connects the island of Kimari with the town and mainland. At the north end of the Mole Road stands the Custom House. Two roads lead from the Custom House to the cantonment that to the south is the McLeod Road, the road to the north is the Bandar Road. The oldest quarter of

the town lies along the latter, and the former leads to the principal business offices and the civil and military stations. The principal buildings are Fiere Hall with its museum, Napier Barracks, Government Treasury, Indo-European and Indian Telegraph Departments, McLeod's railway station, Trinity Church, Scotch Church, Sind Club, Freemason's Hall, Gymkhana, St Joseph's Convent, Grammar school, College of Art, Victoria Market, Civil Hospital, Boulton Market, Max Deuso Hall, the Merewether Clock Tower, Sadar Court, Agric Bank, Bank of Bombay, Delhi and London Bank Agency, National Bank, and a very large Roman Catholic Chapel. The Government Garden is distant about half a mile from the cantonment. British India steamer twice a week to and from Bombay, &c. Waiting-room at the railway station. Several hotels and travellers' bungalow near the station. Conveyances always obtainable. The cantonment (or Fiere Street) station is 3 miles from the city (or McLeod) station. Post office [m s T.]

Keti Bandar.—Port, town, and municipality in the Jhurruck Sub-division, situated close to the sea, on the Hajamio branch of the Indus, 13 miles from Ghorabari, or 32 miles south-south-west of Murrui-Sakio. Chief port in the Indus delta for river and sea-going boats. Has taken the place of Ghorabari, a little farther inland on the same branch, which was the principal commercial town of the surrounding tract in 1845. Contains subsidiary jail, custom-house, dispensary and post office [m s t-]

Khudabad.—Railway flag station, 20 miles from Sehwan.

Kimari.—Island on the further side of Karachi harbour, and forming one of the municipal quarters of Karachi town, with which it is connected by a road called the ' Napier Mole, ' 3 miles long, constructed in 1854. There are here a commissariat store, customs house, navel building-yard, and post office [m s T]

Kotri.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also town, municipality, and railway station [R], in the *Taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of the Kotri *Taluk*, situated on the right bank of the Indus, here confined by a tolerably permanent bank, distant 107 miles from Karachi. Population about 9000 including its hamlets. The European quarter, north and west of the native town, stands embosomed in foliage, handsome trees lining all its well-kept and neatly laid out roads. Local trade inconsiderable, large transit traffic between Karachi and the Punjab. The articles of merchandise sent upwards comprise beer, wine, and spirits for the European troops quartered in the Punjab, metals, railway materials, piece-goods, and silk. The return trade consists principally of wool, cotton, grain, oil-seeds, indigo, *ghu*, oil, saltpetre and sugar. Water from Kotri is forwarded to Karachi, especially for the manufacture of ice and for drinking purposes. Government ferry plies between Kotri and Gudu Bandar for Hyderabad. Kotri is the head-quarters station of Assistant Collector, Conservator and Registrar of the Indus, and Judge of Subordinate Civil Court. Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. Civil hospital, jail, Government and other schools, travellers' bungalow and post office [m s t] There are two railway stations, the main

station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town, whence there is a short branch to the Bandai station. Passengers for Sind Hyderabad alight here. Malik Saidai Khan, chief of the Numia or 'nine men' clan, holds almost all the town in *jagir*.

Laki.—Village and railway station, situated close to the west bank of the Indus, and adjacent to the entrance of what is known as the Laki pass, through which runs the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The place is picturesquely situated, the Laki Mountains, here of considerable elevation, sloping down to the west of the town, which is on the main road leading from Kotli to Sehwan. Branch road to the Dhara Tirth or hot springs, distant about 2 miles. *Dharmasala*, police lines and post office [m s]

Landhi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Karachi

Magar Talao (*Pu Mangho*) —Tank, hot springs, and temple situated about 7 or 8 miles north of Karachi city, among very barren and rocky hills. There is a *dharmasala*, as also a small bungalow, where visitors can put up during their stay here. This place is regarded as sacred by the priests of the temple, and is well worth a visit.

Malir.—Railway flag station 13 miles from Karachi city

Manchhar.—Lake in Sehwan Sub-division. It is formed by the expansion of the Western Nara and the Aral streams, covering an area of 160 square miles in the wet season, but shrinking to about half that size at other times. In the cold weather the traveller might halt for a couple of days to see the lake, where there is abundance of water-fowl shooting, and an extraordinary number of fine fish.

Manjhand.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, railway station, and head-quarters of a *Mukhtar-lar*, situated close to the Indus, 40 miles from Kotli. Population 3000. Manufacture of a coarse cloth and shoes. Contains school and post office [m s t]

Manora.—Cape and lighthouse, with a fixed light 120 feet above sea level, and visible upwards of 17 miles, but only from 7 to 9 miles during the south-west monsoon. Manora forms one of the quarters of the Karachi municipality, and is the station of the Master Attendant, who lives in the fort, which is said to have been built in 1797. The Port and Pilot Establishments, the Superintendent of the Harbour Improvement Works and a portion of the Indo-European Telegraph Establishment are also resident here. Manora contains Executive Engineer's office, European and Eurasian schools, Church, dispensary, library, billiard-room and post office [m s t]. An annual fair is held in March in honour of a *pu* or saint, said to be buried here under miraculous circumstances. Manora hill is a very healthy place, and an occasional resort for invalids from Karachi. At the distance of 2310 feet to the east of Manora is a breakwater, which forms the protection of the entrance to the harbour in that direction. At the north end of this breakwater is the landing-place with three jetties on the island of Kimari, the Commissariat, Passenger and the Customs jetty. About 3 miles from the

jetties, towards the Fiere Statue, on the right of the railway line, is an island on which is a meteorological observatory.

Meting—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Kotri.

Mirpur-Batoro.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluk* of same name, situated on the Fatiah Canal, 13 miles north-east of Sujawal. Head-quarters of a *mukhtar-kar* and a *tappadar*. Contains a *bazar*, *dhamasala*, and post office [m s t]. Population 3200. The main industries of the place are dyeing, and the manufacture of country liquor.

Mirpur Sakro.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, 20 miles from Gharabari. Contains criminal court, police station and post office [m s t].

Petaro.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kotri.

Phulji.—Village and Bandai, also railway station, 35 miles from Sehwan. Post office [m s t].

Pipri.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Karachi city.

Ran Pethani.—Village and railway station. 46 miles from Karachi city.

Sann.—Town, railway station and head-quarters of a *tappadar*, situated close to the western bank of the Indus, 11 miles north of Manghand. The station is a little more than two miles from the town. Population under 2000. School *dhamasala*, and a small police post.

Sehwan.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, municipality, railway station, (with a branch line from the station to the town), and the head-quarters of a *mukhtar-kar* and *tappadar*, 191 miles from Karachi city. Sehwan is a place of great antiquity. Population about 5000. The Muhammadan inhabitants are for the most part engaged in fishing; the Hindus, in trade. A large section of the people are professional mendicants, supported by the offerings of pilgrims at the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The public buildings of Sehwan are the Assistant Collector's office, Subordinate civil court, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, lock-up, travellers' bungalow, *dhamasala*, and post office [m s t]. The transit trade is mainly in wheat and rice, and the local commerce, in cloth and grain. The manufactures comprise carpets, coarse cloth, and pottery.

Shahbandar (*King's Port*)—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of a *mukhtar-kar* and of a *tappadar*, situated in the delta of the Indus, 33 miles south of Sujawal. Population 2000. Assistant Collector's, Huzur Deputy Collector's, and Treasury Deputy Collector's offices, police *thana* or circle and post office [m s t].

Sujawal.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, 14 miles from Mirpur Batoro. Contains a criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m s t].

Tatta (*Nagar Thato*)—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of Tata *Taluk*, and municipality, situated about 7 miles west of the

right bank of the Indus, 24 miles north-east from Mirpur-Sakro, or 13 miles from Jungshahn station. Population 9000. The town is built on a slight eminence in an alluvial valley at the foot of the Makli Hills. The notable objects of interest are the Jama Masjid and fort. Tata is the head-quarters of a *mulhtarkar* and *tappadar*. It has a Government Anglo-vernacular school, a boy's and a girl's vernacular school, besides several private schools, police *thana*, dispensary, subordinate jail and post office [m, s T]. The civil and criminal court house is situated on the Makli hills, close to the town, where also is the Deputy Collector's bungalow, formerly one of the tombs. Trade consists mostly of silk and cotton manufactures and grain.

Thano-Bula-khan (*Old name Kohistan*)—*Taluk* of Karachi District, and principal village of the *taluk* of same name, 32 miles east of Kotri, and 67 miles south-west of Karachi. The population is nomadic and fluctuating, the whole *Taluk* containing only 6 permanent villages. The treasury derives no revenue from this extensive *Taluk*, as the land tax has been remitted for twenty years, the cost of its collection proving to be greater than the amount realized. The Government establishment consists only of a *kotwal*, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate. The police force comprises about 75 men, under a chief constable. Post office [m s t].

Unerpore.—Railway flag station, 18 miles from Kotri.

KATHIAWAR.

KATHIAWAR (or *Sauashtra*)—The peninsula or western portion of the Province of Guzerat. It was anciently called *Sauashtra*, and is remarkable for several places of great interest. Kathiawar is so called from having been overrun by the Kathis, who entered the peninsula from Cutch in the 13th and 14th centuries. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea, on the north by the Gulf and Rann of Cutch, on the east by the Sabarmati river and the Gulf of Cambay. The extreme length of the peninsula is about 220 miles, and greatest breadth about 165 miles. Area, about 23,300 square miles, containing 4369 villages. Population 2,500,000. Yearly revenue, rupees 15,300,000.

The Kathiawar region is a wealthy one. The principal products of the country are cotton, *bagra* and *joari*, and in some parts sugar-cane, turmeric, and indigo, which latter product might be more largely cultivated with advantage. The chief handicrafts are gold and silver thread-making, weaving of silk and brocades, the making of red powders, of fragrant oils, of perfumed sticks and powders, of rose and other essences, inlaying ivory, and carving sandal-wood. Horses, formerly of excellent repute, are bred in large quantities, and sheep are plentiful in some parts, their wool forming together with cotton and grain, the chief articles of export. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, metals, and sugar. Iron is found in many parts of Barda and Halal. The principal wild animals include the lion (found in the Gir range), leopard, hunting cheetah, antelope, hog, hyæna, wolf, jackal, wild cat, fox, porcupine,

and smaller vernacular. Education has made rapid strides of late years. The language of the Province is Guzerati.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amran.—Town near Rajkot Post office [m s]

Aramda.—Town near Rajkot Post office [m s]

Atkot.—Town near Bhavnagar Post office [m s]

Babriavad.—Tract of country in Kathiawar; so called from a tribe of Babrias who formerly possessed the adjacent Districts of Kathiawar and Gohelwar, but are now confined principally to this tract. Chief town Jafarabad.

Bagasra.—Town situated in the vicinity of the Gir, or wild highlands which occupy the centre of the Kathiawar peninsula. Population 8090. Nearest railway station, Dhola. Post office [m s t]

Balambha.—Town with post office [m s] Nearest town Dhrol.

Balwa.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Porbandar.

Barda (or *Jaitwar*) —A Division or *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 570 square miles. The tract belongs to the Rana of Porbandar.

Barda Hills.—From 12 to 18 miles distant from the coast, near Porbandar, they form a circular cluster about 30 miles in circumference, and are visible from a distance of from 25 to 30 miles. From the north they appear grouped in three distinct peaks. That most towards the left, called Venu, is the highest, rising to about 1730 feet above the sea. The well-watered and bamboo-covered slopes of the Barda Hills, formed in disturbed times a favourite refuge for outlaws.

Bed.—Town near Jamnagar Post office [m s]

Bet.—Town near Dwarka Post office [m s t]

Bhadakva.—Town near Wadhwan Post office [m]

Bhadiyad.—Town near Dhanduka Post office [m].

Bhadla.—Town near Gondal Post office [m]

Bhadrod.—Town near Mahuva Post office [m]

Bhanvad.—Town in Halal District. Population 4800 [p m s T]

✓ **Bhayavadar.**—Town and railway station, 49 miles from Porbandar. Population about 6000 [p m s t]

Bherai.—Town near Mahuva Post office [m]

Bhesan.—Town near Junagad Post office [m]

Bhimkata.—Town near Dhrol Post office [m].

Bhumli.—Town near Bhavnagar Post office [m]

Bilkha.—Town near Junagad Post office [m s t]

✓ **Botad.**—Fortified town and railway station, 46 miles from Wadhwan camp. Frontier of the Bhavnagar State. Population about 8000. Post office [m s t].

Chavand.—Town near Lathi Post office [m]

Chhatrasa.—Town near Dhola Post office [m].

Chital.—Town and railway station 35 miles from Dhol. Post office [m]

Chogadh.—Town near Dhol. Post office [m]

Chora.—Town in the Jhalavar District. Population 5000.

Chorvad.—Town near Veraval. Post office [m].

Chorvad Road.—Railway station 4 miles from the town.

Daisra.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m. s]

Damnagar.—Town near Dhol. Post office [m. s. t]

Delvada.—Town near Veraval. Post office [m.]

Dhasa.—Town and railway station 15 miles from Dhol. Post office [m. s].

Dhavana.—Town near Wadhwan. Post office [m]

Dhoraji.—Fortified and an important commercial town, also railway station 68 miles from Porbandar. Population about 16 000. Post office [m. s. t]

Dhuva.—Village and railway station 10 miles from Morvi

Dhuvav.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m]

Dihor.—Town with post office [m]

Dolia.—Town and railway station 24 miles from Wadhwan Camp. Post office [m].

Dungar.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m]

Gadhada.—Town near Dhol. Post office [m. s. t]

Gadhakda.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s]

Gadra.—Town in Gohelwar *prant* or division of Kathiawar. Population about 6000. One of the principal centres of the new faith of Swami-narayan, formulated by a Hindu reformer named Shajanand in 1804. Shajanand died here in 1830. Criminal court of the *prant* dispensary, and boys' and girls' school.

Ganod.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m]

Gariyadhar.—Town near Dhol. Post office [m].

Ghadechi.—Village and railway station 2 miles from Bhavnagar. It is the head-quarters of the railway staff, and here are extensive workshops. Post office [m. s. t]

Ghanghli.—Town with post office [m]

Gidad.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m. t]

Gir (Geer)—Range of hills in the south of Kathiawar, extending over 40 miles in length commencing from a point about 20 miles north-east of Diu island. The region consists of a succession of rugged ridges and isolated hills covered with forest.

Girnar (*ancient name Rauata or Ujjayanta*)—A remarkable granite mountain; situated on the north of Gir Hills, 10 miles east of Janagid town or 20 miles from Jetpur railway station (by bullock shikram). It is the sacred mount rising about 3670 feet above the plain, and forms one of the sacred seats of Jainism, only second in importance to

Palitana From the city of Junagad the top of Gunar can be seen. On the summit are several Jain and Hindu temples. There are six halting-places on the ascent to the temple of Nimmath (or Nemmath). The temple of Ambamata, which crowns the first peak of the hill, is much resorted to by newly married couples of the different sub-divisions of the Brahman caste. Great numbers of pilgrims and devotees ascend the mount daily, and in February a religious ceremony takes place when thousands of people attend. The objects of interest worth notice are—Wageshwari Gate, Asoka's stone, Sudarshana tank, temples of Damodar, of Savanath, and of Bhavanath, Chadani-wao well, Wageshwari temple, Bhano Thumpa Gaomukhi temple, Amba Deva temple, Maliparao kund, Dattatraya, Hathu pagla kund, Sesawan temple, Hanuman dhara kund and temple, Kamandal temple, Sakri Ambli, Malbela, Suraj kund, Saikhania and Bawaha Madhi. Unless the visitor be a very good climber he will do well to get into a *doli*, which can be had for 3 or 4 rupees according to tariff.

Gohelwar (*Gohelwad*)—A tract of country lying to the south-east and forming one of the four divisions or *prants* of Kathiawar, and so named from the tribe of Gohel Rajputs by whom it is principally peopled and owned. It lies along the Gulf of Combay, and has an area of over 4000 square miles. Population of the *prant* about 100,000. The principal State in this division is Bhavnagar.

Gop.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m].

Gunjar.—Town near Dhanduka. Post office [m].

Gurgat.—Town near Khambaha. Post office [m].

Hadianu.—Town near Dhiol. Post office [m s].

Hallar (*Halar* or *Halarai*)—A *prant* or division of Kathiawar. Takes its name from the Jareja Halla Rajputs, and includes, among others, the chiefships of Nawanagar, Rajkot, Morvi, Dhoraji, Gondal, Dhiol, and Kotia-Sangan. Area, 7060 square miles. Population 150,000. The division lies in the west of Kathiawar, and embraces the level tract between the Gulf of Cutch, the district of Okhamandal (Gaekwar territory), the Baida Hills, and the Arabian sea. Locally, the tract is known as the Barai.

Halvad.—Fortified town lies 85 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. Population 6,000. Once the capital of the Dhiangadra State. The town is said to resemble a plough in shape. Fine palace built on Lake Samatsar. Post office [m s t].

Jalia.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dhola.

Jalia.—Town near Dhiol. Post office [m].

Jamda.—Town near Dhiol. Post office [m s].

Jamkandorna.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Jaspura.—Town with post office [m].

Jesar.—Town near Palitana. Post office [m].

Jetalsar.—Village, also railway junction station [R], and the headquarters of the Assistant Political Agent for the Sorath division of the

Province of Kathiawar, 16 miles from Junagad Here the line branches, (1) south to Verawal, (2) west to Porbandar, and (3) a road turns north to Rajkot Post office [m s t]

Jetpur.—Town near Morvi Post office [m].

Jhalawar (Jhalavad)—Division or *Priant* of Kathiawar Takes its name from the Jhala Rapputs, who own the principal estates It includes the States of Dhrangadia the chief of which is the recognised head of the Jhala clan, Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, and minor States Area, about 4400 square miles, containing 9 towns and 702 villages. Population 440 000

Jodiya.—Revenue division or *mahal*, town, and chief port of Nawanagar State in Halai sub-division The port was formerly a mere fishing village, on the south-eastern shores of the Gulf of Cutch The wharf is about a mile and a half distant from the town, with which it is connected by a good made road A custom-house and a press for cotton and wool bales are at the wharf Jodiya *mahal* or revenue division has four subordinate divisions, Pardhari, Balambha, Hansana and Vanathali The head revenue and judicial officials of the division have their courts at Jodiya town The town is situated about 24 miles north-east of Nawanagar, 40 miles north-west of Rajkot, and 40 miles west of Morvi, and is surrounded by a wall with towers and a small interior fort Population about 7000 Vernacular schools for boys and girls, dispensary and post office [m s T]

Jodhpur (Jam Jodhpur)—Town near Dhoraji Post office [m s]

Kalavad.—Walled town, situated about 28 miles south-east of Nawanagar The chief town of Kalavad *mahal* or revenue division. Population about 2500 Post office [m]

Keshod (Kesod)—Walled town, and railway station 22 miles from Junagad Population about 3000 Has a thriving trade Post office [m s t]

Khadia.—Town near Junagad Post office [m]

Khakaria.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Junagad.

Khakhi-Jaliya.—Town and railway station, 53 miles from Porbandar Post office [m]

Khakrechi.—Town near Morvi Post office [m].

Khambhalia.—Town in Nawanagar State situated at the confluence of two small streams the Teh and Ghi flowing into the Salava creek about 10 miles east of the port of Salava Population about 9000 After Nawanagar the town of most importance in the State, it was the residence of the Jam or Chief until the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb Khambhalia is an ancient town It contains several old temples The ironsmiths of the town are renowned for their skill, and the gunsmiths are capable of making breech-loading firearms A tax is levied on all pilgrims passing through to Dwarka and Pindtarak Pindtarak is a sea port under Khambhalia, and contains a celebrated shrine It is said that the remains of several ancient temples, now covered by the sea, are visible at extremely low tides Post office [m s T]

Kharedi.—Town near Dhoraji Post office [m].

Khavdi.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m].

Khilos.—Town near Dhrol Post office [m]

Khokhri.—Town near Gondal Post office [m].

Khorana.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Rajkot

Khuntavda.—Town near Mahuva Post office [m]

Koliyak.—Town with post office [m]

Kondh.—Town with post office [m]

Kotdi.—Town near Mahuva Post office [m].

Kukda.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Wadhwan Camp railway station.

Kundla.—Town in Bhavnagar State, situated 9 miles from Lakapadar. Population 6500. Native Saddlery of wide reputation is made here. Travellers' bungalow, two schools, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Kundli.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Wadhwan city railway station

Kunkavav.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jetpur. Post office [m s t]

Kutiyana.—Fortified town in the State of Junagad, situated on the Bhadra river, 25 miles east of Porbandar. Population 8,000. Old Kutiyana is about a mile to the west of the modern town. Post office [m s t]

Kuvadva.—Town with post office [m]

Lakhanka.—Town near Dhola Post office [m]

Laliyad.—Village with post office [m t]

Lalpur.—Town near Jamnagar Post office [m s t].

Latipur.—Town near Dhrol Post office [m]

Lilapur Road.—Railway station, 8 miles from Lakhtai.

Liliya.—Town near Amreli Post office [m]

Lunidhar.—Town and railway station, 44 miles from Dhola. Post office [m.]

Lunsar.—Town with post office [m]

Lushala.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Veraval

Macharda.—Village on the outskirts of the Dalasa Hills, 40 miles south-west of Rajkot. Population 350

Madhavpur (Madhapur)—Town 40 miles south-east from Porbandar. Population 2700. An ancient town with a temple to Krishna, who is said to have celebrated his marriage with the goddess Rukmin here. The port is merely a roadstead, and its trade is decreasing. Post office [m]

✓ **Mahuva (Moheral)**—Town and port in Bhavnagar State, lies on the Malan, 55 miles south-west of Bhavnagar. Population 14,000. The port is 2 miles from the mouth of the bay, the east side of which is formed by an island, known on the east side as Jegu or Jigi bluff, with a two

of Porbandar, and 15 north-west of Mahadeopur, on the south-west coast, at the mouth of the river Bhadar, which during the monsoon is navigable by boats for about 18 miles. The port is available only for small craft, as the mouth of river is shallow and rocky and difficult of access. Population 1100. Post office [m.]

Nilakha.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m]

Ningala.—Town and railway station, 57 miles from Wadhwan Camp station. Post office [m. s.]

Padanu.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m. s.]

Panchasia.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m]

Panchtalavada.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m]

Paneli.—Town and railway station, 44 miles from Porbandar. [p m]

Pansina.—Town near Limbdi. Post office [m]

Pardhari.—Town with post office [m s t].

Pattan Somnath (*Deo Pattan, Prabhas Pattan or Veraval Pattan*)—Ancient and historic town in Junagad State, situated at the eastern extremity of a bay on the south coast of the peninsula of Kathiawar, 3 miles from Veraval railway station. Population 6700. The western headland of the above-mentioned bay is occupied by the port of Veraval, which gives to the locality its more common name of Veraval Pattan. On the edge of the sea, nearly half-way between the two towns, stands a large and conspicuous temple dedicated to Siva. A few hundred yards behind this temple is the reservoir called Bhat Kund, the traditional scene of the death of Sri Krishna. Farther inland rises the wild hill district called the Gir, and in the remote distance stands out the sacred mountain which the people of Kathiawar delight to call the Royal Girnar. The country near Pattan Somnath is full of memorials of Krishna, the principal centre of interest being a spot to the east of the city, where near the union of three beautiful streams or *Triveni*, the body of the hero is said to have been burnt. Pattan Somnath is a gloomy place—a city of ruins and graves. On the west, the plain is covered with Musalman tombs, on the east are numerous Hindu shrines and monuments. The city was protected on the south by a fort, and on the remaining three sides by a deep trench cut out of the solid rock. Pattan Somnath is now especially famous for the manufacture of door locks made of wood and iron. It is the head-quarters of a *mahal* or revenue division, with the courts of a revenue and judicial officer. Though some wealthy bankers and merchants reside here, the moneyed classes have principally taken themselves to the neighbouring port of Veraval. Dispensary, vernacular and girls' schools.

Patanvay.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m]

Pipalva.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m]

Prabhas-Patan.—Post-town near Veraval [m s t]

Rajula.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s t]

Ralol.—Town near Limbdi. Post office [m].

Ran.—Town near Khambhalia. Post office [m.].

Ranakandorna.—Town near Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Ranavav.—Town and railway station. 8 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Rangpur.—Town near Dhorahuka. Post office [m.].

Ranpor-Bhesan.—Town near Junagadh. Post office [m.].

Ranpur.—Village and railway station. 16 miles from Limbdi.

Rasnai.—Town near Dhol. Post office [m.].

Rohisa.—Village in Junagadh State; situated 8 miles to the east of Una, and about half a mile from the sea-shore. Population 1700. When a Palitana chief assigns his gift, a stone is brought from Rohisa as a token that one of his ancestors conquered the place. About 3 miles to the north of Rohisa is the Calmsur lake, excavated and built round.

Rojhi (Roji).—Island, lighthouse, and temple in the State of Navanagar: situated at the mouth of the Navanagar creek, 8 miles north of Navanagar town, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. The lighthouse stands on a white round tower 42 feet above high water on the temple on the north-east of the island. A white fixed light visible 7 miles in clear weather.

Rojid.—Town near Dhanidhaka. Post office [m.].

Rojka.—Town near Dhanidhaka. Post office [m.].

Sakhpur.—Village and railway station. 10 miles from Porbandar.

Salaya.—Port in Navanagar State. It is the port of Khambhalia, from which town it lies about 9 miles north. It is probably the best port (with the exception of Bombay and Karachi) on the west coast of India. Population 2800. Vernacular school and post office [m. s.].

Saibet (Shailbet or Sha'bet).—Island situated about 2 miles from the coast of Kathiawar, 8 miles east-north-east of Jafarabad and 17 from Mahuva Point. The island is in an impoverished state. Population 200. Old fortifications stand on its north-west and south points, the latter being strongly constructed. A well in the centre supplies good water.

Sara.—Town with post office [m.].

Sarapdad.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Sardhar.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m. s.].

Sarsai.—Town near Junagadh. Post office [m.].

Sarva.—Town near Dhol. Post office [m.].

Satodad.—Town near Dhanu. Post office [m.].

Satrunjaya.—Sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Palitana. It is 1977 feet above sea-level. The summit is divided into two peaks, but the valley between has been partly built over by a wealthy Jain merchant. The entire summit is covered with temples, among which the most famous are those of Adinath, Kumar Pal, Vinayak, Sampriti Raja, and the Chaturvash. This last is the most lofty, and can be clearly distinguished at a distance of 25 miles. The path is paved with rough stones all the way up, only interrupted here and there by regular flights of

steps At frequent intervals also there are rest-houses, more pretty at a distance than convenient for actual use, but still deserving of attention There is also a temple of Hanuman, and a shrine of Hengar, a Musalman *pir*, so that Hindu and Moslem alike contend for the representation of their creeds on this sacred hill of the Jains Few of the higher-class pilgrims are able to make the ascent on foot, so there is an ample supply of *dolis* and bearers

Sayla Road.—Railway station, 19 miles from Wadhwan camp railway station.

Sheikh-Piparia.—Town near Lathi Post office [m.]

Shil.—Town near Mangrol Post office [m]

Sihor (old name *Singhpur* or *Singhpuri* , more ancient name *Saras-watpur*) —Town and railway station, situated on the slope of the Sihor range of hills 13 miles west of Bhavnagar town Population 10,000 Sihor is famous for its brass and copper work, snuff, and marble. The dyers are numerous and skilful, and dye womens' scarves with various colours, but they are especially famous for their chocolate dye Sihor is also a great place for oil-presses Two boys' and one guls' school Some interesting Hindu temples, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Sitha.—Town with post office [m s t].

Sorath.—*Prant* or Division of Kathiawar, situated in the south-east corner of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and including among others, the chiefships of Junagad, Porbandar and Jetpur Area, 5385 square miles. Population 640,000

Sultanpor.—Town near Jetpur Post office [m]

Supedi.—Town and railway station, 63 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m t,]

Sutrapada.—Town near Verawal Post office [m]

Talaja.—Walled town in Bhavnagar State, situated about 31 miles south of Bhavnagar town, on the slope of a hill crowned by a Jain temple Population 3200 On the top of the hill, is a Hindu temple, with tanks of excellent water, the hill has caves excavated in the solid rock, where formerly the pirates of these parts dwelt, as recently as the year 1823 Post office [m s t]

Tana.—Town near Songad. Post office [m]

Tankara.—Town near Moivi Post office [m s t]

Tansa.—Town with post office [m].

Than (old name *Thangadh*) —Town and railway station in Lakhtar State, 35 miles from Wadhwan Camp Population about 1800 The town is surrounded by hills and lakes Post office [m s] Than is interesting for its traditions rather than for the few antiquarian remains now existing It is one of the most ancient places in India, and the whole of the neighbourhood is holy ground Than itself derives its name from the Sanskrit *sthan*, ' a place, ' as though it were the place, hallowed above all others by the residence of devout sages, by the magnificence of its city, and by its propinquity to famous shrines, such as that

of Timeteswara, now called Tainetar, the famous temple of the Sun at Kondala, and those of the Snake-brotherin Vasuki and Banduk, now known as Wasangi and Bandia Beh respectively

THAN is situated in the part of Surashtra desa (Kathiawar) known as the Deva Panchal—so called, it is said, from having been the native country of Diaupadi, the wife of the five Pandava brethren, from which circumstance she was called Panchali, and because it is peculiarly sacred, it is called the Deva Panchal. Nor is Than famous in local tradition only. One of the chapters of the Skanda Purana is devoted to Timeteswara and the neighbourhood and this chapter is vulgarly called the *Than Purana* or *Tainetar Mahatmya*. Tradition says that the first temple to the Sun was built by Raja Mandhata in the Satya Yug. The city is said then to have covered many square miles, and to have contained a population of 36,000 Brahmans, 52,000 Vaisyas, 72,000 Kshatriyas, and 90,000 Sudras—in all 250,000 souls.

In 1690 A D Kantalab Khan, viceroy of Guzerath, stormed the town, and levelled the old temple. The present temple is built on the former site. Than was visited also by Krishna and his consort Lakshmi, who bathed in the two tanks near the town, whence once has been called Pitam, a contraction from *Priyatam*, 'the beloved' after Krishna—so named as being the beloved of the Gopis, and the other Kamala, after Lakshmi, who from her beauty was supposed to resemble the Kamala or lotus-blossom. The central fortress was called Kandola, and here was the celebrated temple of the Sun. Immediately opposite to Kandola is another hill, with a fort called in more recent times Songad; and another large suburb was named Mandva. Within a few miles was the shrine of the three-eyed god Timeteswara, one of the appellations of Siva, and close to this, the celebrated *lund*, by bathing in which pool all sins were washed away. This *lund* was called, therefore, the Papnasham or 'sin-expelling,' as the forest in which it was situated was called the Papapnodnuvana or the Forest of the Sin-destroyer. Close to Than are the Mandhav Hills, distinguished by this name from the rest of the Tanga range, of which they form a part, and the remains of Mandhavad, such as they are, may be seen close to the shrine of Bandia Beh, the modern name of Banduk, one of the famed Snake-brotherin.

Tikar.—Town with post office [m]

Timbi.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.]

Tithva.—Town with post office [m.]

Trapaj.—Town with post office [m]

Ujalvav.—Village and railway station, 66 miles from Wadhwan Camp

Umarda.—Town with post office [m]

Umrala.—Town with post office [m s t]

Una.—Town with post office [m s t] Population 6000

✓ **Upleta.**—Port, a wealthy town, and railway station in Gondal State, 57 miles from Porbandar. Population 6500. Contains school, dispensary, *dharamsela*, Dabai palace and post office [m. s.].

Usrad.—Town with post office [m].

Vadashada.—Town near Dhoraji Post office [m].

Vadia.—Town near Jetpur Post office [m s].

Valukad.—Town with post office [m].

Vansavad.—Town with post office [m t]

Vantavadar.—Town with post office [m].

Vanthali.—Town near Dhol Post office [m t].

Vanthli (*Banthli*) —Town situated about 9 miles from Junagad. Population 6500 The modern name is said to have been corrupted from the ancient name, Wamansthali or the abode of Waman The town was also known as Wamanpur and Wamandham It was also sometimes called Deosthali, which was corrupted into Dethali Vanthli is famous for its copper-smiths' and iron-smiths' work and vessels Post office [m s].

Varal.—Town near Songad Post office [m]

Vartej.—Town and railway station, 6 miles from Bhavnagar. Post office [m]

Varvala (*Warvala*) —Town near Dwarka Post office [m. s.].

Vastadi.—Town with post office [m]

Vavanya (*Wawaniya*) —Port in Moirvi State ; situated about 24 miles north-west of Moirvi Vavanya town is situated about 4 miles from its port, which is on a small creek, flowing into the Gulf of Cutch. Population 1700 Post office [m s]

Vavdi.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jetpur.

Veraval.—Town, railway terminus station [W], and the most prosperous seaport in Kathiawar, situated 20 miles south-east of Mangrol, 8 miles from Sutrapara and 2 miles from Somnath temple Population 15000 Considerable trade is carried on with Muscat, Karachi, and Bombay A large Custom House has been built on the sea face, and near it is a dock established on reclaimed land Post office [m. s. T.].

Vichhiya.—Town near Dhol Post office [m]

Vypadi.—Town near Mahuva Post office [m s]

Virpur Kharedi.—Township situated 20 miles north-west of Virpur State, and about 30 miles south-west of Rajkot Population 1400. Kharedi was originally the chief seat of the Virpur chieftdom, but now occupies the second place In former times it was a place of some importance, and gave a name to a sub-tribe of Audich Brahmins who are called Kharedies

Visavadar.—Town near Junagad Post office [m]

Wansjalia.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Porbandar.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY —A Political Agency subordinate to the Government of Bombay, established in 1822, having under its control

187 separate States, great and small, whose chiefs have divided among themselves the greater portion of the peninsula of Kathiawar. Of the 187 States, 13 pay no tribute, 105 are tributary to the British Government, 79 to the Gaekwar of Baroda, while 131 pay also a tribute to the Nawab of Junagadh. Area, 20,559 square miles. Population about 2,300,000. Kathiawar Agency is divided into four *prants* or divisions,—Jhalawat, Halal, Sorath, and Gohelwar,—but the old territorial *prants* are ten, namely, Jhalawat, in the north, containing about 50 States; Machhukantha, west of Jhalawat, Halal, in the north-west, embracing 26 States; Okhamandal in the extreme west, belonging to Gaekwar; Baroa or Jethwar, along the south west coast; Sorath, in the south; Bhabriwar, a hilly tract in the south east; Kathiawar, a large district near the middle; Undsariya, situated along the Satrunji river; and Gohelwar, in the east, along the shore of the Gulf of Cambay, so named from the Gohel Rajputs, who are the ruling race in it. In 1863, the States were arranged into seven classes, with varying civil and criminal powers. The jurisdiction of all the chiefs was classified and defined, that of chiefs of the first and second class was made plenary, that of lesser chiefs was graded in a diminishing scale. The residuary jurisdiction being vested in four British political officers (called Political Assistants), each superintending a group of States, and each residing in a division with the civil powers of a District Judge, and the criminal powers of a District Magistrate. They commit to the sessions of the Political Agent's criminal court at Rajkot. Civil and criminal appeals lie from the Political Assistants to the Political Agent. The Political Agent controls the whole system. As a rule, no appeal lies from the decision of a chief, but on presumption of mal-administration, his proceedings may be called for and reviewed.

Each Assistant has a subordinate who resides at the head-quarters of the *prant* or division, and has subordinate civil and criminal powers. In each division are several sub-divisional *thanadars*, holding petty magisterial powers over a circle of villages contiguous to their station or *thana*. These *thanadars* administer 134 *Taluks* out of the whole 187 territorial divisions of Kathiawar; they have certain powers of general administration as well as judicial authority. There are 20 *thanas* in the Province. The *talukdars* are poor, ignorant, and in debt, and have only the semblance of authority. Inter-*talukdar* relations are characterized by petty squabbles, small jealousies, and endless sub-division of the estates. The law administered by the *darbari* tribunals of the States is the customary law of the Province, viz, the Hindu and Muhammadan religious law as modified by 'local or tribal usage'. The larger States have procedure and penal codes based on those in use in British India. To meet a particular class of land disputes, however, a special court was established in 1873. This was the Rajasthani Court, constituted with the assent and at the cost of the chiefs. It decides, under the presidency of a British officer, all disputes as to *gnas* or hereditary estates, between the chiefs and the *bhayads* and *mulgirasias*, who are for the most part the kinsmen of the chiefs or the descendants of earlier holders who have been unlawfully or oppressively deprived of their estates.

There is no general police in Kathiawar. The chiefs are bound by stipulation to preserve order and indemnify loss through crime committed in their territory. Each State, however, may be said to have a police of its own more or less organized. Conviction is generally sought to be secured through the agency of an informer. At the present time life and property are as safe in Kathiawar as in the Districts of British India.

KATHIAWAR STATES

Aiavez.—Petty State of Undsaiviya, consists of 2 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 5200. Pays tribute of Rs 280 to the Gaekwar, and Rs 8 to the Nawab of Junagadh.

Akdia.—Petty State in North Kathiawar. Consists of one village, with 4 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 1000. British tribute, Rs 130, Junagad tribute, Rs 25.

Alampur.—Petty State of Gohelwar, consists of one village. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1230; and Junagad tribute, Rs 162.

Anandpur.—Petty State near Rajkot, consists of 33 villages, having 7 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 29,110. British tribute, Rs 715, Junagad tribute, Rs 205. Post office [m]

Ankevaliya.—Petty State near Wadhwan, consists of 3 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 14,860. British tribute, Rs 1300, Junagad tribute, Rs 226. Post office [m]

Babra.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name near Bhavnagar, consisting of 6 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 40,000. The tribute due by this State is paid by Ameli, in the Gaekwar's territory. Post office [m s t]

Bagasra.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 15 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 2550, and Junagad tribute, Rs 1540.

Bajana.—Tributary State, situated inland between the Rann of Cutch and Ahmedabad District. Population about 16,000, distributed among 26 villages. Gross Revenue, Rs 52,000. The climate is hot and dry. Chief crop grain and cotton. The nearest port is Dholera. There are 4 schools in the State. Bajana ranks as a fourth-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. The chief (Malek of Bajana) is a Muhammadan. He pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs 8037, and maintains a military force of about 250 men. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, succession follows the rule of primogeniture. No transit duties levied. Bajana, is the chief town of the State of the same name. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m s]. Nearest railway station, Vnangam.

Bamanbor.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name in North Kathiawar (Rajkot), consisting of 4 villages with one independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs 2100. British tribute, Rs 76. Post office [m]

Bantva.—Native State within the Sorath Division of Kathiawar. Area, 221 square miles. Population about 40,000. gross revenue, Rs.

450 000 British tribute, Rs 29,610 inclusive of Rs 11 820 for Manavadar. The climate is good. Besides the usual grains, much cotton is grown, and a considerable quantity of sugarcane. The produce of the country finds its way outwards chiefly through the harbours of Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar. The local manufacture is of coarse cotton cloth. The ruling family is Musalman. The present chief (3rd class), with the title of Babi, resides at Manavadar, and maintains a military force of about 175 men. He has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, nor does the succession follow the rule of primogeniture. There are two other share-holders of this State, both holding the title of Babi, one of whom resides at Gidar. No transit dues are levied. **NAVYA** is the chief town of the State of that name, with population about 8000. The town is fortified. School and post office [m s t]. Nearest railway station, Dhoraji.

Bhadli.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name in North Kathiawar, consisting of 15 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue Rs 26,000. British tribute, Rs 1104; and Junagad tribute, Rs 256.

Bhadwa.—Petty State in Hallar District, consisting of 4 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs 11,000. British tribute, Rs 1390, and Junagad tribute, Rs 240. Chief village, Bhagwa.

Bhadwana.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 2 villages with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 5510. British tribute, Rs 1000, and Junagad tribute, Rs 83.

Bhalgam Buldhol.—Petty State of South Kathiawar, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 2000. British tribute, Rs 204, Junagad tribute, Rs 58.

Bhalgamra.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 3 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 11,830. British tribute, Rs 1400, Junagad tribute, Rs. 105.

Bhandariya.—Petty State of Undsarviya District, consisting of one village, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 4800. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 307, Junagad tribute, Rs 15. Post office [m t].

Bharejda.—Petty State of Jhalawar District, consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 2460. British tribute, Rs 125.

Bhathan (Bhutana)—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 1 village, and 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 3160. British tribute, Rs 640, Junagad tribute, Rs 60.

Bhavnagar.—Native State in the east of the Kathiawar Peninsula. It is the most important of the Kathiawar States, as well as one of the most progressive and well administered States in India. Area, 2860, square miles. Population about 400,000. Revenue Rs 3 478,000. A tribute is payable of Rs 154,500 jointly to the British Government (Rs 128 060), the Gaekwar, and the Nawab of Junagad. The climate on the sea-coast is good, but inland it is hot and dry. The chief products are grain, salt, and cotton, the manufactures are oil, copper and brass.

vessels and cloth The State does not levy transit dues Bhavnagar ranks as a first class, Tributary State among the many petty States in Kathiawar, its chief (the present Maharaja Su Takhtsingji Jasvatsingji, G C S I, Thakur Sahab, a Gohel Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and he maintains a military force of about 2800 men, also 100 mounted and 500 foot police He has powers of life and death over all except British subjects The chief has received a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture There are about 125 Schools in the State Bhavnagar is the capital or chief town of the State of that name, also railway terminus station and port in the Gulf of Cambay The town was founded in 1742 by Bhau Singh, and rapidly rose to influence under a line of princes who encouraged commerce and suppressed the piratical communities that infested the Gulf of Cambay It has a good and safe harbour for shipping of light, draught, and carries on an extensive trade, being the principal market and harbour of export for cotton in Kathiawar It possesses a spinning and weaving mill, and several steam presses The harbour is difficult of access, being approached by a winding creek Population (1891) 55,640 The town contains a High school, courts of justice and other public offices, dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [m s T] Horse and bullock shigams are procurable

Bhimora.—Petty State in North Kathiawar, consisting of 12 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 8130. British tribute, 310, Junagad tribute, Rs 60

Bhoika.—Petty State near Limbdi : consisting of 3 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer Revenue, Rs 13,660 British tribute, Rs 1760, Junagad tribute, Rs 373 Post office [m s. t]

Bhojawadar.—Petty State of Gohelwar District, consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 5000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 410, Junagad tribute, Rs 140

Bilri.—Petty State in North Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village with 1 independent tribute-payer Revenue, Rs 3000

Bodanones.—Petty State of Undsaiviya District, consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer Revenue, Rs 1050 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 100, Junagad tribute, Rs 9

Chachana.—Petty State of Jhalawar; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer Revenue, Rs 2290. British tribute, Rs 318

Chamardi.—Petty State near Dhola, consisting of 1 village with 3 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 9000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 765, Junagad tribute, Rs. 90

Charkha.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village with 4 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 12,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 503, Junagad tribute, Rs 38

Chhalla.—Petty State of Jhalawar, consisting of 1 village with 2 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 2300 British tribute, Rs. 970, Junagad tribute, Rs 78.

tribute-payer Revenue, Rs 1500 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 325, Junagad tribute, Rs 59 Post office [m s t] Here the railway line turns west to Dhoraji and Porbandar, and east to Bhavnagar

Dholarwa.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer Revenue, Rs 2000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 103, Junagad tribute, Rs 23

Dhrangadra.—Native State in the north of Kathiawar or north-east of Morvi Area, 1156 square miles Population about 100,000 The climate is hot, but healthy The principal crops are cotton and grain. The manufactures are salt, copper and brass-vessels, stone handmills, cloth and pottery Dholera, about 70 miles to the south-east of Dhrangadia town, is the nearest port There are 35 schools in the State Among the small chieftains of Kathiawar, the chief of Dhrangadra holds the position of a ruler, of a first class State, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns The chief (Su Mansingji Ranmalsingji, κ c s i) bears the title of Raja Sahib He is a Hindu, a Rajput of the Jhala stock The Jhala family is of great antiquity, and is said to have entered Kathiawar from the north The States of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Ohuda, Sayla, and Than-Lakhthar, are offshoots from Dhrangadia, and the house of Wankaner claims to be descended from an elder branch of the same race. The chief holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture He has power of life and death over his own subjects He pays to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad a tribute of Rs 44677, and maintains a military force of about 2200 men Transit dues are not levied in the State Gross revenue, Rs 780,000 Dhrangadia, is the chief town of the State of that name, 26 miles from Wadhwan Camp station The town is fortified. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Dhrapra.—Petty State of the Hala *prant*, near Dhoraji It consists of 2½ villages, with 9 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 60,000 British tribute, Rs 3706, Junagad tribute, Rs 1165 Post office [m s]

Dhrol.—Native State in Kathiawar Area, 400 square mile, containing 1 town and 6½ villages. Population about 22,000 The climate, though hot in the months of April, May and October, is generally healthy The crops are sugar-cane and the ordinary varieties of grain Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured to a small extent There are 4 schools Gross revenue, Rs 117,000 Dhrol ranks as a second-class State among the States in Kathiawar The chieftain is a Rajput by caste, of the Jaireja branch, with the title of Thakur Sahib He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture He pays a tribute of Rs 10,231 to the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagad, and maintains a military force of 125 men He has power of life and death over his own subjects No transit duties are levied in the State Dhrol is the chief town of the State of that name, 32 miles from Rajkot Population about 5,000 Contains school, dispensary and post office [m s T].

Dudhrej.—Petty State of Jhalawar *prant*, consists of 2 villages

with 3 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 18,340 British tribute, Rs 1100, Junagad tribute, Rs 97 Post office [m]

Gadhali.—Petty State of Gohelwari *prant*, 7 miles from Unjwari railway station, consisting of 3 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers Population 1300 Revenue, Rs 9000 Gaekwari tribute, Rs 1699; Junagad tribute, Rs 300

Gadhia.—Petty State situated on the outskirts of the Gu forest Population 800 It consists of 2 villages, with two independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 2500 Gaekwari tribute, Rs 274, Junagad tribute, Rs 20

Gadhka.—Petty State of Halar *prant*, lies 10 miles east-south-east of Rajkot, consisting of 6 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer Population 1000 Revenue, Rs 10,000 British tribute, Rs 460, Junagad tribute, Rs 200

Gadhula.—Petty State situated 5 miles from Dhola railway station, consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers Population 400 Revenue, Rs 3000 Gaekwari tribute, Rs 168, Junagad tribute, Rs 28

Gandhol.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village with 1 independent tribute-payer Population 200 Revenue, Rs 2000 Gaekwari tribute, Rs 103, Junagad tribute, Rs 8

Garamali Moti.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer Population about 400 Revenue, Rs 2000 Gaekwari tribute, Rs 196, Junagad tribute, Rs 24.

Garamali Nani.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers Population 400 Revenue, Rs 1500, Gaekwari tribute, Rs 194

Gavridar.—Petty State in Halai *prant*, consisting of 6 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer Population 3000 The original seat of the chiefs of Palitana, with which place it is connected by a mule road Revenue, Rs 13,000 British tribute, Rs 1010, Junagad tribute, Rs 610

Gedi.—Petty State of Jhalawari *prant*, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers Distant 9 miles from Lumbdi railway station. Population 900 Revenue, Rs 4280 British tribute, Rs 1200, Junagad tribute, Rs 139 Post office [m]

Gigasaran.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, lies 24 miles south of Kunkarav railway station It consists of 1 village, with 4 independent tribute-payers Population 700 Revenue, Rs 5000 The tribute due is paid by Amreli in lieu of certain villages taken possession of by that State

Gondal.—Native State, lies north of Junagarh, in the interior Area, 687 square miles, containing 1 town and 173 villages. Population 136,000 Gross revenue, Rs 1,258,150 The country is generally flat, and the soil is chiefly black The climate is good Products—cotton and grain. Manufactures—cotton cloth, and silver and gold cord

Gondal is pre-eminent among the States of its class for its public works. Gondal ranks as a second class State among the many States in Kathiawar, and pays a tribute of Rs 110 720 in all to the British Government, the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 40 schools in the State. The chief (Present chief Thakur Sahib Sir Bhagwatsingji Sagraji, K C I E) is a Hindu, a Rajput by caste, of the Jareja family. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences. His military force consists of about 200 cavalry, and 660 infantry and police, with 16 cannon. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. No transit dues are levied in the State. Gondal is the capital of the State of that name, 20 miles from Jetpur railway station. Population about 15,000. The town is fortified, contains many handsome temples, a hospital, dispensary, and post office [m s t]. The public offices are situated outside the town on open sites surrounded by gardens. The courtyard of the place is very handsome.

Gundiali.—Petty State, 9 miles from Wadhwan; consisting of 2 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs 12000. British tribute, Rs 1408.

Halaria.—Petty State, situated on the Shatranji river, 16 miles from Kunkawar railway station. Consists of 4 villages, with 3 separate tribute-payers. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 15000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 100, Junagad tribute, Rs 77.

Itria Gadhala.—Petty State, 14 miles north-west of Dhasa railway station. The State consists of 2 villages, with 1 separate tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 4000. British tribute, Rs. 252, Junagad tribute, Rs 83.

Jafarabad.—Native State, 170 miles south of Ahmedabad, 150 south-west of Baroda, and 165 miles north-west of Bombay. Area, 42 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 10,000. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The crops are cotton and wheat. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured. The State of Jafarabad is subject to the Abyssinian chief of Janqua, a territory situated on the coast of the Konkan 192 miles south-east of Jafarabad, and 44 miles south of Bombay. In Kathiawar, the Nawab of Janqua ranks as a second class chief. He maintains a military force of about 125 men. The State has 5 schools. Jafarabad is the chief town of the State of that name. The name is a contraction of Muzfirabad. Population about 5000. Jafarabad has great natural advantages for coasting trade, being situated about a mile from the sea on the estuary of a little river called the Ranai, which is the most accessible river on the coast of Kathiawar with no bar and an easy entrance. The commerce of the port is only second in importance to that of Diu. Post office [m s t].

Jakhan.—Petty State in Jhalawar Division. Lies 4 miles east of Lambdi railway station. Population 700. It consists of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 1570. British tribute, Rs. 212. Junagad tribute Rs 46.

a strong fort was built here, and the town was called Ghoigaih. Nearest railway station Botad *via* Vinchia. Population 4000. School, dispensary and post office [m s]

Jetpur.—Native State in Sorath Division of Kathiawar, consisting of two towns and 142 villages, with 17 separate tribute-payers or *talukdars* (Kathis of the Vala tribe). Area, 734 square miles. Population about 95,000. Products—grain and cotton. The State has 25 schools with 1300 pupils. The police force consisted of 44 mounted, 185 foot, and 985 police *patels* and *pasaitas*. Revenue 8 lakhs, British tribute, Rs 50,262, Gaekwar tribute, Rs 516½, and Junagad tribute, Rs 3796. Jetpur is a fortified town and railway station, 81 miles from Porbandar. It is also a flourishing town, and a great local market. Population 12,000. Travellers' bungalow, *dharma-sala*, dispensary, schools, court houses and post office [m s T]

Jhamka.—Petty State, situated 10 miles south of Kunkavao railway station. The State consists of 1 village, Jhamka, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 185.

Jhammar.—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Lakhtar railway station. The State consists of 1 village, Jhammar, with 2 separate tribute-payers. The *talukdars* are Jhala Rajputs and Bhayads of Wadhwan. Revenue, Rs 4010. Population about 800. British tribute, Rs 464.

Jhampodar.—Petty State, situated 10 miles south of Lakhtar, and 10 miles east of Wadhwan. Jhampodar consists of 1 village, Jhampodar, with 3 separate tribute-payers. The *talukdars* are Jhala Rajputs, Bhayads of Wadhwan. Revenue, Rs 4120. Population 600. British tribute, Rs 138.

Jhunjhuvada.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Sub-division of Kathiawar. Area, 165 square miles. Population 15,000 mostly Kolis. The State consists of 17 villages, with 9 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 80,000. British tribute, Rs 11,073½. There were formerly three salt-works in the State. They are all now closed, and the *Talukdars* receive on this account an annual compensation from the British Government. Saltpetre is also found in the State. A portion of the adjacent Rann, with several small islands is owned by the State. Jhulanand, the principal of these islands, is about 10 square miles in area, and contains several small tanks and a hot spring called Bhotwa. Anand, a king afflicted with leprosy, is said to have been marvellously cured of his disease by bathing in this spring. Jhunjhuvada is the chief town of the State of that name, situated about 16 miles north of Kharaghoda station. Population about 4000. It is an ancient town with a fort and well-built cut-stone reservoir or tank. The gates of the ruined outer fortifications are fine specimens of ancient Hindu architecture. Jhunjhuvada is said to have been founded by one Jhunjho, a Raman. School and post office [m s t]

Junagad (*Jirangad*)—The premier State of Kathiawar, lies west of Palitana. Area, 3283 square miles. Population 400,000. Revenue,

2144 ft. The surface is generally level, but the Girnar group of hills rises to the height of about 5700 feet above sea level. There is also a very elevated hill to the north of the town, which is hilly in some parts. The soil is generally black. Fields are irrigated from canals or wells. The climate is healthy, though, except on the Girnar Hill, the heat is excessive from the beginning of April to the middle of July. Stone exists suited for building purposes. The agricultural products comprise cotton, shipped in considerable quantities from the port of Veraval to Bombay; wheat, the ordinary varieties of pulse and millet, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane. Oil and coarse cotton cloth are the chief manufactures. There are about 35 schools with 2000 pupils. Places of interest include—the sacred mountain of Girnar, crowned with Jain temples, the port of Veraval, and the ruined temple of Somnath. Junagad ranks as a first-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. Its ruler (His Highness, the late Nawab, died in 1892, shortly before his death he was honored with the insignia of a *G.C.S.I.*) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He pays to the British Government and the Gaekwar of Baroda, a yearly tribute of Rs. 65,601, and maintains a military force of about 2700 men. He holds a *sanad* authorising adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He has power of life and death over his own subjects. Though himself tributary to the Gaekwar and the British Government, the Nawab of Junagad receives yearly contributions, called *Zoratalabi*, from a large number of petty chiefs in Kathiawar. This levy, which is collected and paid to the Nawab by British officers of the Kathiawar Agency, is a relic of the days of Muhammadan supremacy.

Junagad, the capital or chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated under the Girnar and Datar hills, is one of the most picturesque cities in India. The old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves. Uparkot is the ancient Junagad. The present town is more correctly called Mustafabad, and was built by Mahmud Begada of Guzerat (1742). Population about 25,000. The Nawab's palace is a fine modernised building. In front of it is a good circle of shops called the Mahabat circle. Here is a clock tower. The tombs of the Nawabs are highly finished buildings. The Sakri Bag and the Saidai Bagh are the two gardens also notable here. Dak and traveller's bungalows, Waiting Room on the railway station, a fine dharmasala near the Wageshwari Gate and post office [m s T].

Kamadhia.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, situated on the east bank of the Bhadai river, 9 miles from Vavdi station. Population 800. Revenue, Rs 6500. No tribute is paid.

Kaner.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, situated 3 miles to the north-west of Lakhapadar *thana*. Population 250. Revenue, Rs 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 195.

Kanjarda.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, Kanjarda. Situated at the foot of the Bhadwo hill, about 8 miles to the south-west of Palitana. Population 300. Revenue, Rs 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 128.

Kanksiali.—Petty State in the Halar Division, situated on the Rajkot-Gondal road, 8 miles south of Rajkot town, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers Area, 76 square miles Population 250 Revenue, Rs 1200. British tribute, Rs 84, Junagad tribute, Rs 27.

Kanpur Iswaria.—Petty State in the Halar Division, about 22 miles south-east of Rajkot, and Iswaria 3 miles west of Kanpur, consisting of an area of 3 square miles, with 2 villages, Kanpur and Iswaria, owned by four separate holders Population 1400 Revenue, Rs 5000 British tribute, Rs 230, and Junagad tribute, Rs 117

Kantharia.—Petty State near Dhanduka Area, 14 square miles, with 2 villages held by five separate proprietors The proprietors (*talukdars*) are Jhala Rajputs by caste Revenue, Rs 10490 British tribute, Rs 1490, and Gaekwar tribute, Rs 200 Post office [m]

Kariana.—Petty State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar, consisting of 10 villages, including Kariana, with 7 separate shareholders Area, 10 square miles Total population 3200 Population of Kariana village 1200 Kariana is 12 miles north of Lathi station. Revenue, Rs. 21,000 British tribute, Rs 850, Junagad tribute, Rs 307

Karmar.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, with 1 landholder, situated 6 miles from Ranpur, and 6 miles from Chuia, stations Area, 3 square miles Population 700 Revenue, Rs 5110 British tribute, Rs 140, Junagad tribute, Rs 32

Karol.—Petty State, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders Area, 11 square miles Population about 1400 Karol is situated 5 miles east of Chuia station. Revenue, Rs 6480 British tribute, Rs 703, Junagad tribute, Rs 93. Post office [m].

Kathrota.—Petty State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar, situated about 15 miles west of Lakapada Area, 1 square mile, consists of 1 village, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs 1000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 52 Population about 100.

Katoria.—Petty State, situated about 6 miles from Sihor and 1½ miles from Songad railway station. Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate share-holders Revenue, Rs 2000. Baroda tribute, Rs 193, Junagad tribute, Rs 28. Population 300.

Kesaria.—Petty State, 3 miles north of Lakhtar railway station. Area, 3 square miles, consists of 1 village, with 2 separate proprietors. Population about 250 Revenue, Rs 1650 British tribute, Rs 278.

Khambhala.—Petty State, situated 17 miles north-west of the Dhasa station Area, 9 square miles, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders Population 900. Revenue, Rs 6000. British tribute, Rs 406½, Junagad tribute, Rs 118

Khamblao.—Petty State, situated 7 miles east of the Lumbdi station Area, 10 square miles, consisting of 2 villages, with 3 separate shareholders Population 1500 Revenue, Rs 4570 British tribute, Rs 730, Junagad tribute, Rs 139.

Khandia.—Petty State, situated 8 miles south-east of Limbdi station Area, 5 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate proprietors Population 800 Revenue, Rs 2940 British tribute, Rs. 806½, Junagad tribute, Rs 81

Kherali.—Petty State, situated 2½ miles south of the Wadhwan. Area, 11 square miles, consisting of 2 villages, Kherali and Vadla, with 3 separate shareholders Total population 1800 Revenue, Rs. 10,610 British tribute, Rs 678 Population 1100 Post office [m]

Khijadia Naganio.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village, with 1 proprietor Revenue, Rs, 1000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 52.

Khijaria.—Petty State, situated 11 miles north-west of Chital railway station Area, 2 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders Population 300 Revenue, Rs, 2100

Khijaria.—Petty State, situated 5 miles north-west of Dhola railway station Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders Population 1000 Revenue, Rs 2400 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 380, Junagad tribute, Rs 47

Khirasra.—Petty State in the Halai Division of Kathiawar Area, 13 square miles, consisting of 13 villages, with 1 proprietor Revenue, Rs 19,000 British tribute, Rs 2366, Junagad tribute, Rs 350 Population about 4500

Kotda Nayani.—Petty State in the Halai Division of Kathiawar Area, 3 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 4 separate shareholders Population 1300 Revenue, Rs 6000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 542, Junagad tribute, Rs 145

Kotda-Pitha.—Petty State near Lathi town Area, 25 square miles, consisting of 13 villages, with 5 separate shareholders Population 9000 Revenue, Rs 60 000 British tribute, Rs 4850, Junagad tribute, Rs 728 Post office [m]

Kotda-Sangani.—Petty State near Gondal Area, 37 square miles, consisting of 18 villages Population 9000 Revenue, Rs. 900, and tribute of Rs 11616 is paid to the British Government to Junagad Post office [m s t]

Kotharia.—Petty State in the Halai Division of Kathiawar Area, 10 square miles, consisting of 6 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 1000 Revenue, Rs 15000 British tribute, Rs 948, Junagad tribute, 298

Kuba.—Petty State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders Population 400 Revenue, Rs 3000

Lakapadar.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar, situated 20 miles south of Ameli Area, 5 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 1 proprietor Population 500 Revenue, Rs 3000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 154, Junagad tribute, Rs 24 School

Lakhtar (*Than Lakhtar*)—Native State in Kathiawar The estate consists of two distinct portions, Than and Lakhtar, together with

some outlying villages within Ahmedabad District Area, 247 square miles, consisting of 41 villages Population about 24,000 Cotton and the usual grains are cultivated The climate is hot and dry, but healthy Dheds and Musalmans of the Borah class weave coarse cloth, and the potters of Than have a name throughout Kathiawar for the excellence of their work Lakhtar is one of the third-class Kathiawar States, and the ruler administers his State in person The present chief is Thakur Karan Singh, a Hindu of the Jhala Rajput caste Gross revenue, Rs 75,000, tribute of Rs 7351 is paid jointly to the British Government, and to the Nawab of Junagad The family of the chief holds no title authorizing adoption, the succession follows the rule of primogeniture There are 8 schools in the State Military force about 400 men The State does not levy transit dues LAKHTAR is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station (1 mile from the town) Population 4000. Contains a *dharma-sala* or rest-house, school, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Laliad.—Petty State, situated about 3 miles north-east of Chuda railway station Area, 4 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 proprietors Population 800 Revenue, Rs 2850 British tribute, Rs 362

Lathi.—Native State in Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 48 square miles, consisting of 8 villages Population 7000 The territory is hilly in parts, and the soil black The climate is hot and dry The usual cereals, sugar-cane and cotton, are grown The nearest port is Bhavnagar Lathi is one of the fourth-class Kathiawar States The present chief is Bapubha, a Hindu of the Gohel Rajput caste He administers his State in person, and pays a tribute of Rs 2007 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagad Revenue, Rs 73,110. The family of the chief holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption The succession follows the rule of primogeniture There are 4 schools with 200 pupils Military force 80 men No transit dues are levied in the State. LATHI is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station (1 mile from the town), 24 miles from Dhola Contains a school, *dharma-sala*, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Limbdī (*Līmī*) —Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 344 square miles, with 1 town and 43 villages Population about 44,000 The country is flat, and the soil is generally sandy The climate, though hot, is healthy Cotton and grain are cultivated, and coarse cloth is manufactured Works for irrigation are in course of construction Limbdī is one of the Kathiawar 'second class' States The succession follows the rule of primogeniture, there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption The present (1892) chief is Thakur Sahib Jaswantsingji Fatehsingji, K C I E a Jhala Rajput He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent, and he is entitled to a salute of 9 guns The chief maintains a military force of 160 men He was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1884 Gross revenue, Rs 264,000, tribute of Rs. 45,533 is paid jointly to the British Government and to

the Nawab of Junagad. There are 17 schools with 1300 pupils. No transit dues are levied in the State. LIMBDI is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated on the north bank of the Bhogavo river, 13 miles from Wadhwan City station. Population 13,000. Formerly fortified, and once a populous place. Contains a very handsome palace, travellers' bungalow, dispensary and post office [m s T]

Limda (*Lima*)—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jaha railway station. Area, 7 square miles, consisting of 4 villages, with 3 proprietors. Population 1900. Revenue, Rs 25 000. Gaekwai tribute, Rs 934, Junagad tribute, Rs 278. Post office [m]

Lodhika.—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name, situated 15 miles from Rajkot and 15 miles from Gondal. Area, 15 square miles, consisting of 12 villages, with 2 proprietors. Population of the State about 5000, and of Lodhika village 1800. Revenue, Rs 25,000. British tribute, Rs 1287, Junagad tribute, Rs 405.

Mahuva.—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Rajkot, consisting of 1 village, with 3 separate shareholders. Area, 76 square miles. Population 250. Revenue, Rs 2000. British tribute, Rs 120, Junagad tribute, Rs 38.

Maliya.—Native State in the Halai Division of Kathiawar. Area, 103 square miles, consisting of 12 villages. Population about 11,500. The country is flat, and the climate hot and dry. The usual grains, sugarcane, and cotton are grown. Malia ranks as one of the 'fourth-class,' Kathiawar States. The Thakur or chief is a representative of the elder branch of the Outch family. The present ruler is Thakur Modji, a Jaireja Rajput. He administers the affairs of his State in person and maintains a military force of 60 men. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are two schools with 175 pupils. Revenue, Rs 67,960, tribute of Rs. 1367 is paid jointly to the Gaekwai and the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are not levied in the State. MALIYA is the capital of the State of that name, situated 22 miles north-west of Morvi. Population about 4000. Post office [m s t]

Manawao.—Petty State, situated 20 miles south of Ameli, and 12 south-west of Kundla. Area, 5 square miles, consisting of 1 village. Population 500. Revenue, Rs 1500. Gaekwai tribute, Rs 149, Junagad tribute, Rs. 29.

Matra Timba.—Petty State, situated 17 miles west-north-west of Botad railway station. Area, 6 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 450. Revenue, Rs 1200. British tribute, Rs 260, Junagad tribute, Rs 72.

Megni (*Mengni*)—Petty State, situated 15 miles south of Rajkot. Area, 34 square miles, consisting of 8 villages. Population of the State about 3500, and of Megni village 1300. Revenue, Rs 20,000, British tribute, Rs 3412.

Mewasa.—Petty State, situated 36 miles south-west of Wadhwan railway station. Area, 24 square miles, consisting of 6 villages, with 2

separate shareholders Population of Mewasa village about 300, of the State 1200 Revenue, Rs 6,200 British tribute, Rs 145, Gackwar tribute Rs 114

Monwel.—Petty State, situated 9 miles south-east of Manikwada. Area, 31 square miles, consisting of 3 villages, with 2 separate shareholders Population of Monwel village 2000, of the State 2800 Revenue, Rs 20,000 Gackwar tribute, Rs 112½

Morchopna.—Petty State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar, Area, 88 square miles; consisting of 1 village Population 750 Revenue Rs 700 Gackwar tribute Rs 154, Junagad tribute, Rs 9

Morvi.—Native State in the Talai Division of Kathiawar Area, 821 square miles Population 90,000 The country is generally flat. The climate near the coast is good Chief products—grain, sugar-cane, and cotton Salt and coarse cloth are manufactured The port of Wawania on the Gulf of Cutch, belongs to this State The present chief Thakur Sahib Su Waghji, K C I E, is a Hindu of the Jalore Rajput caste and administers the affairs of his State in person Morvi is officially ranked as a 'second-class' State He has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent He does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption, the succession of his house follows the rule of primogeniture Revenue, Rs. 835,850 A tribute of Rs 61,560 is paid jointly to the British Government, to the Gackwar, and to the Nawab of Junagad Military force about 420 men There are 26 schools with about 1300 pupils in the State Transit duties are not levied in the State Morvi, the chief town, and railway station, situated on the river Machhu, which 22 miles farther north, enters the Gulf of Cutch Distant from Rajkot, 35 miles. Population about 15,000 The places most worth a visit in the city and neighbourhood are the palace, Machhu bridge, and General Workshops. Good dharmshala near the railway station Tram-cars run from railway station to the centre of Morvi city for convenience of passengers. Three cotton presses and post office [m s t].

Munjpur (Munppur)—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Wadhwan city railway station Area, 3 miles; consisting of 1 village, with 3 shareholders Revenue, Rs. 3220. British tribute, Rs 603. Population about 600

Muli.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 133 square miles, consisting of 19 villages Population about 20,000 The country is generally flat, with low rocky ridges, the climate is hot and dry The usual grains and cotton are grown The nearest port is Dholera Muli is officially ranked as a 'fourth-class' State, and is the only Pramara chiefship in Kathiawar Though there is one nominal head or Thakur (who owns but 2 of the 19 villages), the State is divided among a number of sharers of almost equal influence The present chief is Santarsinghji, a Hindu of the ancient Rajput clan called Pramara, and administers the State in person Military force of 225 men No *sanad* authorizing adoption is held by the chief, the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 6 schools with about 500 pupils in the State.

Revenue, Rs 100,000 A tribute of Rs 9354 is paid jointly to the British Government, and to the Nizab of Junagad Transit dues are not levied Muli is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated on the river Bhogava, 14 miles from Wadhwan camp Population 6400 Famous for its saddle-cloths Muli contains a temple dedicated to Krishna Two grand fairs are held here annually, 1st on Maghasud 5th and the second on the Shnavan vad 8th School, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Mulila (*Mulila Deri*)—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar Area, 15 square miles, consisting of 7 villages with 2 shareholders Population of Mulila Deri town, 1500 of the State about 2500 Revenue, Rs 14000 British tribute, Rs 1279, Junagad tribute, Rs 175 Post office [m]

Nilvala.—Petty State, situated 13 miles north-north-west of Lathi railway station Area, 2 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers Revenue, Rs 2450 British tribute, Rs 511, Junagad tribute, Rs 154 Population 500

Pa.—Petty State of Undsavva, in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar, situated 2 miles west of Jesai town The estate consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders Revenue, Rs 2550 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 307 Junagad tribute, Rs 12 Population 300

Pachhegam.—Petty State, situated 12 miles south-east of the Dhola railway station Area, 10 square miles, consisting 4 villages, with 2 separate shareholders Revenue, Rs 37,000 Gaekwar tribute Rs 2122, Junagad tribute, Rs 680 The head-quarters of an important body of Nagar Brahmins Population about 3700, of which 2700 inhabit Pachhegam village Post office [m]

Pal.—Petty State, situated 7 miles south-west of Rajkot Area 21 square miles, containing 5 villages, with 1 proprietor Revenue, Rs 10,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1253, Junagad tribute, Rs 394 Population of the State 1200, and of Pal village 600 The *taluldar* is a Jareja Rajput, with fifth class jurisdiction

Palali (*Pulali*)—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar Area, 4 square miles, containing 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders Revenue, Rs 4800 British tribute, Rs 357, Junagad tribute, Rs 46 Population 700

Palitana.—Native State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar Area, 288 square miles Population 50,000, dwelling in 1 town and 68 villages Except in the hills, where the air is pleasant, the climate is hot The principal agricultural products are grain, sugar-cane, and cotton Palitana ranks as a 'second-class' State in Kathiawar The present chief Thakur Sahib Mansinghji, a Gohel Rajput, administers the affairs of his State in person, and has power to try his own subjects only The chief does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption, in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed Revenue, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs Tribute of Rs 10,364 is paid jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagad There are 16 schools, with about 600 pupils Military force of 460 men No transit dues are levied in the State PALITANA, the chief

town of the State of that name, situated to the south-west of Bhavnagar, 12 miles from Songad railway station. It is noted for containing the mountain of Satiunjaya, covered with Jain temples, and the resort of innumerable pilgrims. Population 8,000. School, dispensary and post office [m s T]

Paliyad.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 227 square miles, containing 17 villages, with 7 separate shareholders. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs 40,000. British tribute, Rs 907; Junagad tribute, Rs 306. A flourishing village called after the estate lies 8 miles west of Kundli railway station. Population of Paliyad village 3500. Post office [m s t]

Panchavra.—Petty State, situated 2 miles south of Songad railway station. Area 78 square miles, consisting of 1 village. Population 500.

Patri.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 40 square miles, consisting of 7 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs 9000. British tribute, Rs 5235.

Porbandar (Sudamapur)—Native State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar, situated in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar, consisting of a strip along the shore of the Arabian sea. Near the sea the rain accumulates in large marshes. Area, 636 square miles, with 1 town and 84 villages. Population 72,000. The style of house-building is said to be peculiar. In the better class of houses in the State no mortar is used but the limestone is accurately fitted, and when rain falls, the blocks join. The climate is healthy. Rice, gram, *dal*, and other crops are grown. The limestone, known as Porbandar stone, is largely exported to Bombay. Silk of good quality and cotton cloth are manufactured.

The chief (Rana Sri Vikramaji Khimaji) is a Hindu of the Jethwa clan of Rajputs, and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has power to try for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent, any person except British subjects. He administers the affairs of his State in person. He enjoys an estimated gross revenue of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, and pays a tribute of Rs 48,504 jointly to the British Government, the Gackwar of Baroda, and the Nawab of Junagad. He maintains a military force of about 600 men. He has a mint, and coins silver pieces called *loris*, and copper coins called *dokras*, of which 32 usually go to the *kor*, three of these *loris*, on an average, make a rupee. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, and hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Porbandar ranks as a State of the third-class. There are 15 schools with about 1000 pupils. Transit dues are not levied in the State. PORBANDAR, the chief town of the State of that name, also port and railway terminus station, situated on the shore of the Arabian sea. It is identified with the ancient city of Sudamapur, known to readers of the *Bhagavata*. Near this is an old temple of Sudama. The town is entirely built of stone, and surrounded by a fort. Its trade is considerable. Population about 15000. The coasting steamers between Bombay and Karachi touch at Porbandar. Dak Bungalow and post office [m s T]

Rai Sankh.—Petty State in the Jhalawan *prant* or Division of Kathiawar Area 6 square miles, consisting of 2 villages—Revenue, Rs 9000 British tribute, Rs 556, Junagad tribute, Rs 380 Population 800

Rajkot.—Native State in the Hallai Division of Kathiawar Area, 283 square miles, comprising 1 town and 60 villages Population 47,000 The country is undulating with a stony soil, watered by several streams The common kinds of grain, sugar-cane, and cotton are the principal agricultural products The climate, though hot in the months of April, May and October, is generally healthy Rajkot is an offshoot of Nawanagar, and ranks officially as a 'second-class' State in Kathiawar The chief has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption The present chief, Thakur Sahib Bawa, is a Hindu of the Jalore Rajput caste, and administers his State in person He maintains a military force of 336 men The State contains 14 schools, with about 1200 pupils Revenue, Rs 205,000 Tribute of Rs 21,320 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad RAJKOT is the chief town of the State of that name, railway station, a civil and military station, also the residence of the Political Agent, and the head-quarters of the administration Population about 6000 It contains a Rajkumar College, School of Art, High school, Churches, Irish Presbyterian Mission House, jail, travellers' bungalow, dharmasala, Dhunji Show's park, Jubli pond, and post office [m s T] Famous for its dyes and good general trade

Rajpara.—Petty State in the Gohelwari *prant* of Kathiawar, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Jesar Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 1 village with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers Population 600 Revenue, Rs 2520 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 256, Junagad tribute, Rs 18

Rajpur.—Petty State, situated about 3 miles north-east of Wadhwan civil station, and close to the Bombay Baroda Railway Area, 15 square miles, consisting of 2 villages, with 1 tribute-payer Population 1700 Revenue, Rs 14,000 British tribute, Rs 2410, Junagad tribute, Rs 186

Rajpura.—Petty State, situated 14 miles south-east of Rajkot. Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 7 villages, with 1 tribute-payer Population 2200 Revenue, Rs 12,000 British tribute, Rs 2920, Junagad tribute, Rs 240

Ramanka.—Petty State, situated 7 miles north of Dhola railway station. Area, 2 square miles, consisting of 1 village, held by two separate shareholders Population 500 Revenue, Rs 1500 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 570, Junagad tribute, Rs 100

Randhia.—Petty State, situated 18 miles south-west of Babia Area, 3 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer Population about 600 Revenue, Rs 2500

Ranigam.—Petty State, situated 6 miles north-west of Jesar Area,

3 square miles , consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers Population 800 Revenue, Rs 25,560 Gaekwai tribute Rs 714

Ratanpur Dhamanka.—Petty State in the Gohelwari *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 3 square miles consisting of 3 villages, with 3 separate shareholders Population 1000 Revenue, Rs 5850 Tribute of Rs 753 is paid to the Gaekwai of Baroda , and Rs. 150 to the Nawab of Junagad

Rohisala.—Petty State in the Gohelwari *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 1 square mile , consisting of 1 village with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 400 Revenue, Rs 3100 Gaekwai tribute, Rs 103 , Junagad tribute, Rs 8

Sahuka.—Petty State in the Jhalawari division , consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer Area, 6 square miles Population 1000 Revenue, Rs 2650 British tribute, Rs 519 , Junagad tribute, Rs 65

Samadhiala.—Petty State in the Gohelwari division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile , consisting of 1 village with 2 separate tribute-payers Population 1000 Revenue, Rs 8000 Gaekwai tribute, Rs. 510 , Junagad tribute, Rs 8

Samadhiala Chabharla.—Petty State in the Gohelwari division of Kathiawar Area, 62 square miles , consisting of 2 villages, with 5 separate tribute-payers Population of the State about 1500 , and of Samadhiala Chabharla village 700 Revenue, Rs 6500 Gaekwai tribute, Rs 1891 , Junagad tribute, Rs 389

Samadhiala Charan.—Petty State in the Gohelwari division of Kathiawar Area, 6 square miles , consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population under 200 Revenue, Rs 800 No tribute is paid

Samla (Sumla)—Petty State in the Jhalawar division of Kathiawar Area, 13 square miles , consisting of 2 villages, with 4 separate tribute-payers Population of the State 1400 , and of Samla village 800 Revenue, Rs 7620 British tribute, Rs 960 , Junagad tribute, Rs 104

Sanoshra.—Petty State and railway station, 24 miles from Porbandar Area, 13 square miles , consisting of 3 villages, with 1 tribute-payer Population 1200 Revenue, Rs 4030 British tribute, Rs 186 , Junagad tribute, Rs 50

Satanones.—Petty State in the Gohelwari *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 67 square miles , consisting of 1 village with 2 tribute-payers Population 475 Revenue, Rs 950 Gaekwai tribute, Rs 100 , Junagad tribute, Rs 6

Satodar Waori.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 13 square miles , consisting of 4 villages, with 4 shareholders Population 2500 Revenue, Rs 12,000 British tribute, Rs 1466 , Junagad tribute. Rs 461

Sayla.—Native State in the Jhalawari *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 222 square miles, containing 37 villages Population 17,000 The ch-

mate is hot and dry, but healthy. Cotton is the chief produce, the usual grains are also grown. Dyeing is the only industry of consequence. The nearest port is Dholera. Sayla ranks officially as a 'third-class' State in Kathiawar. The present chief Thakur Wakhat Singhji, a Jhala Rajput, administers his estate in person. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, no *sanad* authorizing adoption is held. Military force 300 men. Revenue, Rs. 75,000. Tribute of Rs. 15,511 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. Five schools with 400 pupils. Sayla the chief town of the State of that name, situated on the bank of a large tank called Manasarowari, 18 miles south-west of Wadhwan. Population 6500. Contains a famous temple of Ramchandra. Food is distributed daily to travellers, ascetics, and others. School, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Sejakpur.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles, consisting of 4 villages, with 3 shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 5320. British tribute, Rs. 316½, Junagad tribute, Rs. 116.

Seodivadar.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 1 village with 1 shareholder or tribute-payer. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 970. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 52, Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Shahpur.—Petty State and railway station, 7 miles from Junagad. Area, 10 square miles, consisting of 4 villages, with 1 proprietor or tribute-payer. Population 1300. Revenue, Rs. 6500. British tribute, Rs. 46½, Junagad tribute, Rs. 146.

Shiroda (Chiroda)—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 72 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 1 shareholder or tribute-payer. Population 260. Revenue, Rs. 900. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 120, Junagad tribute, Rs. 12.

Silana.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 4 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 700. Revenue, Rs. 3,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100.

Sisang Chandli.—Petty State in the Hallai *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 2 villages, with 5 shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 7500. British tribute, Rs. 720, Junagad tribute, Rs. 226.

Songad (Sonpur)—Petty State and also railway station, situated 19 miles south-west of Bhavnagar, and 15 miles north-north-east of Palitana. Consists of 1 village with 3 independent tribute-payers. Area, 1 square mile. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 503, and Junagad tribute, Rs. 69. Close to the village is the British civil station, covering an area of 300 acres, for which an annual rent of Rs. 300 is paid to the Guasias by the British Government. Within the limits of the station are the Assistant Political Agent's and the Deputy Assistant's dwellings, the *thana* (police) buildings, hospital, dispensary,

court-houses, library, and an excellent garden. In the village are the school, *dharmaśala* and post office [m s t]

Sudamra Dhandhulpur.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 135 square miles, consisting of 27 villages, with 6 tribute-payers. Population 8,000. Revenue, Rs 20,520. British tribute, Rs 2381, Junagad tribute, Rs 743. Post office [m]

Talsana.—Petty State, situated about 11 miles south-east of Lakhtar railway station. Area, 43 square miles, consisting of 4 villages, with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 3700. Revenue, Rs 22,920. British tribute, Rs 913, Junagad tribute, Rs 139. The village of Talsana is famous for the shrine of the Patak Nag, one of the few surviving remnants of snake-worship in Kathiawar. Post office [m]

Tavi.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 12 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs 2710. British tribute, Rs 310, Junagad tribute, Rs 25.

Toda Todl.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile, consisting of 3 villages, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs 3500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 147½, Junagad tribute, Rs 30.

Umrapur.—Petty State in the Halla *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 8 square miles, consisting of 2 villages, with 3 separate shareholders. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs 16,000. British tribute, Rs. 510.

Untri.—Petty State in Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 500. Revenue, Rs 1950. British tribute, Rs. 493, Junagad tribute, Rs 46.

Vadal (Wadal)—Petty State and railway station, 6 miles from Junagad. Area, 2 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs 2550. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 154. Post office [m]

Vadod (Wadod or Warod)—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 14 square miles, consisting of 3 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 1600. Revenue, Rs 21,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1252, Junagad tribute, Rs 278. Post office [m].

Vala (Wala or Valabhpur)—Native State, situated 12 miles north of Songad civil station. Area, 140 square miles, consisting of 41 villages. Population 17,000. The soil is black and also light, and irrigation is practised to some extent. The climate is hot and dry. The usual grains, sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Copper-plates, coins, rings, and other relics of this dynasty are frequently found. The nearest ports being Bhavnagar and Dholeira. Vala ranks as a third-class State in Kathiawar, its ruler Thakur Wakhatsingh Megraji, a Gohel Rajput, administers his State in person. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Military force about 150 men. Revenue, Rs 135,000. Tribute of Rs.

9,202 is paid jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 11 schools with 350 pupils. Veldi the capital of the State of that name with population under 5000. Post office [m s 1]

Vana (*Wanna*) — Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 24 square miles, consisting of 3 villages, with 6 tribute-payers. Population 3500. Revenue, Rs. 22,310. British tribute, Rs. 3715, Junagad tribute, Rs. 278. Post office [m t]

Vankaner (*Wankaner*) — Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 376 square miles, consisting 1 town and 86 villages. Population 31,000. The soil is chiefly light, and the territory is hilly, irrigation is practised to some extent. The climate is hot, but healthy. A kind of black marble is found within the limits of the State. The principal products are grain, sugar-cane, and cotton. The chief manufacture is salt. The nearest port is Joriva. Vankner ranks as a second class State in Kathiawar, its ruler Rajasahib Gagubha, a Hindu of the Jhala clan of Rajputs, administers his State in person. He has power to try for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent, his own subjects only. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Revenue, Rs. 180,000, a tribute of Rs. 18,879 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 9 schools with 600 pupils. Military force 210 men. Vankner, capital of the State of that name and railway junction station, 52 miles from Wadhwan. From Vankner the line runs east to Wadhwan, where it joins the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Population about 5800. The town is locally famous for the manufacture of cotton cloth, such as scarves, waistcloths, etc, and also for locks and shoes. School, *dharma*sala, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Vejanoness (*Vijayanoness*) — Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 190. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 31.

Vekria. — Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 8 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 50.

Vichhawad. — Petty State in South Kathiawar, consists of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 3500.

Virpur. — Native State in the Hallai *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 5500. The principal products are grain and cotton. Virpur ranks as a fourth-class State in Kathiawar, its ruler (Thakur Suraj, a Jaireja Rajput) administers his estate in person. Military force 50 men. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. There are two schools with 100 pupils. Revenue, Rs. 35,400. Tribute of Rs. 4114 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are not levied in the State. Virpur, the capital of the State of that name, situated about

10 miles south-west of Gondal, and 8 miles from Jetpur railway station. Population 1400 Post office [m s t]

Virwa.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 76 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer Population 200 Revenue, Rs 1000 British tribute, Rs 149, Junagad tribute, Rs 44

Vithalgarh.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 23 square miles, consisting of 5 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 2200. Revenue, Rs 15,000 No tribute is payable Post office [m s]

Wadali.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 2 square miles, consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer Population 600 Revenue, Rs 2000 British tribute, Rs 246, Junagad tribute, Rs 78

Wadhwan.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area of the State, 237 square miles Population 43,000 in 1 town and 30 villages The soil is black and light, in about equal proportions The country is flat, and is irrigated to some extent The climate is hot, but healthy Cotton and the usual grains are grown Salt and country soap are the chief manufactures, but weaving and dyeing are also carried on to a considerable extent Wadhwan ranks as a second-class State in Kathiawar, its ruler has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent The present chief (Thakur Sahib Balsingji, a Jhala Rajput) administers his estate in person The family in matters of succession follow the rule of primogeniture, but hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption Military force about 450 men Revenue, 4½ lakhs Tribute of Rs, 28,691½ is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad There are 20 schools with 1300 pupils Transit dues are not levied WADHWAN, the chief town of the State of the same name, 386 miles from Bombay Population 17,000 The town is fortified, and the chief's palace (an imposing building when seen at a distance) occupies a commanding position in the southern portion of the town Near the palace there is a building called Mandwa, where assemblies take place at marriages It has a large cotton trade, and a number of wealthy merchants A large import trade is also carried on in grain, *ghu*, and cotton stuffs Excellent country soap manufactured here is used throughout Kathiawar, and is also exported to Guzerat The native saddles and horse furniture generally are of local fame The stone-cutters and quarrymen also are skilled workmen. There are two railway stations here the cantonment (or junction) and the city, 3 miles apart To the west from the former, runs the Moira State Railway, and to the south the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway The civil station of Wadhwan is situated about 3 miles west of Wadhwan town The ground on which the station is built is leased from the Wadhwan *Darbar* and Dudhrej *guasias* for an annual rent of Rs 2250 to Wadhwan, and Rs 250 to Dudhrej A small town has sprung up close to the railway station Contains the usual public offices, school, dispensary, fair good market and a clock tower, also cotton market, grain

vegetable market, a *dharmshala* travellers' and dak bungalows, and a *toluhdari* school where the sons of *girasias* who are unable to afford the expense of the Rajkumar College can obtain education Population 3,200 Post office [m & T]

Wagwari.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 3 square miles, consisting of 1 village with 2 tribute-payers Population 100 Revenue Rs 1200. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 135 Junagad tribute, Rs 19

Wanala.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 3 square miles consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers Population 700 Revenue, Rs 2670 British tribute Rs 396

Wangadra.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar It consists of 1 village with 1 tribute-payer Revenue, Rs 2000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 79 Junagad tribute Rs 25

Wanod.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 58 square miles, consisting of 8 villages with 1 proprietor Population 6700 Revenue Rs 12 100 British tribute, Rs 1953

Waori Dharwala.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar Area 4 square miles consisting of 4 villages with 5 separate shareholders or tribute-payers Population 2300 Revenue, Rs 10 050 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1296 Junagad tribute Rs 234

Waori Wachhani.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar Area 71 square miles, consisting of 2 villages with 1 proprietor Population 300 Revenue Rs 3,000 Gaekwar tribute Rs. 298, Junagad tribute, Rs 56

Wassawad.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar Area, 68 square miles, consisting of 4 villages with 8 separate shareholders or tribute-payers Population 4000 Revenue, Rs 20,000 British tribute, Rs 766

KHANDESH.

KHANDESH—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency It is bounded on the north by the Satpura Hills and the Nerbada river on the south by the Satmala or Ajanta Hills on the south-west by the District of Nasik on the east by Berar and Nimar District, and on the west by the Sahyadri Mountains or Western Ghats. Area. 10 907 square miles, containing 31 towns and 2797 villages Population 1,460,851 District head-quarters Dhulia Town 238 miles from Bombay *via* Chalisgaon railway station (34 miles)

Khandesh contains many Bhils The Bhil country was anciently called *Naushadha* Nala, the husband of the beautiful Damayanti, was once Raja of this tract

Products—Khandesh is not rich in minerals The chief products are cereals, pulses, and cotton, and a little sugar-cane and Tobacco.

CLIMATE—From differences of elevation the climate varies greatly in different parts of the District Very seldom is the rainfall over the whole area sufficient In the cold season, except on cloudy days, the

climate is pleasant and bracing. The heat of the summer period is intense. The general health of the people is best in the hot season, and worst in the cold season. The rainy period extends from the middle of June to the middle of October, the cold months from the middle of October to the middle of January and the hot months from January to June.

LANGUAGES—Gujerathi is in use among the higher class husbandmen to the north of the Tapti, and it is the language of trade throughout the District but Marathi, the speech of the people in the south and west is the language of Government offices and schools, and is gradually gaining ground. In their homes the bulk of the people speak a dialect known as Khandeshi or Ahirani, a mixture of Gujarathi, Marathi, Nemadi, and Hindustani.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 16 Talukas of Dhulia, Amalner, Erandol, Pachora, Chalisgaon Pimpalner, Nandurbar, Vindal Taloda, Shahada, Shipuri, Chopda, Sauda Bhusawal Nashabud, and Jamner. Revenue about 51 lakhs of rupees and expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 4 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, 2 District Deputy Collectors, Collector's Daftardar, Mamlatdar, 2 Deputy Conservators of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 6 honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Dhulia town see Dhulia.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Adavadi.—Town 132 miles from Dhulia (via Chopda 12 miles, thence Jalgaon 29, thence Chalisgaon 57, and thence Dhulia 34). Population 4600. Contains a fine old step well 30 feet by 12 in a ruined enclosure known as the *Lal Bagh*. To the north of the town is a mosque built in 1678. Three miles to the north-west are the celebrated Unabdeo hot springs. School and post office [m s]

Akroni.—*Pargana* in Taloda Taluka. An irregular table land on the Satpuras, about 60 miles long and from 15 to 30 broad. The whole surface is mountainous, the height varying from 1600 to 2500 feet above the plain, and covered with thick brushwood, furnishing many valuable drugs and dyes. The hills are believed to contain veins of silver, copper, and iron. The inhabitants are Bhils. Five passes lead from Khandesh into Akroni; the one most used is the Nandgaon Pass, the others, the Dodhabuva, the Chandseli, the Surpan and the Kuripani, are much more difficult. The export of grain from Akroni is considerable. The Chief owns two villages, and draws a yearly pension of Rs. 2868 and has the title of *Rana*. The family ranks high and has intermarried with the Gackwars of Baroda and the Rana of Chhota Udaipur. Revenue about 15,000 rupees.

Amalner.—Chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, situated on the left bank of the river Bori 21 miles north-east of Dhulia and 38 miles from Kājgaon railway station. Population about 9000. The town

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great size and population, and that it is a country of great resources and power.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great diversity of climate and soil, and that it is a country of great variety of life and industry.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great freedom and independence, and that it is a country of great peace and harmony.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great science and art, and that it is a country of great literature and music.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great religion and morality, and that it is a country of great justice and equity.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great industry and commerce, and that it is a country of great wealth and power.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great education and culture, and that it is a country of great knowledge and wisdom.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great health and strength, and that it is a country of great vitality and energy.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great beauty and scenery, and that it is a country of great interest and attraction.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great hope and promise, and that it is a country of great future and destiny. The United States is a country of great size and population, and it is a country of great resources and power. It is a country of great diversity of climate and soil, and it is a country of great variety of life and industry. It is a country of great freedom and independence, and it is a country of great peace and harmony. It is a country of great science and art, and it is a country of great literature and music. It is a country of great religion and morality, and it is a country of great justice and equity. It is a country of great industry and commerce, and it is a country of great wealth and power. It is a country of great education and culture, and it is a country of great knowledge and wisdom. It is a country of great health and strength, and it is a country of great vitality and energy. It is a country of great beauty and scenery, and it is a country of great interest and attraction. It is a country of great hope and promise, and it is a country of great future and destiny.

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also Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches There is good murel fishing to be had Post office [m s T]

Bodvad (*Botawad*)—Town in the Bhusaval *taluka*, situated on the main road from Aurangabad to Burhanpur, 2 miles from Naigaon railway station Important trade in cotton, linseed, and other oil-seeds Post office [m s] Bodvad was once a place of some consequence, and the ruined remains of an old fort, city gateways, and an old reservoir still exist

Borkund.—Village with post office [m]

Chahardi.—Village with post office [m s]

Chalisgaon.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also town and headquarters of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station, 34 miles from Dhulia Contains Mamlatdar's office, travellers' and dak bungalows and a sarai for Natives Post office [m s t] The Bhamei caves are 70 miles distant from here, *via* Dhulia Tongas, ponies and country carts are obtainable at the station

Chimthana—Village with post office [m.]

Chopda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name and municipality, situated 8 miles from the right bank of the river Tapti, and 29 miles from Jalgaon railway station Chopda is probably a settlement of considerable antiquity, and its ruined fort shows that it was a place of much consequence under early Hindu rulers Population about 15,000 Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, 3 schools and post office [m s t] Large trade in cotton and linseed A temple of Rameshwari is noticeable here

Dharangaon.—Town and municipality in Erandol *Taluka*, 35 miles east by north of Dhulia and 20 miles west of Jalgaon railway station Population 15,000 Dharangaon is the headquarters of the District Superintendent of Police and of the Bhil Corps A considerable trade in cotton and oil-seeds is carried on with Jalgaon, where many of the Dharangaon merchants have agents The town is badly supplied with drinking water. The most remarkable building is Outram's bungalow, now used as an office by the Assistant Collector Contains four schools and post office [m s t]

Dhulia.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town or Suddei station of the Khandesh District, and headquarters of the Dhulia *Taluka*, situated on the southern bank of the Panjhra river, and 34 miles north of Chalisgaon, the nearest railway station Area, including suburbs, about 2 square miles Population about 20,000 The town is divided into New and Old Dhulia In the latter, the houses are irregularly built, the majority being of a very humble description In the former there are regular streets of well built houses, with a fine stone bridge crossing the Panjhra Dhulia is a cantonment town, and possesses 2 hospitals, 5 Government schools, travellers' and dak bungalows, telegraph and post offices [m s] Biggs suburb is the newest and most prosperous part of the city An annual fair is held here on the banks of the river Panjhra, and lasts, as a rule, for a fortnight Weekly fair on

Thursdays, at which commodities to the estimated value of Rs 50,000 change hands

Dondaicha.—Village with post office [m. s], 36 miles from Dhulia

Duskheda.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Bhusaval.

Edalabad.—Village with post office [m s t]

Erandol (*Old name Elchakranagar*) —*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name and municipality, situated on the Anjani river, 40 miles east of Dhulia. Population about 12,000. Erandol is a place of some antiquity. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, dispensary and post office [m s t]. Nearest railway station Mhasawad (9 miles south-east). Local trade in cotton, indigo, and grain, the chief market being Jalgaon, a railway station, 14 miles north-east.

Faizpur.—Town situated 72 miles north-east of Dhulia. Population about 10,000. Faizpur is famous for its cotton prints, and its dark blue and red dyes. Weekly timber market, and one of the chief cotton marts in Khandesh. Post office [m s t].

Galan.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Dhulia

Gingona.—Village with post office [m]

Hirapur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chalisgaon.

Holnantha.—Village with post office [m]

Jalgaon.—Town and municipality in the Nasrabad *Taluka*, also railway station [W], 94 miles from Dhulia. Town 1 mile from the station. Population about 12,000. Seat of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, of the Mamlatdar, and of a Sub-judge's court. Jalgaon is the most important trade centre in Khandesh, and possesses several cotton Presses, a large cotton spinning and weaving Factory, and exports considerable quantities of cotton and manufactured goods. The town has been greatly improved of late years. A new suburb, Pollen Pet, has been built, a market-place laid regularly out, and a new school and dispensary erected. Travellers' bungalow, dhumsala, police station and post office [m s t].

Jamner.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, situated on the small river Kag, 24 miles from Jalgaon station. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m s t], and school. Outside the town is a temple to Rama, called Ram Mandir, also outside the town are the lines for a detachment of the Pune Horse.

Kajgaon.—Village and railway station 12 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m s]. The temple of Mahadeo at Sangameshwari, 4 miles east of the station, is said to be more than 500 years old.

Kalamsar.—Village with post office [m]

Kanalda.—Village with post office [m s]

Kannad.—Village with post office [m s t]

Kasoda.—Village with post office [m s]

Khedgaon-Chalisgaon.—Village with post office [m].

Khedgaon-Pachora.—Village with post office [m.]

Koparli.—Village with post office [m s]

Kurhad.—Village with post office [m s]

Lohara.—Village with post office [m s]

Maheji.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Chalisgaon. The celebrated fair is held at the village, about 2 miles from the station, where in a temple a large brass image is displayed. The fair is held about January and lasts some six weeks, being encouraged by the Collector of Khandesh, who awards prizes to successful exhibitors at the show of cattle and agricultural produce. Post office [m s t]

Malpur.—Village with post office [m],

Mehunbara.—Village with post office [m]

Mhasavad.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m s]. Forty miles from this village, passing through Dhunimgaon, are the hot springs of 'Unabdeo'. They lie about 3 miles north of Adavad, under the Satpura Hills. Hot water issues from an oblong hole from (what appears to be) a solid block of masonry forming the base of an old Hindu temple. There is a remarkable passage to a small shrine in the block of masonry built over the springs.

Nagardevla.—Village with post office [m s]

Nandra.—Village with post office [m s]

Nandra-Pachora.—Village with post office [m s]

Nandurbar.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and municipality of the *taluka* of same name, situated 32 miles north-west of Dhulia. Population about 8000. Seat of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, of the Mamlatdar and of a Sub-judge. The staple industry is the extraction of oil from a grass known as *roya*, about 100 mills being at work. This oil has long been held in repute as a remedy for rheumatism. Nandurbar is one of the oldest towns in Khandesh. It contains many old mosques and remains of ancient buildings. According to local tradition, Nandurbar was founded by Nand Gauli, in whose family it remained until wrested from them by the Muhammadans under Samin moin-ud-din Chishti assisted by the Pir Sayyid Alia-ud-din. The town contains dispensary and post office [m s t]

Nardana.—Village with post office [m].

Nargaon.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bhusaval. Post office [m s]

Nasirabad.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Bhadli station. Population about 12,000. The town is noted for the manufacture of glass bangles by Musalmans. There are several old mosques in the neighbourhood. Jalgaon, the head-quarters of the *Taluka*, lies about 6 miles to the west. Post office [m s.]

Navapur.—Village with post office [m s]

Ner.—Town situated on the right bank of the Panjha river, 18 miles west of Dhulia. Population 3000 Ner was formerly an important Muhammadan town, and Muhammadan tombs still line the main road leading into it Engineer's bungalow and post office [m s t].

Neri.—Village with post office [m s t].

Nhavi.—Village with post office [m s]

Nijhar.—Village with post office [m]

Nimbhora.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bhusaval. Post office [m s]

Nizampur.—Village with post office [m s]

Pachora.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief village, railway station [W], and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, 28 miles from Chalisgam station Ajanta caves, 34 miles from this station by Tonga road Mamlatdar's office, Travellers' and dak bungalows and sarai for Natives in close proximity Post office [m s. t]

Pahur.—Village with post office [m]

Parola.—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Kajgaon railway station Population about 14,000 Trade in cattle, cotton, ludgas (women's robes) and grain Dispensary and post office [m s t]

Patonda.—Village with post office [m s]

Patonda-Chalisgaon.—Village with post office [m]

Pimpalgaon-Pachora.—Village with post office [m s]

Pimpalner.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, situated 14 miles beyond Dhulia Population 3000 Trade with Surat in oil made from grass Mamlatdar's office, old fort, dispensary and post office [m s] There are several objects of interest, the best of which are ancient temples of Balsane, and some caves with large carvings in stone, the carved figures being remarkably perfect

Pimprala.—Village with post office [m]

Prakasha.—Town and municipality, situated 45 miles north-west of Dhulia, and 7 miles south-west of Shahada station Population 6000 East of town stands an old temple of Gautameshwar Mahadeo, in whose honour a great Hindu fair is held every twelve years, when the planet *Guru* or Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion, or *Sinhast* There are several other interesting temples in the neighbourhood School, dispensary and post office [m s].

Ranala.—Village with post office [m s t]

Ranjangaon.—Village with post office [m]

Raver.—Town in the Savda *Taluka*, 2 miles from the railway station of the same name It has a local reputation for its manufactures of gold thread and articles of native apparel Small rest-house at the railway station and post office [m s] The Itcha Deva fair at Itcha-

pur, 6 miles from Raver, is held annually, and is attended for religious purposes by considerable numbers of people from Khandesh. Here can be seen the cenotaph of the Peshwa Bajirao at the place where he died, A.D. 1740.

Sahyadri.—Mountain range in Bombay Presidency. The term Sahyadri is applied to the entire system of the Western Ghats (*q. v.*) from the Tapti river to Cape Comorin, but more especially to the ranges in the coast Districts of the Deccan. The Sahyadri hills in this sense commence in Khandesh District, and run south and south-west as far as Goa, with scattered continuations to the Pal Ghat. The range rises abruptly within 30 or 40 miles of the coast. The average height is about 3000 feet.

Sakli.—Village with post office [m]

Sakri.—Village with post office [m s t]

Sarangkheda.—Village with post office [m]

Savda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and municipality, 3 miles from the railway station of the same name. Population about 9000. Chief trade, cotton, gram, linseed, and wheat. Mamlatdars' office, 3 schools, and post office [m s t]. At the weekly market, valuable Nimai and Beai cattle are offered for sale.

Shahada (old name *Saida Sultanpur*)—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality, situated 48 miles north-west of Dhulia. Population about 5000. Mamlatdars' office, dispensary and post office [m s t].

Sheigaon.—Village with post office [m]

Shendurni.—Town and a Jaghu in possession of Mr. J. B. Dikshit, the descendant of the *Guru* of Bajirao Peshwa. An annual Hindu fair, which lasts about 15 days, is held here. Population 6000. Post office [m s t].

Shirpur.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, situated 30 miles north of Dhulia. Population 8000. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, school, dispensary, rest-house and post office [m s t].

Sindkheda.—Town and head-quarters of *Vindel taluka*, situated 24 miles north of Dhulia. Population 4500. Mamlatdar's, municipal, and post offices [m s t].

Sirsoli.—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m s t].

Sirud.—Village with post office [m s]

Songir.—Town situated 14 miles north of Dhulia. Population 4500. Songir has a local reputation for its brass and copper ware. Coarse woollen blankets and cotton cloths are also woven. The fort is partly commanded by a hill about 400 yards to the south. Handsome old reservoir, fine old well, travellers bungalow and post office [m s t].

Taloda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and muni-

city of the Taluka of same name situated 62 miles north-west of Dhulia Taloda is the chief timber market, and has also a considerable trade in *roya grass* oil, and gum. The best wooden carts of Khandesh are manufactured here. Mamlatdars' office, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Thalner.—Village with post office [m s]

Utran.—Village with post office [m s t]

Vadgaon.—Village with post office [m]

Vadoda.—Village with post office [m s]

Vaghli.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m s]

Varangaon.—Town and municipality also railway station, 8 miles from Bhusaval. Population 4500. Post office [m s]

Virdel.—Village and *Taluka* of Khandesh District. Head-quarters at Sindkheda. Post office [m s]

Waghoda.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bhusaval.

Yaval.—Town situated 12 miles from Savda railway station. Population 9000. Paper is manufactured here to a small extent, and there are remains of indigo vats in the neighbourhood of the town. Salt pans can also be seen about 3 miles outside Yaval. Sub-judge's court and post office [m s t]

KHANDESH AGENCY.

The Khandesh Agency contains two territories in the western part of Khandesh and under the Collector of Khandesh District. These are (1) the Dang country, (2) and the Mehwas Tracts. There are fifteen petty chiefs in the Dang country and six petty chiefs in the Mehwas Tracts, which are as follows —

Amala.—Petty state in the Dang country. Area, 200 square miles. Population about 5000. Revenue, Rs 3000. The chief, a Bhil, lives at Modal, and has no patent allowing adoption, the family following the rule of primogeniture. The inhabitants are ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress.

Avchar.—Petty State in the Dang country. Area, 8 square miles. Population about 500. Revenue, Rs 170. The chief a Bhil, lives at the chief town of the same name, and follows the rule of primogeniture, but has no patent authorizing adoption.

Chikhli (*Chiholi*) —Petty Mehwas State, situated between the Tapti river and the Satpura range. Population about 1500, all Bhils. Their language is a mixture of Gujarathi, Muathi, and Hindustani. Revenue, Rs 5000. The Wasawa, or ruler, of Chikhli is one of the principal Mewasi Chiefs.

Chinchli.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population about 600. Revenue Rs 600.

Dangs.—Tract of country, situated within the limits of the Political Agency of Khandesh District. Bounded north-west by the petty State of Warsavi in the Rewa Kantha Agency, on the north-east by the British District of Khandesh and Nasik, on the south by Nasik District, and on the west by the Bansda State in Surat District. The extreme length from north to south is 52 miles, and the breadth 28 miles. Area, 1000 square miles. Population 50,000. Revenue of all the chiefs, Rs 31,000. The country is covered with dense forest, intersected in all directions by precipitous ravines and rugged mountains, the general slope being towards the west. The rainfall is heavy, and the air of the valleys, walled in on all sides by steep hill ranges, is close and hot. Climate unhealthy. With the exception of a little rice and pulse, the crops are confined to the inferior varieties of mountain grains. Education is in a very backward state. In the whole Dangs, not more than half a dozen persons can read and write. The Dangs consist of 15 petty States, ruled by Bhil chieftains. Of these estates, fourteen are held by Bhils, and one by a Kunbi. Four of the petty chieftains claim the title of Raja; the others are called Nayaks. They are all practically independent, though a nominal superiority is awarded to the Garvi chief, under whose banner the rest are bound to serve in time of war.

The administration of justice, civil and criminal, in the Dangs is vested in the Collector of Khandesh as *ex officio* Political Agent, capital sentences, or those involving more than fourteen years' imprisonment, being referred for the confirmation of Government. Petty cases are settled by the Rajas and Nayaks themselves, each in his own jurisdiction, the punishments inflicted being chiefly fines in money and cattle. None of the Dang chiefs possesses a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession in all cases follows the rule of primogeniture. The whole area of the Dangs is leased to Government in perpetuity, but the lease may be relinquished at any time on giving six months' notice.

Derbhauti.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 5000. Revenue, Rs 3650.

Dhude Bilbari.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 1500. Revenue, Rs 85.

Garvi.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 6,000. Revenue, Rs 5125.

Gauhali.—*Mewas* State in the Khandesh District. Population 2000. Revenue, Rs 22,000. Climate unhealthy. Principal produce, timber and bamboos, for the most part sold in the Taloda market. The chief is a Bhil Hindu of the Guas family, and holds no patent allowing adoption. He is one of the superior chiefs of Khandesh, and resides at Raisinghpur.

Jerigurkhadi.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Jharia Garkhari.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Kartak (or *Ketak Kadupada*)—Petty State in the Dang country. Population about 250. Revenue Rs 155.

Kathi.—Petty *Mewas* State, situated in the north-west corner of

the Taloda Taluka. Area about 300 square miles. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs 22 300, tribute of Rs 130 is paid to the British Government. The chief (a Hindu Bhil claiming Rapput origin) has no patent allowing adoption, and in point of succession his family follows the rule of primogeniture.

Kirli.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Mehwas.—Group of six States under the Khandesh Political Agency, situated in the extreme west of Khandesh, partly among the western extremities of the Satpuras and partly on the low ground below the hills, spanning the interval between the Narmada and Tapi rivers. Population 7000. Revenue, Rs 50 000.

Nal.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh. Population about 400. Revenue, Rs 1100. The principal produce is timber. The climate is unhealthy. The chief, a Bhil, lives at the village of Vaghapani. The family in matters of succession follow the rule of primogeniture.

Nalsingpur.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh.

Nawalpur.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh. Population 200. Revenue, Rs 770. Principal produce, timber. The chief is a Bhil. The family has no patent allowing adoption, succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

Palasbihar.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 250. Revenue, Rs 230.

Pimpladevi.—Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 150. Revenue, Rs 120.

Pimpri.—Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 3600. Revenue, Rs 3106.

Shivbara (*Subara*)—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 350. Revenue, Rs 422.

Surgana.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country, situated in the south-west corner of Khandesh District. Area, 360 square miles. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs 114,690. The staple of food is *naghi*. The chief manages the State in person.

Wadhwan.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population about 300. Revenue, Rs 147.

Wasurna.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 6200. Revenue, Rs 2275.

KOLABA.

KOLABA—District in the Konkan or Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay harbour, the district of Thana, and the Amba river, on the east by the territories of the Pant Sachiv, and by the Poona and Satara Districts, on the south by Ratnagiri, and the State of Janjira, and on the west by the sea. Area, 1872 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1193 villages. Population 512,000. District head-quarters—Alibag, 19 miles from Bombay.

PRODUCTS—Rice is the staple produce of the District. *Nachni* and *tu* are also grown on the higher lands. On the coast are valuable groves of cocoanut and betel palms. Small quantities of sugar-cane and vegetables are also grown.

MANUFACTURES—The chief industries are the cultivation of rice, the extraction of oil, the preparation of the fibre of the cocoanut, and the manufacture of salt.

CLIMATE—There are four distinct climatic periods—the rains from June to October, the damp hot weather in October and November on the cessation of the rains, the cold weather from December to March, and the dry hot weather from March to June.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *Talukas* of Alibag, Pen Roha Mangaon and Mahad. Revenue about 12 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 60 thousand rupees. Kolaba is included in the local jurisdiction of the Judge of Thana. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator, Sub-Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Surgeon, (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Chaplain, and Deputy Educational Inspector. For further information regarding Alibag town see Alibag.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alibag.—*Taluka* and chief town of Kolaba District also headquarters of the *taluka* of Alibag. Population about 8000. Alibag was named after a rich Muhammadan, who lived about two centuries ago, and who constructed several wells and gardens in and near the town, many of which still exist. On entering the harbour, the buildings of the town are hidden from view by a belt of cocoanut trees. The only object of mark is the Kolaba fort,—on a small rocky island, about one-eighth of a mile from the shore,—once a stronghold of the Maratha pirate-captain Angria. About 2 miles out at sea, to the south-west of the Kolaba Fort, a round tower, about 60 feet high, marks a dangerous reef, covered at high water, on which several vessels have been wrecked. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a customs house, hospital, schools, municipal and post offices [m s T]. The gardens of Alibagh, which yield cocoanuts and some fine varieties of graft mangoes, are among the best in the District.

Antora.—Seaport in Kolaba District. Population under 500.

Belapur.—Village with post office [m s t]

Birvadi.—Village with post office [m]

Borlai.—Village with post office [m s]

Borlai-Mandla.—Village with post office [m]

Dasgaon.—Village with post office [m]

Dharamtar.—Village with post office [m s t], 13 miles from Alibag.

Goregaon.—Village with post office [m s]

Hareshvar.—Village with post office [m]

Karanja (or *Ujan*)—Island port village, and petty division of *Panvel taluka* situated in the south-east of Bombay harbour, and about 6 miles south-east of the Carnac Bandari of Bombay. The island consists of two rocky hills, between which stretch grass and rice lands, wooded with mango trees and palms. The creek to the east is broken up into several salt-pans the officers connected with which are stationed at the village of Ujan close by. Besides its rice crop which is of considerable value, the two special exports of Karanja Island are salt, and *mahua* and date liquor. The chief industry of the people however is fishing. There are 19 *mahua* distilleries on the island all owned by Parsis. Karanja Island is a favourite resort of snipe and duck, and is almost daily visited by sportsmen from Bombay. Post office [m s]

Kihim.—Village with post office [m s t]

Mahad.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, 53 miles south by east of Alibagh. Population 7500. Mahad lies on the right bank of the Savitri, 31 miles east of Bankot. The Buddhist caves of Pale (dating from 100 A.D.) are 2 miles north-west of Mahad. Mahad has a large seaborne trade. In the fine weather, steamers run up the Savitri to Disgon 5 miles below Mahad and passengers for Mahabaleshwar use this route, subsequently ascending by the Fitzgerald *ghat*, which is passable for carriages. Land communication is by the main Konkan road. Mahad is a municipality, and contains sub-judges' court, Mamlatdar's and post office [m s t]

Mandwa.—Seaport in the Alibagh *Taluka*. Population 250. The road from Mandwa to Alibagh and Rewa Bandari is passable for wheeled traffic, and steamers touch daily at the latter place, and sometimes stop off Mandwa itself.

Mangaon.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also village and the headquarters of the *Taluka* of same name, situated on the left bank of the Kal river, 15 miles from the historic Raigarh hill. Mamlatdar's office, vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Medha.—Village with post office [m]

Mhasla.—Village with post office [m s]

Mora.—Port of the town of Ujan. There are here 22 distilleries, supplying Bombay, Thana, and Kolaba with liquor. Much of the salt from the very extensive salt-works at Ujan is shipped from this port. Mora is one of the three ports forming the Ujan Customs Division. Post office [m]

Nagothna.—Town in Pen *Taluka*, situated 15 miles south of Pen, and 40 miles south-west from Bombay. A road, 70 miles in length, runs from this place to Mahabaleshwar, and another running north-east joins the Bombay and Poona road at the foot of the Bor ghat. Post office [m s t]

Nandgaon.—Village with post office [m]

Nata.—Village with post office [m]

Nizampur.—Village with post office [m],

Palaspa.—Village with post office [m]

Panvel.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, situated 20 miles south by east of Thana town on the high road to Poona. Population 12,000. Panvel is the chief of four ports constituting the Panvel Customs Division. The sea trade of Panvel is entirely coasting. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's and post offices [m s t], dispensary and 4 schools.

Pen.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and municipality, situated 16 miles east by north of Alibagh. Population 7000. Pen is connected with the Deccan by the Konkan road and the Bor Pass. Steamers from Bombay call daily at Dharamtai ferry on the Amba river, 5 miles distant, and cargo boats up to 50 tons burthen come to Autuli or Pen Bandai, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, at spring tides. Pen is one of the two ports forming the Sakse (Sankshi) Customs Division. Sub-judge's court Mamlatdar's and post offices [m s t], dispensary, public library, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Poladpur.—Village with post office [m]

Raigarh (or the *Royal Fort*) —Town and fort situated among the Northern Ghats, 32 miles south-west from Poona, and 65 south-east from Bombay.

Revdanda.—Town and port, 6 miles south by east of Alibagh. Population 7000. The town has many interesting remains of the Portuguese, whose last possession in the Konkan it was, especially the walls and fort of Koirle surmounted by a tower. During the fine season steamers call almost daily, and large boats pass up to Robe, 18 miles distant. No road communication. Revdanda is one of the five ports of the Alibagh Customs Division. School and post office [m s t].

Rewas.—Port in the Alibagh *Taluka*, 10 miles north-east of Alibagh. Population 1000, chiefly fishermen. Rewas is one of the five ports of the Alibagh Customs Division. Steamers from Bombay call daily at all states of the tide. Road communication with Alibagh.

Roha (*Roha Ashtami*) —*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, situated on the left bank of the Kundalika river, 24 miles from its mouth. Roha is a great rice market for supplying Bombay city. Mamlatdar's, sea-custom's and municipal offices, school, reading-room and post office [m s t]. The village of Ashtami, on the opposite bank of the river, is included within the municipal limits of Roha. Population 5000.

Sagargarh (*Sea Fort*) —Fortified hill and health resort, situated 19 miles south of Bombay city, and 6 east of Alibagh, 1357 feet above sea-level. The chief buildings on the hill are two European bungalows.

Sankshi (known as *Dargahchakilla*) —Fort and Customs Division, situated on a hill about 5 miles north-east of Pen town.

Tala.—Village with post office [m s]

Thal.—Port in Alibagh *Taluka*, situated on the coast, 3 miles north of Alibagh. Population 4000. It is a great fishing station. During the fair weather a passage boat plies irregularly between Bombay and

Thal About $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west is situated the wooded island of Khandeiri (Keneiry), with its southern point crowned by a lighthouse, showing a fixed white dioptric light, visible for 20 miles

Uran.—Town situated in the south-east of Kharanja island, 22 miles south by west of Thana town, and about 8 miles south-east of Bombay city Population about 11,000 Uran is also a Customs Division of ports, consisting of Moira, Kharanja and Shiwa Uran has a large customs-house and liquor-shed at Moira, the port 3 miles to the north, and 22 distilleries supply Thana, and Kolaba Districts and Bombay city with liquor Contains school, dispensary, church, post office [m s t], temples and mosque

Vinhera.—Village with post office [m]

KOLABA AGENCY.

Janjira (*Habsan*)—Native State on the coast, situated to the south of Bombay, between the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts Area, 325 square miles Population about 77,000 Nearly four-fifths of the people are Hindus, and one-fifth Muhammadans Gross revenue, Rs. 376,000, not including the accounts of the Nawab's private treasury, which shows an income of Rs 114,370 The name Janjira is corrupted from the Arabic, *Jazirah*, 'island.' The chief is a Sunni Muhammadan, by race a Sidi or Abyssinian, with the title of Nawab The Nawab has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and pays no tribute As regards succession, the eldest son does not, as of right, succeed to the throne, but that one among the sons who is decided by the supreme authority in the State to be fittest to rule The Nawab (present chief Sidi Ahmed Khan) resides in the fort of Janjira (about half a mile from the mainland) An Assistant Political Agent under the Collector of Kolaba also resides at Janjira The State maintains a force of 700 men for garrison and police duties The Nawab is entitled to a salute of 9 guns The Small State of Jafarabad in Kathiawar is also governed by this family.

The climate of Janjira is moist and relaxing, but not unhealthy The sea-breeze cools the coast and hill-tops Along the coast, fever and dysentery prevail from October to January Sea-fishing for *pomphlet* and other large fish is the occupation of the bulk of the people The staple crops are cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, rice, the coarser varieties of grain, and hemp Timber and firewood are cut and exported The manufactures are salt, *saris*, or robes for women, coarse cloth turbans, and con rope Paper is made in Janjira fort There are 25 schools with 1400 pupils Janjira is a town and fort, also capital of State in the Konkan, 44 miles south of Bombay Population 2000 The fort of Janjira, on an island at the entrance of the Rapur creek, lies half a mile from the mainland on the east, and a mile from the mainland on the west In the fort a yearly Muhammadan fair is held in November, attended by about 3000 visitors Postal communication through Murad post office.

Murad-Janjira.—Village with post office [m s t]

Shrivardhan.—Town in Janjua State, situated about 12 miles south of Janjua town. Population 8,000. It has a considerable trade, which consists chiefly of areca-nuts of a superior kind highly valued at Bombay. Annual fair attended by about 3000 persons. Post office [m s t.].

KONKAN.

KONKAN—The name of the narrow strip of land lying between the base of the Western Ghats (Sahyadri Hills) and the sea. It includes the town and island of Bombay, the three British Districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Thana, the three Native States of Janjua, Jawhar, and Sawantwari, and the Portuguese territory of Goa. The Konkan is bounded on the north by Guzerath, on the east by the Deccan, on the south by North Kanara District and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 12500 square miles. Population 1 000,000. The climate is hot and very moist. Snakes, tigers, and other wild beasts abound. The common language of the Konkan is Marathi. Kanarese is spoken in the southern part, and a little Guzerathi in the north of Thana.

MAHARASTRA.

MAHARASTRA—A tract lies between the Western Ghats and the Hyderabad territories having Khandesh on the north, and Mysore on the south. It occupies most of the old Muhammadans province of Bijapur and part of Aurangabad. It is generally fertile and undulating, with a general slope to the east. The climate is dry and generally healthy. In the south are Kolhapur and about fifteen tributary Jagirs.

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

The Mahi Kantha (Banks of the Mahi) Native States lie between Rajputana on the north, and the British District of Kaira on the south. There are 59 chiefs who were, in 1877, classified under 7 divisions according to their importance. Area, 11,049 square miles, containing 1645 villages. Population 520,000. Revenue, 10 lakhs. Head-quarters—Sadia, 11 miles from Parantij.

There are hills and jungles in the north and east of the Agency, but the remainder is a plain country. The soil is of two kinds, one light and sandy, the other black, both of them are rich. The earliest settlers were Bhils and Kolis. The Bhils are the most remarkable of the Mahi Kantha tribes. They speak a dialect composed of Hindi and Guzerathi. Most of them cultivate, but then scanty crops do not suffice to support them for more than three or four months. During the rest of the year they depend on the sale of forest produce. The Bhils are truthful, thieftless, superstitious, and fond of strong drink. Their religious and social rites almost always end in a great drinking bout. The Kolis in their habits and ways of living resemble the Bhils. The Kolis are less superstitious, and pay more respect to ceremonial observances. There are about 70 schools with 4000 scholars in the Agency. There are six pur-

gannas in the Agency, viz — (1) The Little Muwar, (2) Rewar, (3) The Sabar Kanta on the bank of the Sabarmati (4) The Watriak Kanta on the bank of the Watriak (5) Bavisi, and (6) Koto-an

MALI KANTHA STATES.

Ahmednagar.—Village with post office [m s t]

Ajabpur.—Petty State, with population 500 Pays a tribute of Rs 96 to Gaekwar of Baroda

Amalyara.—Tributary State in the Watriak Pergana Population 13,000 Revenue, Rs 23,800 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 316½ The chief has the title of Thakur and the family of the chief are Hindus, Khant Kohs by caste In matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption Transit dues are levied in this State Two schools with 100 pupils Amalyara is the chief town of the State of same name, 34 miles north-east of Ahmedabad

Badoli.—Village with post office [m s]

Barmuara.—Petty State with population about 1200 Revenue, Rs 1500 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 900.

Bavisi.—Tributary State with population 10,000 Revenue, Rs. 44,530 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 33,010 Postal communication through Sadra post office

Bhalusna.—Chiefship and town with population about 4000 Gross Revenue, including transit dues Rs 1,920 Idar tribute, Rs 1160 The chief is a Hindu, a Kochuvan Koli by caste and his title Thakur He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption In matters of succession his house follows the rule of primogeniture There is 1 school with 25 pupils

Bolundra.—Petty State with population 1000 The Thakur is a Rewar Rajput, descended from a younger branch of the Ranasan family, he has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, the family follows the rule of primogeniture Revenue, Rs 610, Idar tribute, Rs 140

Dabha.—Petty State with population 2000 Revenue, Rs 3000 Pays tribute of Rs 150 to the Gaekwar, and Rs 50 to the Thakur of Amalyara The present ruler is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam He has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, the family follows the rule of primogeniture Transit duties are levied in the State The religion of the chiefs or Miras of Dabha is a mixture of Muhammadanism and Hinduism, they give their daughters in marriage to Muhammadans of rank, and marry the daughters of Koli chiefs

Dabhoda.—Village with post office [m s]

Dadhalya.—Tributary State with population 4000 Revenue, Rs 3,300 The Thakur pays annually Rs 700 as *ghas-dana*, or forage for cattle, to the Gaekwar of Baroda, and Rs 610 as *kichu* or supplies for troops, to the Raja of Idar He has enjoyed semi-independent power since the establishment of his family in Mali Kantha The family are

Sesodia Rajputs, who originally came from Udaipur in Rajputana. They hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption, the rule of primogeniture is followed in regard to succession.

Danta.—Native State and chief town of the State of same name, 38 miles east of Disa, and 136 miles north of Baroda. Comprises 78 villages. Gross revenue, Rs 27 000 inclusive of transit dues. Tribute—Rs 2370 to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs 510 to the Raja of Idar, Rs 500 to the Raja of Palanpur. The chief is a Hindu and a Parmar Rajput by caste; his title is Rana, and his State ranks among those of the second class. In matters of succession, the family, which has held semi-independent power since 1069 A.D., follows the rule of primogeniture, and does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The Amba Bhavani shrine, famous throughout India, is situated in this territory. A great portion of the chief's revenue is derived from the costly offerings of the pious at the shrine. Pilgrims of all ranks visit the place during August, September, October, and November.

Gabat.—Petty State with population 1500. Revenue, Rs 3170. The Thakur of Gabat is a Makwana Koli. The State pays a tribute of Rs 25 to the Raja of Idar. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Ghorasar.—Petty State in the Wataik Kantha *pergana* of the Mahi Kantha territory. Comprises 15 villages. Population 8500. Revenue, Rs 28,540. There are 2 schools, with 200 pupils. The present chief is Suraj Mal, he holds the title of Thakur, and is a Hindu of the Koli caste. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Tribute—Rs 488 to the British Government and Rs 3500 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Idar (Edar)—The principal Rajput State of the Mahi Kantha Agency. Area, 2500 square miles, containing 2 towns and 803 villages. Population about 260,000. The greater part of the population are Kolis. Idar is situated between Rajputana and the territories of the Bombay Presidency. The soil is generally fertile. Fruit trees are abundant. Grain, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane are the principal products. Manufactures of opium and soap. There are stone quarries near Ahmednagar, useful for building purposes.

The original sovereigns of Idar were Kolis. The ruling family is descended from two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who made themselves master of Idar in 1729. The present Maharaja (Su Keesingji, क०स०) is a Rajput of the Rahtor clan and of the Joda family. He exercises first-class jurisdiction, having power to inflict capital punishment. He holds a *sanad* giving him the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State contains 22 courts for criminal justice and maintains a police force of 30 mounted and 118 foot, at an annual cost of Rs 35 970. There are 25 schools with 1300 pupils of which two are girls' schools. Revenue, Rs 572 000. The Maharaja receives Rs 19 140 annually from several chiefs in the Mahi Kantha, and pays Rs 30 340 as tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Transit dues are levied in the State. Idar is the chief town of the State of same name in

Guzerath, 64 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. The town is traditionally known as Hduig. Population of the town 6500. Contains several Jain temples, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Hol.—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name. Population 5700. Gross revenue inclusive of transit dues, Rs. 15,640. There is one school, with 150 pupils. The family of the chief (the present chief, Thakur Wakhat Singh) are Hindus, Mukwana Koli by caste. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Hol State pays a tribute of Rs. 1800 to Baroda, Rs. 430 to Idar and Rs. 20 to the State of Ahmednagar, now incorporated with Idar. Post office [m s]

Jotana.—Village with post office [m s]

Katosan.—Petty State, containing 29 villages. Population 5000. Revenue, Rs. 25,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 511. The State lies north of the Vnangam railway station. The chief is a Mukwana Koli, and holds the title of Thakur. He has no *sanad* or patent authorizing adoption. Post office [m s]

Kharal.—Petty State containing 12 villages lying along the banks of the river Vatriak. The Mahi or chief, Suda Singh, is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam, and observes a sort of Muhammadan and Hindu religion. There is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Population 3000. Revenue, Rs. 16,500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1750, and British tribute, Rs. 760. School with 100 pupils.

Likhi.—Petty State with population 1500. The Thakur is a Mukwana Koli. Revenue, Rs. 1500. The Thakur pays no tribute. His family hold no deed allowing adoption, in matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture.

Magori.—Petty State containing 30 villages. Population 3100. Revenue Rs. 5,930. Idar tribute, Rs. 90. The chief, Thakur Himat Singh is a Rahtor Rajput.

Malpur.—Tributary State, situated in the south-eastern portion of Mahi Kantha. Population 15,000. The boundary marches with the State of Lunawada and Ahmedabad District. The country is hilly and wild. Products—Bajra, wheat, and other grains. The Malpur family is an offshoot of that of the Rao of Idar. The present chief is Rawal Dipsingji, a Hindu of the Rahtor Rajput caste, who reckons twenty-three generations from Kunt Singh. He manages his estate in person, but has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, in matters of succession, the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, Rs. 11,630. British tribute, Rs. 430, Idar tribute, Rs. 390, and Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 280. There is one school, with 100 pupils. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Mansa.—Petty State, situated in the Sabar Kantha division, and is surrounded by the Gaekwar's territory. Population 12,000. Products—millet, pulse, and wheat. The present ruler is Thakur Raj Singhji, a Hindu of the Chauria Rajput caste. He manages his estate in person,

and pays a tribute of Rs 11 750 to the Gaekwar of Baroda Revenue, Rs 46,000 The succession to the chiefship follows the rule of primogeniture School with 300 pupils Transit dues are levied in the State. Mansa is the chief town of the State of same name Population 8,000. It has a large and wealthy community of merchants and is considered the richest town in Mahi Kantha Post office [m s t]

Memadpur.—Petty State with population 700 Revenue, Rs. 1600 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 180

Mohanpur.—Native State with population 15,000 The present ruler, Thakur Himat Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, enjoys a gross yearly revenue of Rs 24,290 and pays tribute of Rs 4,750 to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs 2250 to the Raja of Idar, and Rs 7½ to the British Government The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession There are 4 schools, with about 200 pupils Post office [m s]

Motakotarna.—Petty State with population 600 Revenue, Rs. 900 The chief pays no tribute and does not hold a patent of adoption The family follows the rule of primogeniture Transit dues are levied in the State

Mulajinapura.—Petty State with population 250 Gaekwar tribute Rs 22½

Pethapur.—Native State, and chief town of the State of same name Population 7500 The ruler (present chief, Thakur Gambhir Singh, a Hindu of the Waghela clan of Rajputs) enjoys a revenue of Rs 17,250, and pays tribute of Rs 8,630 to the Gaekwar The family do not hold a title authorizing adoption, and they follow primogeniture in matters of succession Transit dues are levied in the State School with 200 pupils Post office [m s]

Pol (Pol)—Petty State, situated on the north-eastern frontier of Mahi Kantha Population 7000 The tract is wild and mountainous. Chief products—millets, wheat, maize, gram, etc The present chief, Rao Hamu Singhji manages his estate in person, and pays no tribute. Revenue Rs 28 000 The family follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and hold no deed allowing adoption Transit dues are levied in the State School with 50 pupils

Punadra.—Petty State, situated on the Wariak river Comprises 11 villages Area, 12½ square miles Population 4000 Revenue, Rs. 15,700 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 375 The Miah of Punadra, Abhi Singh, is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam The Miahs observe a sort of mixed Muhammadan and Hindu religion, giving their daughters in marriage to Muhammadans of rank, and marrying the daughters of Koli chiefs On their death their bodies are buried, not burnt Transit dues are levied in the State One school with 40 pupils. Postal communication through Ataisumba post office

Ramas.—Petty State with population 2000 Revenue, Rs 2440 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs 158 The chief of Ramas, Miah Kalu, is a Muhammadan.

Ranasam.—Native State, situated in the Rehwar *pergana* Population 5000 Chief products—pulses and mullets The present chief, Thakur Hamir Singh, administers the State in person Revenue, Rs. 15 000 Tribute—Rs 370 to Gaekwar, Rs 750 to Idar, and Rs 3 to the British Government The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession School with 10 pupils

Rupal.—Petty State containing 11 villages Population 3500 Revenue, Rs 3500 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1164½, Idar tribute, Rs 362. The chief of Rupal, Thakur Man Singh, is a Rewar Rajput Rupal is the chief town of the State School and post office [m]

Sadra.—Capital of Mahi Kantha States, 11 miles from Parantij, or 44 from Ahmedabad by Kutchia road Offices of the Political Agent, of the Assistant Political Agent, and of the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent are located here There are also a medical officer, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master of Talukdari school, and Head Master of Prince of Wales's school Post office [m s t]

Santhal.—Village with post office [m s]

Sathamba.—Petty State with population 5500 Revenue, Rs. 8250, of which Rs 401 is paid as tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 561 to Balasoor, and Rs 127 to Lunawara The chief, Thakur Ajab Singh, is a Baria Koli The family holds no deed allowing adoption, in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture Staple crops, rice and *joar* School

Satlasna.—Native State with population 3500 The present chief is Thakur Hari Singh, a Hindu of the Parmar Koli tribe He manages his estate in person Revenue, Rs 4500 Baroda tribute, Rs 1680, and Idar tribute, Rs 730 The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession School

Sudasna.—Native State, situated in the Nani Maiwar division of Mahi Kantha Population 6000 The present chief is Thakur Parbat Singh, a Barad Rajput of the Parmar clan He manages his estate in person Revenue, Rs 6610 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1036, Idar tribute, Rs 361 The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption Sudasna is the chief town of the State of same name; situated on the bank of the Saraswati Four and a half miles to the north-west is a cave temple of Mokheshwar Mahadeo, with a ruined monastery of sandstone and brick. Here Hindus of all castes offer the water of the Saraswati to Mahadeo, and to a *pupal*-tree Annual fair

Tintol.—Village with post office [m s].

Vadali.—A considerable and very ancient town, 12 miles north of Idar Population 5500 Post office [m s]

Varsoda.—Petty State, containing 6 villages Population 4100 The chief is Thakur Kisor Singhji, a Chaoia Rajput The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed Revenue, Rs 12,080 Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1582½ Post office [m s.]

Vasna.—Petty State with population 5000 The chief is named Thakur Takhat Singh, a Rahtor Rajput His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption Revenue, Rs. 12,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 3108½ The cantonment of Sadia, the head-quarters of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency, is situated within the limits of Sadia, a village in this State For the land so taken up the Thakur receives from the British Government a yearly ground-rent of Rs 260 Post office [m s]

Walasna.—Petty State containing 10 villages Population 4500. The chief is Thakur Man Singhji, a Rahtor Rajput The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed Revenue, Rs 7240, Gaekwar tribute, Rs 280

Waragam.—Petty State with population 3500, inhabiting 19 villages Revenue, Rs 9500 The chief is Thakur Rai Singhji, a Rewhar Rajput The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed

NASIK.

NASIK —A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency It is bounded on the north by Khandesh, on the south by Ahmednagar, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions, and on the west by Thana District and Khandesh Agency Area, 5980 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1636 villages Population 843,582. District Headquarters Nasik town, 122 miles from Bombay

Nasik, anciently called Panchavati, according to the Ramayana, the nose of Sushankha (sister of Ravana) was cut off by Lakshmana here, hence the modern name Nasik

PRODUCTS —The chief products are rice, jawar, bajri, nagli, linseed, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, hemp and various pulses The chief industries in addition to agriculture are brass and silk work at the towns of Nasik and Yeola

CLIMATE —The climate is very healthy and soil fertile

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 12 *Talukas* of Baglan, Chandor, Dindori, Igatpuri, Kalvan, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Nasik, Niphad, Peint, Sinner, and Yeola Revenue about 6 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury and Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Judge, Sub-Judge, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Assistant Engineer and Superintendent of Jail For further information regarding Nasik town see Nasik

PLACES OF INTEREST

Abhona.—Village with post office [m s], 36 miles from Nasik

Andarsul.—Village with post office [m s]

Anjir Hills (Anjir)—Hill sanitarium used by the residents of Nasik during the hot weather months Distant 12 miles from Asval railway station.

Ankai.—Fort and a railway station 59 miles from Nasik city. The line here approaches the chain of hills forming the watershed between Western and Southern India. The railway passes through the chain of hills by the ravine of Ankai, and joins the main line of G. I. P. Railway at Manmad. The fort of Ankai Tankai, now in ruins, is situated on a hill, 800 feet above the plain. During the ascent some very remarkable old Hindu caves and temples are met with, and on the summit are the remains of an old Mussalman fort.

Antapur.—Village with post office [m s]

Askheda.—Village with post office [m]

Asvali.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nasik railway station. Dharmasala near the station. After leaving Asvali the range of mountains to the south is exceedingly picturesque and amongst other peaks, that of Khalsibhai, the highest in the Deccan, may be seen towering above the rest.

Baglan.—*Taluka* of Nasik District *see* Satana

Bej.—Village with post office [m s]

Bhagur.—Village with post office [m] *see* Devlali

Bolthan.—Village with post office [m.]

Chandor (or *Chandwad* 'old name')—Chandalnagai or Chandiyati)—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, situated at the foot of a range of hills, 40 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 5000. The old fort of Chandor, 3994 feet high, on the flat summit of a hill rising immediately above the town, is nearly inaccessible, and commands an important *ghat* or passage on the route from Khandesh to Bombay. Weekly market held on Mondays. Two Hindu temples and a Muhammadan mosque. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m s]

Chandori.—Village with post office [m]

Chikhalvohol.—Village with post office [m]

Dabhadi.—Village with post office [m]

Devla.—Village with post office [m]

Devlali Camp (*Bhagoor-Chhavni*)—Village and cantonment in the Nasik *Taluka*, also railway station [W], 7 miles from Nasik town. Population 2200, among whom are several families of Deshmukhs, who in former times, as headmen in their villages, had great influence over the Marathas of the District. During the dry weather months the village is the gathering-place of numerous grain brokers from Bombay. Devlali is a halting-place for troops arriving from or proceeding to Europe. There are barracks for 5000 men. The best way to approach Nasik is by driving from this station. Conveyance procurable by previous arrangement. Roman Catholic Church and post office [m s T]

Deopur.—Village with post office [m]

Dhodamba.—Village with post office [m s]

Dindori.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, situated about 15 miles north of Nasik. Besides the ordi-

nary sub-divisional, revenue and police offices, the town is provided with dispensary, school and post office [m s t]

Dubera.—Village with post office [m]

Gangapur.—Village situated on the bank of the Godavari, 6 miles from Nasik. Contains post office [m s], and 9 temples, and also a pretty waterfall

Ghoti.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m s]

Girnara.—Village with post office [m s]

Godavari.—A great river of Central India, which runs across the Deccan from the Western to the Eastern Ghats, for sanctity, picturesque scenery, and utility to man, surpassed only by the Ganges and the Indus; total length 198 miles, area of drainage basin, 112,200 square miles. The traditional source is on the side of a hill behind the village of Trimbak, about 50 miles from the shore of the Indian Ocean. At this spot is an artificial reservoir, reached by a flight of 690 steps, into which the water trickles drop by drop from the lips of a carved image, shrouded by a canopy of stone. It flows in a general easterly direction through the Nizam's dominions as far as Sironcha, and south-easterly between that territory and the Central Provinces, separates into two wide and many smaller branches near Rajamahendri, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by three principal mouths. The largest of the three branches, known as the Gautami Godavari, turns eastward, and, after passing the quiet French Settlement of Yanam, enters the sea at Point Koringa, not far from the port of Coconada. The most southerly branch, or the Vashista Godavari, debouches at Point Narsapur, after throwing off the third offshoot called the Vainateyam Godavari. The peculiar sacredness of the Godavari is said to have been revealed by Rama himself to the *Rishi*, or sage, Gautama. The river is sometimes called Goda, and the sacred character especially attaches to the Gautami mouth. According to popular legend, it proceeds from the same source as the Ganges, by an underground passage, and this identity is preserved in the familiar name of Vridha-ganga. But every part of its course is holy ground, and to bathe in its waters will wash away the blackest sin. Once in every twelve years a great bathing festival, called *Pushkaram*, is held on the banks of the Godavari, alternately with the other eleven sacred rivers of India. The spots most frequented by pilgrims are—the source at Trimbak, the town of Bhudachalam on the left bank, about 100 miles above Rajamahendri where stands an ancient temple of Ramchandra, surrounded by twenty-four smaller pagodas. Rajamahendri itself, and the village of Kotipalli, on the left bank of the eastern mouth.

Harsul.—Village with post office [m],

Hissool.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Nasik road station

Igatpuri (Wigaṭpura)—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station [W & R] 37 miles from Nasik town. Population 7000. The town is situated at the head of the Thal Ghat 1992 feet above sea-level, and is used

by Europeans as a health resort during April and May. Half a mile to the north-east is a reservoir. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m s t] English Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, and Methodist place of worship, Three schools, a fan hotel, and dak bungalow. The railway station includes a locomotive workshop, employing a large number of Europeans and Natives. There are several European bungalows belonging to railway officials. Good fishing and boating. Boat club kept up by railway employes. Large game obtainable in the neighbourhood. Pimpri, (2 miles from station), contains the tomb of Sadr-ud-din, a Muhammadan saint of great local sanctity. An annual fair held at Pimpri in September, another at Bagoli (about 3 miles from station) in February, are both attended by Hindus.

Janori.—Village with post office [m].

Jaykheda.—Village with post office [m s t].

Jhodga.—Village with post office [m].

Kalsubai.—Hill, 5427 feet high, and the most elevated point in the Deccan. Its summit is crowned by a temple, 10 miles south-east of Igatpuri railway station. A priest of Devi Kalsu daily climbs to the temple from Indoi, a village at the foot of the hill, to offer a sacrifice of fowls.

Kalvan.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of same name, situated in the Guna valley, 35 miles west of Malegaon. Population 2200. Kalvan is the centre of large sugarcane gardens. The climate is unhealthy. Revenue, police and post offices [m s t].

Karanjgaon.—Village with post office [m].

Kavlana.—Village with post office [m s].

Khedgaon.—Village with post office [m].

Khervadi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m s].

Kothura.—Village with post office [m s t].

Kundevadi.—Village with post office [m s].

Lasalgaon.—Village and railway station [W], 35 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m s t], and Dharmasala for Natives close to the railway station. Lasalgaon is a large grain exporting station. There is a good road to Chandoi, 14 miles on the north. Vinchu, 3 miles. Country conveyances obtainable.

Lohoner.—Village with post office [m s].

Makhmalabad.—Village with post office [m].

Malegaon.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, near the Guna river, 24 miles north-east of Manmad, and 12 from Jalgaon railway stations. Malegaon is a cantonment and a municipality, and the head-quarters of the chief revenue and police officers of the *Taluka*. Population of town 11,000, of cantonment nearly 4000. The town possesses a fort. Climate delightful from No-

vember to February. Sub-judge's and cantonment magistrate's courts, a church, five schools with 600 pupils, a dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Mandvad.—Village with post office [m]

Manmad.—Village and railway station [W & R], 45 miles north-east of Nasik road station. Manmad is the junction station of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Much cotton from Khandesh and Malegaon takes rail here. Population 4500. The climate is very salubrious. The road connecting Malegaon with Ahmednagar passes through Manmad. A rest camp for Native troops is opened during the Trooping season. Dak bungalow and post office [m s t]. On an isolated hill (near Manmad) south of the railway is a curious natural obelisk of trap rock from 80 to 90 feet high, called by the Natives ' Ram Gulmi '.

Mulher.—Village with post office [m s]

Musalgaon.—Village with post office [m]

Nagda.—Village with post office [m s]

Nampur.—Village with post office [m s]

Nandgaon.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and railway station [W & R], 66 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 5000. The town has the ordinary sub-divisional revenue and police offices and a post office [m s t]. Dak and travellers' bungalows. From here a road runs south-east to Aurangabad (56 miles), the fort of Daulatabad, and to the caves of Ellora, 44 miles. Conveyance obtainable.

Nasik (old names *Gulsanabad*, *Janasthan*, *Padmanagar* and *Trikantak*) — *Taluka* and chief town of the District of same name, 5 miles north-west of the Nasik road station. Among Hindus, Nasik is considered a spot of special interest and holiness. Nasik, the Benares of Western India, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Godavari or Ganga. The buildings, covering an area of about 2 square miles, are divided into two main parts—the new town to the north and the old town to the south. Panchavati, the portion of the city on the left bank of the river, in extent about one-seventh part of the whole, has several large temples and substantial dwellings owned and inhabited chiefly by Brahmans. Between Panchavati and the old town, the river banks are for about 400 yards lined with masonry walls and flights of stone steps. On both sides, places of worship fringe the banks, and even the bed of the stream is thickly dotted with temples and shrines. A bazar is held on the north bank, and it is a most interesting sight in the early morning to see the busy crowd, some bathing, others trafficking, and others worshipping in the temples. On account of the great number of pilgrims who visit its shrines, the population of Nasik varies much at different times of the year. The resident population of Nasik numbers 35,000, including about 10,000 Brahmans. All Hindus of rank on visiting it leave a record of their visit with their ' Upadhya ' or family priest, for each noble family has such a priest at each celebrated place of pilgrimage. In this record are entered the names of the visitor's ancestors, and

thus the pedigree of every Hindu chief is to be found in the keeping of these Upadhyas. Naturally, Nasik is one of the healthiest stations in India, it enjoys a temperate climate nearly all the year round. Nasik produces fine vegetables and excellent grapes. It is also noted for an extensive trade in copper and brass wares. The old and new palaces of the Peshwa accommodate the Collector's court and the municipal and other public offices. Besides being the head-quarters station of the District, the town is also the seat of the chief revenue and police officers. There are a high and 8 vernacular schools and post [m s] and telegraph offices, and also dak and travellers' bungalows. The following are the objects of interest well worth a visit—temples of Sundei Narayan, Balaji, White Ram, Kapaleshwar, Nao Shankar, Kala or Black Ram, Sita Gumphar, Ram Kund, and Lena Caves, 5 miles south of Nasik. There is a Branch Booking office of the G I P Railway Company in Nasik city, at which tickets of all classes can be obtained to proceed to any station on this and other connected Railways with which the Company have through booking arrangement.

Nasik Road (*Deolali*)—Railway station [W], 117 miles from Bombay.

Naydongri.—Town and railway station, 79 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m s t]

Niphad.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station, situated 24 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 4000. Sub-divisional revenue and police offices and post office [m s t]

Odha.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m s]

Ojhar (old name *Tambtacha Ojhar*)—Village with post office [m s]

Oogaon.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nasik railway station

Pala.—Village with post office [m]

Palkhed.—Village with post office [m]

Pandhurli.—Village with post office [m]

Patna.—Village with post office [m]

Peint (*Peth*)—Formerly a Native State, and now a *Taluka* of Nasik District, situated 32 miles north west of Nasik, and 10 miles north of Haisul. Peint is the chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and the capital of the former chiefs of Peint State, which lapsed to British Government on the death of the late Begam in 1878, but at present a very small place, and the head-quarters of the Mamlatdar. Population under 3000. Dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [m s t]

Pimpalgaon.—Town with Sub-judge's court, post office [m s t]

Pimparkheda.—Village and railway station, 67 miles from Nasik road station

Pimpri-Sayad.—Village with post office [m]

Sammit.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Nasik town.

Saptashring.—Celebrated hill with a temple to the goddess Kali of much local reputation, situated 32 miles from Nasik. Annual fair in the month of Ashwin (October). Nearest post town, Kalian.

Satana (or *Baglan*) —*Taluka* of Nasik District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, situated about 30 miles west of Malegaon. Population 4000. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's Courts, dispensary and post office [m s t] Annual fair.

Saundana.—Village with post office [m].

Saygaon.—Village with post office [m s].

Saykheda.—Village with post office [m s].

Sharanpur.—Village and a seat of the mission founded by the Church Missionary Society in 1835. Distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nasik city. Post office [m s].

Sinner (*Shugnenagar*) —*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, situated 17 miles south-east of Nasik town. Population 8400. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, two vernacular schools and post office [m s t]. Weekly market on Sundays.

Sompur.—Village with post office [m s].

Sukena.—Village with post office [m s].

Taharabad.—Village with post office [m s].

Thangaon.—Village with post office [m].

Thengoda.—Village with post office [m s].

Trimbak (or more correctly *Tryambak* 'the three eyed' a name of *Mahadeo*) —Town and municipality, situated at the source of the river Godavari, 20 miles south-west of Nasik town. Population 4000. Trimbak is a place of Hindu pilgrimage, and besides being visited by all the pilgrims who go to Nasik, has a special fair in honour of Trimbakeshwar Mahadeo, held on the occasion of the planet Jupiter entering the sign Leo, which event happens generally once every twelve years. Trimbak fort, which 4248 feet above the sea, and about 1800 above the village, is on a scarp so high and precipitous as to be impregnable by any army however numerous or well served with artillery. The hill is 10 miles round the base, and about 4 miles round the top. The ascent is by steps outside, and strangers are permitted to mount in order to look into the interior of the temple, which none but Hindus may enter. A flight of 690 steps up a hill at the back of Trimbak leads to the sacred source of the river Godavari, where "the water trickles drop by drop from the lips of a carved image shrouded by a canopy of stone" into a tank below. The town contains a school and post office [m s t].

• **Umrana.**—Village with post office [m s].

Vadalibhui.—Village with post office [m].

Vadel.—Village with post office [m].

• **Vadner.**—Village with post office [m s t].

Vadnerkhakardi.—Village with post office [m.].

Vani (*old name Ban*) —Village with post office [m. s.].

Varkheda.—Village with post office [m]

Vinchur.—Petty State, consisting 45 villages in Nasik District, 3 villages in Ahmadnagar District, and 2 in Poona District Population, about 30,000 , rental, about Rs 73,000 Half the portion of the estate lapsed to Government on the death of the late Annasaheb, a well-known Sairdar in the Deccan The present chief or proprietor of the remaining estate is a first-class Sairdar, and manages his estate in person. In criminal matters he has the power of a first-class magistrate Vinchur is the town and head-quarters of the State of same name , situated 3 miles south-west of the Lasalgaon railway station Population 5000 The town is surrounded by a mud wall in fair repair Weekly market on Fridays Post office [m s] The fort of Vinchur is well worth a visit

Virgaon.—Village with post office [m]

Yeola (*Savargaon Taluka*) —One of the southern divisions of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station, 68 miles from Nasik town *via* Manmad railway station Yeola is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall It owes its importance to its trade in the silk and cotton goods woven here, and also to its gold-twist manufacture Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]

NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTHERN DIVISION —A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay , comprises the following 10 Districts—viz, Ahmedabab, Bombay, Broach, Kaira, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, Surat and Thana, all of which *see* separately.

PALANPUR AGENCY.

PALANPUR AGENCY —A collection of 13 Navave States under the political superintendence of the Bombay Government. This Agency occupies the north of Guzerath It is bounded on the north by Rajputana, on the south by the Gaekwar's dominions, on the east by the Mahi Kantha Agency, and on the west by the Rann of Cutch Area, 8000 square miles, containing 934 villages. Population 600,000 Revenue, Rs 13 lakhs Head-quarters, Palanpur town, 393 miles from Bombay *via* Ahmedabad by rail With the exception of its northern part and the north-eastern part near Sirohi, the country is a flat plain.

The States are divided into two divisions , the northern division includes the following seven States (Palanpur, Radhanpur, Tharad, Wao, Suigaon, Deodar, and Bhabai) under the charge of the Senior Political Agent , the southern includes the other six States (Terwara, Kankrej, Wairat, Santalpur, Morwara, and Chadchat) under the Junior Political

Agent Two of the whole number, Palanpur and Radhanpur rank as first-class States, the remaining eleven are petty States. The chiefs of Palanpur and Radhanpur States are invested with full civil and criminal powers, and in matters of revenue are almost independent. Over them, the Political Superintendent exercises only a general supervision, but over the remaining 11 petty States it was necessary to appoint *thanadars*, six in number, who are invested with power to try petty criminal cases, and to decide civil suits up to Rs 250 in value. There are also two European Political Assistants who have higher powers, above whom is the Political Superintendent, who is the highest executive and appellate authority. But appeals in important cases lie to the Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.

In Palanpur and Radhanpur towns are local courts, from whose decision a final appeal lies to the chiefs in person, who follow codes of their own, based on British Indian laws. The Thakur of Tharad has been appointed a magistrate of the first class, and has powers to decide civil suits up to Rs 1000 in value. The Rana of Wao has also been invested with lesser civil and criminal powers, and a few of the minor chiefs have been invested with powers suitable to their rank and intelligence.

From March to June the heat is great, the hot winds are so fierce as to keep even the people of the country from travelling during the day. From September to November it is unhealthy, both Europeans and Natives suffer from fevers of a bad type. Political Officers—Political Superintendent, Ex-officio and Personal Assistants, 2 Junior Assistants, Cantonment Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Medical officer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Babhar (*Bhabhar*)—Petty State and chief town of the State of same name, situated 55 miles west of Palanpur. Area of the State about 80 square miles, containing 23 villages. Population 7500, principally Kohs. Revenue, Rs 15,000. The State is held by Koli Thakurs, of mixed Rajput origin. Transit dues are levied.

Banas.—River, rising in Dhebari lake, among the hills of Udaipur, flows west past the town and cantonment of Deesa, and falls into the Rann of Cutch by two mouths.

Bhandu.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Palanpur.

Chadchat.—Petty State, known as Santalpur and Chadchat, the latter has 11 villages. Area of the whole, 440 square miles, population, exclusive of Santalpur 5500. The ruling family are Jhareja Rajputs, and follow the rule of primogeniture. They hold the rank of Thakurs. Revenue (with Santalpur), Rs 33,600. The country is flat and open. Salt is obtained in considerable quantities. *see also* Santalpur.

Chhapri.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Palanpur.

Chitrasani.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Palanpur.

Dangarwa.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Palanpur.

Deesa.—Town and Cantonment in Palanpur State, also headquarters of the Northern Division of the Army, situated on the river Banas,

18 miles from Palanpur. Anciently the town was called Faridabad. Deesa is surrounded with a wall and towers, now in ruins. The British-cantonment is stationed on the left bank of the Banas, 3 miles north-east of the native town. Post office [m s T]

Dhanera.—Village with post office [m s]

Diodar.—Native State, and principal town of the State, situated 45 miles west of Palanpur. Area, 440 square miles. Population 25,000, principally Rajputs and Kolis. Number of villages 66. April to July are excessively hot, rain falls in August and September; October and November are again warm, while the period from December to March is cold and agreeable. The chief holds the title of Thakur, and does not possess a *sanad*, authorizing adoption, nor does the succession follow the rule of primogeniture. No military force is maintained. The chief of Diodar exercises the powers of a third-class magistrate and civil jurisdiction in suits for sums up to Rs 250 in his territory. The State depends on the British Government for external defence, but is allowed complete freedom in the internal management of its revenue affairs. Post office [m s]

Jasor.—Hill of gneiss with outbursts of granite, about 3500 feet above the sea, situated about 18 miles north of Palanpur town. Jasor Hill is well suited for a sanitarium, except that its water-supply is scanty.

Kankrej (or *Tara*)—A collection of petty States under the Palanpur Agency. Area, 520 square miles. Population 47,000. Total revenue, Rs 43,470; tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs 5130. Kankrej is a flat, open and fairly-wooded country, situated on both sides of the Banas river. The staples are wheat and millet. Water is found in wells from 30 to 40 feet below the surface. The climate is dry and hot, and the prevailing disease is fever. Kankrej comprises twenty-six different estates, the chief of which are Thara, Un, and Wara, most of them held by Rajputs who have intermarried with lower caste Koli women. The largest and most important estate is Thara whose chiefs are Waghela Kolis by caste, who, by refusing to eat with their brethren, have been allowed to intermarry with Rajput houses, and are now generally admitted as belonging to the Rajput tribe. The principal village in Kankrej is Thara, five miles north of which is Kakar, the ancient capital of the State, with some ruined temples.

Kanodar.—Village with post office [m s]

Morwara.—State and town in the Palanpur Agency—*see* Tharad.

Palanpur.—Native State in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 3150 square miles, containing 1 town and 451 villages. Population 235,000. The climate is dry and hot, and fever is prevalent. The principal products are wheat, rice and other grains, and sugar-cane. Considerable trade is carried with Pali, Dholeia, Ahmedabad, and Radhanpur.

The Palanpur family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani tribe, and is said to have occupied Behar in the reign of the Emperor Humayun. Some of the descendants retired to Palanpur in 1698, where

they have remained ever since. The present ruler (1893) (Diwan Sher Sir Muhammad Khan a Pathan) administers the State in person. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has power to try any persons except British subjects. Revenue, 5 lakhs, and Gackwar tribute, Rs. 43,750. The Chief maintains a force of 294 horse and 700 foot. The family hold a patent or *sanad* authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. Transit duties are levied in the State. There are 12 schools, with 1000 pupils. *State officials*—Chief Minister, Monkaris (performing general duty), Hoozoor Assistant, Appellate Judge, Frontier official, chief Magistrate, Sheristedar, Civil Judge, Joint Judge, State and Daibai vakils.

Palanpur, the chief town of the State of same name, and railway station [R], 18 miles east of Deesa cantonment and town. It is surrounded by a wall, 3 miles in circuit. The supply of water, chiefly from wells, is unwholesome. The town contains a hospital, school, library, travellers' bungalow and post office [m s t].

Radhanpur.—Native State within the group under the supervision of the Political Superintendent of Palanpur. Area, 1150 square miles. Population about 100 000 dwelling in 2 towns and 156 villages. Revenue, 6 lakhs. The country is flat and open. The chief products are cotton, wheat, and the common varieties of grain. From April to July, and in October and November, the heat is excessive. If rain falls, August and September are pleasant months, and from December to March the climate is cool and bracing. The prevailing disease is fever. The only manufacture of importance is the preparation of a fine description of saltpetre. Radhanpur was first called Lunawara, but was afterwards named after Radhan Khan, who held it under the Muhammadan Kings of Guzerath. The present chief (Nawab Muhammad Bismilla Khan Bahadur, Babi, a Pathan) administers the State in person. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has powers to try his own subjects for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent. He maintains a military force of 250 horse and 360 foot. The family of the chief hold a title of adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. There are 10 schools with 600 pupils. Radhanpur, the chief town of the State, has about 15,000 inhabitants. The town lies in the midst of an open plain, mostly under water during the rains. It is surrounded by a loopholed wall 15 feet high, 8 feet broad, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, with corner towers, eight bastioned gateways, outworks, and a ditch now filled up. There is also, surrounded by a wall, an inner fort or castle, where the Nawab lives. A considerable trade centre for Gujerath, Cutch and Bhavnagar. Nearest railway station Kharagora, 40 miles distant. Dispensary, municipal and post office [m s t].

Roho.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Palanpur.

Santalpur-with-Chadchat.—Native State in the Political superintendency of Palanpur, Guzerath. The two sub-divisions of Santalpur and Chadchat together form an estate ruled by a number of petty chieftains. The two estates measure together about 37 miles in length, and 17 miles in breadth. Area, 440 square miles. Population 22,000.

Revenue, Rs 35,000 The country is flat and open *Ghasia* or self-produced salt is found in large quantities The holders of this State are Jaireja Rajputs The ruling family hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption; in matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture. One school with 50 pupils *see* also Chadehat

Shami (*Samu*)—Town in Radhanpur State, situated on the river Saraswati Population 5500

Sugam.—Native State and town in the Political Superintendency of Palanpur, Guzerath The State is about 20 miles long by 8 miles broad, and covers an area of 220 square miles Population 12 000. The country is flat and open The chief's family is of the same origin as that of the Rana of Wao The present chief of Sugam is Thakur Bhupat Singh, a Rajput of the Chauhan clan Revenue, Rs 10,000 The family follow the rule of primogeniture, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption School and post office [m s]

Terwara.—Native State, also principal town of the State and the residence of the chief Area of the State 125 square miles Population 10,000 Revenue, Rs 12,000 The country is flat and open, and the soil sandy and occasionally black From April to June the heat is excessive, and fever prevails The present chief (Thakur Nathu Khan, a Baluch Muhammadan) manages the State in person School with 25 pupils

Thara (*Tara*)—State in the Palanpur Agency—Post office [m. s] *see* Kankrej

Tharad.—Chief town of the State of Tharad and Morwara near Deesa Post office [m s]

Tharad and Morwara.—Native, State in the Political superintendency of Palanpur Agency The State is situated in Northern Guzerath, on the frontier of Rajputana Area, 940 square miles Population 66,000, occupying 154 villages Revenue, Rs 85 000 The country is flat and bare From April to June the heat is excessive The prevailing disease is fever The high road from Pali in Marwar *via* Sirohi to the ports of Dholera and Mandvi passes through the State The present chief of Tharad and Morwa is named Thakur Khengarsingh, a Rajput of the Waghela clan He lives at Tharad, and administers his estate in person He maintains a retinue of 50 horse and 30 foot In matters of succession, the rule of primogeniture obtains One school with 50 pupils

Un.—Chiefship of Kankrej State, under the Palanpur Agency—*see* Kankrej

Varahi.—Native State, also town and capital of the State of the same name Area 330 square miles Population 22,000 The territory of Varahi is flat and open, like Radhanpur *Ghasia* or self produced salt, is found in large quantities From April to May, and also in October and November, the heat is excessive The common form of sickness is fever The present chief is a minor, named Malik Jorawar Khan, a Jat Muhammadan born in 1881 Revenue, Rs. 40,000. One school with 100 pupils. Post office [m s]

Vav (*Wao*)—Native State, also town and capital of Vav State, near Deesa Area, 380 square miles Population 28,000 The country is a flat sandy plain, with the exception of its western boundary, where the soil changes to a hard clay The chief products are millets and pulse, water is plentifully obtained, but it is generally blackish The climate is very hot from April to July, and also in October and November The present chief is, Rana Umed Singhji, a Hindu of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs He manages his estate in person He enjoys an estimated revenue of Rs 30,000, and maintains a military force of 50 men The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession School and post office [m s]

PANCH MAHALS.

PANCH MAHALS (or *Five Sub-divisions*)—A District on the Eastern frontier of Guzerath The District was formerly a part of the Rewa Kantha Agency But in matters of account it is now part of the Kaira Collectorate, while for purposes of general administration it is a separate District under the charge of an officer styled the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in the Panch Mahals The district is divided into two parts by the State of Baria in Rewa Kantha The south-west part is bounded on the north by the States of Lunawara, Sunth, and Sanjeli, on the east by the Baria State, on the south by the Gaekwars' territory, and on the west by the Baroda State and the river Mahi The north-east part is bounded on the north by the States of Chilkani and Kushalgarh, on the east by Western Malwa and the river Anas, on the south by Western Malwa, and on the west by the States of Sunth, Sanjeli, and Baria Area, 1713 square miles Population 260,000 District Head-quarters—Godhra, 318 miles from Bombay by rail

The country is open, and with the exception of Pawagarh, a hill of over 2500 feet high, is level The principal products are wheat, bajri, maize, gram, and other food grains Oil-seeds and mauia berries are also produced in considerable quantities The cold season lasts from November to February, the hot from March to the middle of June, and the rainy from the middle of June until the end of September October is temperate and windy

The District is divided into 3 talukas of Godhra, Dohad, and Kalol. Revenue, about Rs 460,000, Expenditure nearly Rs 120,000—*Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2 Subordinate-judges, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) For further information regarding Godhra town see Godhra.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Champaner.—Hill fort and village, situated on an isolated rock of great height, 250 miles north by east of Bombay, and 27 miles north-east of Baroda. The fortifications enclose a space about three-quarters of a mile in length by three furlongs in breadth Within this enclosure are two forts, an upper and a lower. The upper fort, which, from its

natural situation, is almost impregnable, contains a temple to the goddess Kali, of much local reputation. The lower fort, also very difficult of access possesses some curious Hindu monuments of remote antiquity. Though now almost without inhabitants, its magnificent hill, the fortifications, the site of the old Hindu town, and the ruins of the Musalman capital, still make Champner a place of much interest.

Dohad.—*Taluka* of the Panch Mahals District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, with a fort and municipality, situated 77 miles north-east of Baroda. Population 12,000. As the name Dohad (or 'two boundaries' (implies the town is situated on the line separating Malwa on the east from Guzerath on the west. It is a place of considerable traffic commanding one of the main lines of communication between Central India and the seaboard. Nearest railway station, Godhra, 43 miles. The town contains a Sub-judge's Court, District Deputy Collector's and Mamlatdar's offices, civil hospital and post office [m s t]

Godhra.—*Taluka* and head-quarters of Panch Mahals District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, municipality, and railway terminus station of the Godhra Branch situated 52 miles north-east of Baroda town. Godhra is also the head-quarters of the Rewa Kantha Political Agency. Population 1400. The town is almost surrounded by jungle. In addition to the usual District head-quarters offices and courts, there is a Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's court, a post office [m s t], a dispensary, and a subordinate jail for short term prisoners. Near the town is an embanked lake 70 acres in area. Godhra has 3 vernacular schools.

Halol.—Village with post office [m s t]

Jhalod.—Town in Dohad *taluka*. Population 6000, mostly Bhils and Kolis. There is an export trade in grain, pottery, and cotton cloth. There is a large pond near the town. Post office [m s]

Kolal.—*Taluka* of Panch Mahals District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name. Population 4400, mostly Kunbis. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m s t]

Limkheda.—Village with post office [m s t]

Pavagarh (or *Quarter Hill*) —Hill fort about 25 miles south of Godhra or 28 miles east of Baroda, 2500 feet above the level of the plain. The ascent to the top of this is by a flight of stone steps, and on its summits stand a Hindu temple and a Musalman shrine. On the east side of the north end of the hill are the remains of many beautifully executed Jain temples, and on the west side, over looking a tremendous precipice, are some Musalman buildings of more modern date, supposed to have been used as granaries. The constant cool winds that prevail during the hot weather months make the hill at that season a favourite resort for the European residents of Baroda.

Sera.—Village with post office [m s].

Tuwa.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Godhra.

Vejalpur.—Village with post office [m s]

PANCH MAHAL AGENCY.

Narukot.—Native State in the District of the Panch Mahals, Guzerath Area 143 square miles Population 7000, distributed in 52 villages Narukot is enclosed by the lands of Chhota Udepur in Rewa Kantha The ruling family are Kolis, and the inhabitants are of two tribes, Kolis and Naikdas, the Naikdas being a wild tribe closely allied to the Bhils The country is unhealthy Jambughada is the chief village and the largest place in the State [p. m] The chief resides at Jhotwar, a village half a mile to the north-west, and pays an annual tribute of Rs 40 to the Gaekwar of Baroda The estate is managed by the British Government, who take half the total revenue (Rs 6000), the remaining half going to the chief The State contains a dispensary and a vernacular school The Collector of the Panch Mahals District is the Political Agent

POONA.

POONA (Puna)—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency Bounded on the north by Ahmednagar, on the east by Ahmednagar and Sholapur, on the south by the Nira river separating it from Satara District and Phaltan State, and on the west by the Bhore State and the Sahyadri Hills Area, 5369 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1180 villages Population 1,067,800 District Headquarters—Poona city, 119 miles from Bombay by rail

PRODUCTS—The principal products are for the *Kharif* or rain crop, jawari bajri matki, tur, til, umbau, kala, mug, urid, bumug (groundnut), and nachli or ragi, and for the *rabi* crop, jawari, wheat, gram, and bailey

CLIMATE—The climate is dry and invigorating, and suits European constitutions better than that of most other parts of the Bombay Presidency

TRADE AND COMMERCE—The general trade of the District is small. The chief manufactures are silk robes, and coarse cotton cloth The brass and silver work of Poona is much admired, among the other specialties may be mentioned toys, small clay figures carefully dressed, and ornaments, baskets, fans, etc, of *Lhaschhas* grass, decked with beetle's wings.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Haveli, Maval Khed, Junai, Sirui, Puriandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur Revenue about 20 lakhs *Administrative Staff*—Commissioners of Central and Northern Divisions, Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Conservator of Forests with a Deputy and an Extra Assistant, Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Superintendent Photoinco office, Superintendent with an Assistant Settlement officer and Assistant Superintendent, District and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan with an Assistant, Special Judge under Dekkhan Agricultural Relief Act with 2 Subordinates, Small Cause Court Judge, Registrar, Subordinate Judge, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Superintendent of Central and District Jail, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic

Asylum, Cantonment Magistrate, Secretary to the Kirkee Cantonment Committee, City Magistrate, Inspector General of Police with a Personal Assistant, Superintendent of Police, Director of Public Instruction, Educational Inspector Central Division, Principal and Professors of College of Science, Principal and Professor of Deccan College, Law Lecturer, Superintendent of Medical School, Head Master High School, Principal Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector, Lady Superintendent, Native Girls' High School, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, 5 Chaplains, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants For further information regarding Poona see Poona City

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aia.—Village with post office [m s]

Alandi.—Town and municipality, also a place of Hindu pilgrimage; situated on the river Indrayani, 13 miles from Poona The chief gathering is at the Kartik vadya 11th, when about 20 thousand pilgrims attend; at other vadya 11th of each month, the number of pilgrims varies from two to three thousand Population 2500 School and post office [m s]

Alandi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Poona

Alegaon.—Town on the river Bhima, 32 miles east of Poona. Post office [m s] Nearest railway station Kedgaon, 10 miles.

Ambegaon—Village with post office [m]

Avsari.—Village with post office [m s]

Avsari-Budrukh.—Village with post office [m s]

Baramati.—Town and head-quarters of Mamlatdar of Bhimthadi Taluka Contains Sub-judge's court and post office [m s t] Population 6000 Nearest railway station Diksal, 18 miles

Belha.—Village with post office [m s]

Bhima.—River, rising at the village of Bhimashankar, situated on the Sahyadri Hills in the Khed Taluka, flowing south-east through the Districts of Poona Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, and falls into the Kistna

Bhimthadi.—Taluka of Poona District—see Baramati

Bor Ghat.—Ghat or mountain nearly 16 miles in length The ascent of the Ghat begins 1 mile from Karjat The scenery is very picturesque and grand, and is well worth a visit at all seasons of the year There are 26 tunnels and 8 viaducts and there are several smaller bridges and culverts

Chakan.—Village with a school and post office [m s t], 6 miles from Khed Travellers' bungalow

Chas.—Village with post office [m s t]

Chinchvad.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Poona. The village has a picturesque appearance from the river-side Two celebrated Hindu temples, one in the village and one on the bank of the river Pownar The latter is considered sacred and much frequented by pil-

grims. An annual fair is held here in the month of December, which continues for three days Post office [m s]

Dehu.—Village situated 3 miles from Salawadi railway station A Hindu temple is erected here in memory of Tukaram Bawa. An annual fair is held in the month of Falgoon (2nd vadya).

Davdi.—Village with post office [m].

Dhond.—Village and railway junction station [W & R], 48 miles from Poona From this place the Dhond Manmar State Railway runs north, joining to north-east branch of the G I P Railway at the latter place The sacred Bhima river is about a mile from the station. Annual fair in April in honor of Bhyronath Dak bungalow, Serai, and post office [m s t].

Diksal.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Poona. Dharmasala and post office [m s t]

Ganesh Khind.—A small *khind* or pass between hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kirkee railway station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the city of Poona It is the residence, during the rains, of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Government House $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kirkee The Botanical Gardens are also at this place

Garanda.—Village with a school and post office [m.]

Ghoda.—Village with post office [m s t]

Ghorpadi.—Suburb of Poona and a railway station, 1 mile from Poona railway station Contains English Church and Bariacks for troops

Haveli.—*Taluka* of Poona District Head-quarters of the Mamlatdar of the *Taluka* are at Poona city

Indapur.—*Taluka* of Poona District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, 84 miles south-east of Poona, and 20 miles from Diksal, a railway station. Population 6000 There is a weekly market and a fair, attended by Muhammadans, held annually in November. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. Mamlatdar's court, dispensary, school, and post office [m s t]

Jejuri.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 32 miles from Poona It is a place held sacred by Hindus. The chief gathering is at the full moon of Chaitia, when from 15 to 20 thousand pilgrims (mostly Kolis and Marathas) attend, many of them from distant parts of the Deccan and Konkan Dharmasala, dispensary, school and post office [m s t]

Junnar (*old name Shivner*) —*Taluka* of Poona District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, 55 miles from Poona Junnar is a place of considerable note, being the chief market of the northern part of the District, and a depôt for the grain and merchandise passing to the Konkan by the Nanaghat Junnar is also noted for the manufacture of country paper About a mile and a half south-west of the town of Junnar is the hill fort of Shivner, which is worth noticeable Besides fine gates and solid fortifications, it is celebrated for its deep springs Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, and post office [m s t]

Kadus.—Village with post office [m s].

Kalamb.—Village with post office [m s]

Karli.—Village about a mile and a half and the caves about three miles from the railway station The Karli caves are amongst the finest and best preserved Buddhist caves in India

Kedgaon.—Village and railway station [W], 34 miles from Poona Dharmasala and post office [m s t]

Khadkala.—Village and railway station [W], also the headquarters of the Maval *Taluka* situated on the bank of the river Indrayani, 29 miles from Poona Mamlatdar's office, dharmasala and post office. Small game procurable

Khandala.—Village and a sanitarium situated near the top of the Bor Ghat, also a favourite retreat of the inhabitants of Bombay during the summer months, distant 41 miles north-west of Poona city. The railway station [W & R], is situated in the heart of the sanitarium, and almost all the bungalows are within a convenient distance The bazaar is generally well supplied Furnished houses are also procurable either for the season (April, May, and June or October, November and December) or for shorter period There is a much admired waterfall, distant about half a mile from the railway station Dak and travellers' bungalows, a hotel, dharmasala and post office [m s t] Karli caves are about 5 miles from Khandala

-**Khed (Kher)**—*Taluka* of Poona District, also chief town and municipality and head-quarters of the revenue and police officers of the *taluka*, situated on the left bank of the river Bhima, 26 miles north of Poona city Population 4000 There are three places of interest, viz, the tomb and mosque of Dilawar Khan, and an old Hindu temple of Siddheshwar, on the left bank of the Bhima river Sub-judge's court, dispensary, school and post office [m s t] An annual fair is held in honour of Chandram Bava in the month of December, and is largely attended by Hindus from the surrounding villages.

Kikvi.—Village with post office [m s]

Kirkee (Kuki or Khadki)—Town and cantonment in the Haveli *Taluka*, and railway station [W], 4 miles north-west of Poona It is the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery in the Bombay Presidency The gunpowder and ammunition factories are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station The Deccan Brewery at Dapor is also about a mile and a half from the station Post office [m s t.] Population about 8000

Kondhanpur.—Village with a celebrated temple to the goddess Kali, about 18 miles from Poona An annual fair is held here in the month of December, and is largely attended by about 50 thousand Hindus, mostly Marathas

Lohgarh.—Hill-fort near the top of the Bhore Pass, situated about 4 miles south-west of Khandala Till as late as 1485, the fort was garrisoned by a British Commandant and a few troops This fort was formerly used as a State prison by the Peshwas, and is visible to passengers travelling by rail between Lonavla and Karli stations A Hindu temple and Mahomedan mosque are situated within the fort.

Lonavla (*Lanauli*)—Town, municipality and railway station [R & W], situated 39 miles north-west of Poona city, at the top of the Bhore Pass. Lonavla forms an important point on the south-east extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population about 4000. A railway reservoir, about 2 miles from the station, which supplies the town with good water. Lonavla contains a post office [m s t], locomotive works, Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels, a Gymkhana hotel, railway school, masonic lodge, and co-operative store for the use of the public. Lonavla wood is famous for picnics and as a camping ground for visitors during the hot season. The river Indrayani has its source here.

Loni.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Poona. Dak bungalow half a mile from the station.

Lonikalbhor.—Village with post office [m s].

Mahalunga.—Village with post office [m s].

Malthan.—Village with post office [m s].

Manchar.—Village with post office [m s t].

Maval.—*Taluka* of Poona District. The head-quarters are at Khadkala.

Morgaon.—Village with post office [m s].

Narayangaon.—Village with post office [m s t].

Narsingpur.—Village with post office [m s].

Nimbgaon.—Village with post office [m s].

Nimbgaon-Ketki.—Village with post office [m].

Ottur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Pabal.—Village with post office [m s].

Pargaon.—Village with post office [m].

Parincha.—Village with post office [m s].

Patas.—Village and railway station [W], 40 miles from Poona. A Hindu temple of Nageshwari and a Mahomedan mosque in the village. Dharmasala and post office [m s].

Paud (*Mulshi*)—Village with post office [m s], 17 miles from Poona. Mahalkari's and Registrar's offices and school.

Peth.—Village with post office [m].

Phursangi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Poona. Post office [m].

Pimpalvandi.—Village with post office [m s].

Poona.—Town and municipality also cantonment, the principal city of the Deccan, the head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also of the Bombay Army, the seat of the Bombay Government during the monsoon months, and the railway junction station [W & R], situated on the south side of the river Mula, and within a short distance from Sangam, the confluence of the Mula and Muta rivers. The city is famous as having been the capital of the Peishwa's dominions, and is of considerable commercial importance, the principal industries being clay figures, metal wares, silk cloth and brocades. Population 161,390 com-

posed principally of Hindus and Musalmans. The climate of Poona is temperate, and from June to September is delightful. Poona possesses several churches and chapels of various denominations. Of public buildings are the Government House, Legislative Council Hall, Deccan College, Civil Engineering College, Yeroda Central Jail, Finance Building, Sassoon Hospital, Jewish Synagogue and post office. There is a branch of the Bank of Bombay. There are several good hotels and a Western India club. Besides two Colleges (the Deccan College and the College of Science), Poona has a Government first grade High School, a Female High school, a Female Normal school, a Ferguson College, training College, and several vernacular, Anglo-vernacular, and English schools. Besides the usual District offices, the town contains Mamlatdar's and Arbitrators' Courts, Income Tax Collector's office, and 2 Benches of Magistrates. There is also an office of the Sarvajanik Sabha. Parvati, a celebrated Hindu temple on the hill of that name south-west of the city, is worth a visit. At the foot of the hill is a garden called Hirabag, in which was formerly a pleasure house of the Peishwas, now used as a Town Hall. Several Hindu temples, a few Muhammadan mosques, Native General Library, Rey Market, a museum, a female hospital, and the remains of Peshwa's old palace (only the massive walls remain), are also worth visiting here. The Bund of the banks of the Mula and Muta with its fine waterfall, handsome bridge and lovely Gardens, forms especially on Band nights as delightful a promenade as can be found in India. The Paper Mill at Mundwa (4 miles), and the Jartani Mill near the railway station are also worth notice. Khadakwasla (stone junction) Water Works, about 10 miles from Poona, supply the city and cantonment with water and irrigate large tracts of land. There is a Branch Booking office of the G. I. P. Railway Company in the town in the Budhwar Pet, at which tickets of all classes can be obtained to proceed to any station on this and other connected Railways with which this company have through booking arrangements. City branch post office [m s t]

Purandhar.—*Taluka* of Poona District. Head-quarters are at Saswad town. Purandhar, once a fortress, and now a sanitarium for European troops. It really comprises two hill forts, Purandhar and Wazurgarh, and lies 20 miles south-east of Poona city. Purandhar is larger, higher, and more important than Wazurgarh. The upper and lower forts are situated more than 300 feet below the summit, which is 4500 feet above sea-level, and are protected by a perpendicular scarp. Ponies and camels ascend the hill as far as the lower fort. There is a dak bungalow. Purandhar also possesses several good bungalows and post office [m s t],

Rajewadi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Poona.

Rajuri.—Village with post office [m s]

Salaiwadi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Poona.

Saswad.—Chief town of the Purandhar *Taluka*, situated on the left bank of the river Karha, 16 miles south-east of Poona. Population 6000. Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, two schools and post office [m. s.]

t.] An annual fair is held in the month of Vaishukh in honor of Sopandeo, a saint, attended by about 2000 persons, mostly Hindus. Nearest railway station, Alandi, 6 miles

Sinugarh (*Lion's Fort*)—Hill fort in the Haveli Taluka ; situated about 15 miles south-west of Poona city, on one of the highest points of the Singair-Bhuleswara range, 4322 feet above sea level, and about 2300 feet above the plain. The fort is approached by pathways, and by two gates. The outer fortifications, which consist of a strong stone wall flanked with towers, enclose a nearly triangular space about 2 miles round. The triangular plateau within the walls is resorted to as a health-resort by the European residents of Poona in April and May, and has several bungalows

Sirur (or *Ghodnadi*)—North-eastern taluka of Poona District, also chief town, municipality, and cantonment, situated on the river Ghod, 36 miles north-east of Poona city, and 18 miles from Kedgaon railway station. The country around is hilly and uncultivated. Trade in cloth and grain. At the weekly market on Saturdays, large numbers of cattle and horses are sold. The garrison of Sirur cantonment consists of the Poona Auxiliary Horse. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m s t.], dispensary, and travellers' bungalow. At a hamlet about 2 miles south of the town, a Hindu fair, attended by about 3000 persons, is held yearly in March or April

Supa.—Village with post office [m s t.], 10 miles from Kedgaon railway station

Talegaon-Dabhada.—Town and railway station [W], 21 miles north-west from Poona city, and 3 miles from Wadgaon. Population 5000. Blisk oil manufacture. Girls' school dispensary and post office [m s t.]. An annual fair is held here in the month of April

Talegaon-Dhamdhera.—Town situated 20 miles north-east of Poona, and 12 miles from Uruli railway station. Population 4000. The Dhamdhera family has long held the foremost place in Talegaon, and has given its name to the town to distinguish it from Talegaon Dabhada (*vide supra*). Annual fair in February-March, attended by about 3000 people, mostly Guzerathis. Sub-judge's Court, dispensary and post office [m t.]

Theur.—Village with a celebrated temple to Ganapati, 3 miles from Loni railway station, where a small annual fair which lasts six days is held during September

Uruli.—Village and railway station near the Bhima river, 18 miles from Poona. Post office [m s.] Game in the neighbourhood

Vada.—Village with post office [m s.]

Vadgaon.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Poona. Population 1500. Weekly market on Tuesdays. Sub-judge's Court and post office [m. s t.] A fair takes place here about the month of April each year

Vadgaon-Chinchodi.—Village with post office [m.]

Vagholi.—Village with post office [m.]

Valha.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Poona. Post office [m. s. t.]

Vaphgaon.—Village with post office [m.]

Visapur.—Hill fort situated about 8 miles south-east of Khandala. The fort is said to have been built by Peishwa Balaji Vishwanath (1714-20). In 1818, it was occupied by the British

Yeravda.—Village with a central jail and post office [m. s. t.].

RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI—District in the Konkan or Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by the Janjira State and Kolaba District, on the east by the Satara District and Kolhapur State, on the south by the Sawant Wadi State and the Goa territory, and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 3922 square miles, containing 7 towns and 1303 villages. Population 1,105,926. District head-quarters—Ratnagiri town, 126 miles from Bombay by steamer (18 hours' journey) and 270 miles by rail and road *via* Poona and Kolhapur.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES—In addition to agriculture, the chief industries are the curing of fish and the manufacture of chunam. The chief agricultural products are rice, *naghi* or *nachni*, *wari*, *harib*, coconuts, and betel-nuts.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District, though moist and relaxing, is on the whole healthy. The rain fall is abundant and comparatively regular.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *Talukas* of Dergad, Sangameshwari, Vengurla, Chiplun, Khed, Dapoli, Malvan, Ratnagiri, and Rajapur. Revenue about 14 lakhs, and expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement officer, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of School of Industry, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of jail and Lunatic Asylum) and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Ratnagiri town see Ratnagiri.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Achra.—Town and port, 65 miles from Ratnagiri. Post office [m s t]

Adivra.—Village with post office [m s], 22 miles from Ratnagiri

Akeri.—Village with post office [m s t]

Amboli.—Village with *Annasattri* and post office [m s t]

Anjanvel.—Town and seaport, situated on the south bank of the Anjanvel river in a little bay within the entrance. Post office [m s].

Anjarla.—Village with post office [m s]

Aravli.—Village with post office [m].

Ayani.—Village with post office [m].

Bagmandla.—Village with post office [m]

Banda.—Village with post office [m s t.]

Bandivda.—Village with post office [m. s]

Bankot (*Fort Victoria*) —Village and old fort at the mouth of the Savitri, 10 miles north by west from Suvarndrug Bankot is also a seaport, lies at the foot of a rocky headland in the extreme north of Ratnagiri District. Coasting steamers call daily during the fair season. Landingstage, bridge of boats, and a roomy rest-house for travellers. Post office [m s t]

Bavda.—Petty State near Rajapur

Boria (or *Adu*) —Seaport in the Chiplun *Taluka* situated midway between the mouths of the Vasishta and Shastri rivers. The port is protected by the bold and conspicuous headland of Adu, 360 feet above sea-level, and is a safe anchorage during northerly gales. On the top of the hill overlooking the bay is a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Chiplun.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, situated about 25 miles from the coast, on the south bank of the river Vashishti, which is navigable for boats of nearly 2 tons. Population 12000. It is a prosperous commercial town, situated near the head of the Kumbhari pass, one of the easiest routes from the Deccan to the seaboard, distant 60 miles from Karad railway station. Sub-judges and Mamlatdar's courts municipal and post offices [m s. t] About a quarter of a mile south of the town are some Buddhist excavations.

Dabhol.—Town and port (near Guhagar) noted for its beautiful mosque, which is the only specimen of pure Saracenic architecture in the southern Konkan. Post office [m s t]

Dapoli.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town and headquarters of the *Taluka* of same name, about 5 miles distant from the sea, or 57 miles from Ratnagiri. It is one of the healthiest localities in the Konkan. Sub-judges and Mamlatdar's Courts, police station and post office [m s t]

Devgad.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also seaport and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name with a fort, 180 miles from Bombay. Has a safe and beautiful land-locked harbour, at all times perfectly smooth. Sub-judge's Court, Mamlatdar's and a sea-customs' offices, a post office [m s t], and a vernacular school.

Devla.—Village with post office [m].

Devrukh.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of Sangameshwar. Containing 2 Sub-judges' courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamapur.—Village with post office [m s]

Gavkhedi.—Village with post office [m]

Guhagar.—Village with post office [m s t]

Harnai.—Seaport, 56 miles north-west of Ratnagiri. Population 6500. The port lies in a small rocky bay, and is a shelter for coasting

craft in north-west winds. The ordinary trade is small, but there is a brisk fish market from September to June. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hedvi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hindla.—Village with post office [m.].

Ibrampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jaygad (Fort Victory)—Seaport and village, situated at the southern entrance to the Shastri or Sangameswar river, 99 miles south of Bombay city. Population about 3000. The harbour forms a bay two miles long and five miles broad, with deep water, and well protected against winds. Jaygad is now little more than a fishing village and fort, with a custom-house and post office [m.].

Jaytapur.—Seaport in the Rajapur *Taluka*. The population is reckoned as part of the population of Rajapur, and is about 2000—mostly Muhammadan. The town, 1 mile from the entrance of the Rajapur river, is a place of call for coasting steamers, which stop tri-weekly for passengers going to and from Rajapur. The port is said to be well sheltered from all winds. It has a custom-house, post office [m. s. t.], and vernacular school. The Jaytapur light-house is placed on the mainland at the southern point of the Rajapur Hill. Height of lantern above the sea, 99 feet; in clear weather its height is seen from a distance of 9 miles.

Kandalgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Kankavli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasheli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kelshi.—Port, situated 64 miles north by west of Ratnagiri town, and 3 miles south-east of Bankot. Betel-nut is the chief article of export. Population under 4000. Post office [m. s.]. A yearly fair is held, attended by about 25000 people. For customs purposes Kelshi is grouped with two other ports, Bankot and Hainai, under the Suvarndurg division.

Kelsi.—Creek on the coast-line of Ratnagiri District, lies midway between the ports of Bankot and Suvarndurg. The creek is navigable by small canoes for a distance of 10 miles. The waters abound in fish.

Kharepatan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khed.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of same name, situated at the head of the Jagbudi river, and surrounded by hills. Population 4000. A cart-road connects Khed with the port of Hainai, 26 miles distant. Boats of light draught work up from Dabhol and Anjanvel to Khed. Mamlatdar's office, school, post office [m. s. t.], and rest-house for travellers. East of the town are three small rock temples, now inhabited by a family of lepers.

Kosam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kotkamta.—Village with post office [m.].

Kudal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumbhari-ghat.—Road over the Western Ghats, between Rat-

nagiri and Satara Districts; distant 123 miles south-east by south of Bombay. The road leads from Karad to Ghiplun.

Lanja.—Village with post office [m s t]

Makhjan.—Village with post office [m s]

Malgund.—Village with post office [m s t]

Malvan.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, 70 miles south of Ratnagiri town. Population 16000. Within the boundaries of the town, on rising ground surrounded on three sides by the sea, is Rajkot Fort. Lion-ore of good quality has been found in the neighbourhood, and salt is made near the town. Mamlatdar's and two Sub-judge's courts, six schools and post office [m s t]

Mandangad.—Village with post office [m. s]

Masura.—Town, situated 8 miles north-east of Malvan. Population 5000. School and post office [m s t]

Murda.—Village with post office [m]

Murud.—Village with post office [m s]

Naringra.—Village with post office [m s]

Nata.—Village with post office [m]

Nerur.—Village with post office [m s]

Nevra.—Village with post office [m]

Nevti.—Port, situated 8 miles north of Vengula, and 6 miles south of Malvan.

Palgarh.—Village with post office [m]

Palshet.—Village with post office [m t]

Parashram.—Village with post office [m].

Parula.—Village with post office [m]

Pavas.—Village with post office [m s t]

Pendur.—Village with post office [m s]

Purngarh.—Port and fort, 12 miles south of Ratnagiri. Population 600. The river Machkundi admits only vessels of small size.

Rairi (or *Yashwantgarh*) —Fort situated on a rocky height at the mouth of a small navigable river, 225 miles south of Bombay. In the vicinity of the fort, on Hasta Dongai Hill, are caves hollowed in the face of the rock.

Rajapur.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality, situated at the head of a tidal creek, 30 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town, and about 15 miles from the sea. Population 8000. Rajapur is the oldest-looking and best preserved town in the Konkan, its streets are steep and narrow and the markets paved and roofed. The old English factory, a massive stone building with an enclosure leading to the creek, now used as a Government office, gives the town a special interest. It is also peculiar as the single Ratnagiri port to which Arab boats still trade direct. Rajapur is not now the port it once was, and vessels of any size cannot ply within 3 miles of the old

stone quay. Jaytapuri, situated 11 miles lower down, is the outlet for the sea traffic from Rajapuri, and the place of call for coasting steamers. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, school and post office [m s t]

Rasalgarh.—Fort in Khed *Taluka*, situated 8 miles from Khed, at the south end of a spur of the irregular chain of hills which forms the eastern boundary of the District. Rasalgarh is approached by an easy ascent. The fort is entered from the north by a massive gate guarded by a tower and high battlements. About 80 yards inside is a second gateway similarly guarded. Temples, pools, ruins of a magazine, store-house, and other buildings are in the fort.

Ratnagiri.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Ratnagiri derives its name from the demon Ratnasui, who was killed by an incarnation of Siva called Nath, or Jotiba, who is worshipped at a famous temple near Kolhapur. Population about 14,000. The town is open, and faces the sea, the fort stands on a rock between two small bays, but these afford neither shelter nor good anchorage, as they are completely exposed and have a rocky bottom. The landing-place for boats is on the south of the fort, near a small tank. The water-supply is entirely derived from wells, which are for the most part never-failing. A small detachment of troops is usually stationed here. The cantonment lies on the north of the town. The principal object of interest here is the *tari* or sardine fishery, which usually takes place in the months of January and February, when fleets of canoes may be seen engaged in this occupation. The chief imports are salt, timber, catechu, and grain, the exports—fuel, fish, and bamboos. Kabadevi bay, 7 miles north of Ratnagiri is a safe anchorage during the south-west monsoon. Besides being the head-quarters of the District, Ratnagiri has a Mamlatdar's office and 2 Sub-judge's courts, civil and leper hospitals, four schools, dak bungalow, a station club, a light-house (the light is visible at 10 miles distance), and post office [m s T]

Redi.—Port and fort in Vengurla *Taluka*, situated 7 miles south of Vengurla, and 89 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town—*see* Rani

Sakharpa.—Village with post office [m]

Sangameshwar.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and the old head-quarters of Sangameshwar *taluka*, situated on the Shastri river, about 20 miles from the coast. Population 2500. Trade in grain, piece-goods and salt fish. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m s T.]

Savarda.—Village with post office [m s. t]

Shiroda.—Village with post office [m s t]

Sukalvadi.—Village with post office [m s]

Tak.—Village with post office [m s]

Vada.—Village with post office [m]

Vaghotan.—Village with post office [m s t]

Vaked.—Village with post office [m]

Vandri.—Village with post office [m]

Vengurla.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also seaport, town with

fort, municipality, and head-quarters of Vengula *taluka*; situated 84 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town. Population 10,000. Piece-goods, yarn, silk, sugar, and fish are the chief articles of import; and cocoa-nuts, coir, molasses and *Kaju* the principal exports. The Vengula port light-houses were erected in 1869, and are situated on the mainland at the northern point of the bay. They are masonry towers built on a hill. The height of the lanterns above high-water is 250 feet, and that of the building from base to vane is 186 feet. Double (25 feet apart) white, fixed, dioptric lights of order 6, which illuminate an area of 54 square miles, and are visible from the deck of a ship 9 miles distant. From mid-June to the end of August the port is closed. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m s T]

Vengurla Rock Lighthouse—This lighthouse (erected in 1870) is situated on an isolated rock in the west of Ratnagiri District. Nine miles west-north-west of Vengurla lie the Vengurla rocks or Bunt islands, a group of rocky islets stretching about 3 miles from north to south, and one mile from east to west. On the outermost of three larger rocks is the lighthouse. It is a masonry tower, built on a rising ground. The height of the lantern above high-water is 110 feet, and that of the building is 30 feet. It exhibits a single white, fixed, dioptric light of order 4, which illuminates an area of 72 square miles, and is visible from the deck of a ship 15 miles distant.

Vijayadrug (Ghera)—Port and fort situated 30 miles south of Ratnagiri town. One of the best harbours on the western coasts, being without any bar, it may be entered in all weathers, and even for large ships forms a safe south-west monsoon shelter. In the fine season, vessels may anchor anywhere in the harbour. Vernacular school, customs and post offices [m t]

REWA KANTHA AGENCY.

REWA KANTHA (*The banks of Rewa or Narbada*)—Political Agency subordinate to the Government of Bombay, established in 1826, having under its control 61 separate States great and small. This Agency occupies the eastern part of Guzerath. It is bounded on the north by the Mewar States of Dungarpur and Banswada on the east by States in Central India and by Khandesh on the south by the Gaekwar's territory and the Surat District, and on the west by Broach and Kaira Districts, Baroda State and by part of the Panch Mahals. Length about 140 miles, breadth 60 miles, area 4792 square miles. Population 550,000. Revenue about 18 lakhs. Of the 61 States of Rewa Kantha, one Rappipla, is of the first class and is the most important and the largest of all. Its chief has been granted power of life and death and can try British subjects, but all the other chiefs are required to remit cases against such persons to the Political Agent. Five chiefs, Chhota Oodeypore Baria Sunth Lunawara and Balasinor, are of the second class, and have independent control within their own States. The 55 small States include Kadana and Sanjeli (both of whom pay no tribute), and three groups of Mewar States. Sankheda Mewar consists

of 26 States ; area, 311 square miles ; population 54,000 ; revenue, Rs. 192,000. Pandu Mewas consists of 22 States , area, 138 square miles , population 2100 , revenue, Rs. 47,000. Doika Mewas consists of 5 States , area, 9 square miles , population 5000 ; revenue, Rs 11,000.

In the west the country is open and flat, but generally it is hilly. In the east there are wild forest-clad hills. The usual crops are raised.

ADMINISTRATION—Civil courts have been introduced into Rewa Kantha. As regards criminal justice, the Rewa Kantha authorities consist of *thanadars*, with second and third class magisterial powers in the estates of the petty Mewas chiefs, the chiefs of Kadana, Sanjeli, Bhadaurwa, Umeta, Baria, Balasinor, and Rajpipla, the Assistant Political Agent, and the Political Agent. The head-quarters station of the Political Agent is Godhia.

REWA KANTHA STATES.

Agar.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mewas, situated 108 miles from Godhia. Nearest railway station, Chandod, 6 miles. Consists of 28 villages. Area, 17 square miles. Revenue, Rs 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 180.

Aliva (*Alara*)—Petty State of the Sankheda-Mewas. Area, 6 square miles. Revenue, Rs 6000. The chief is a Chauhan Rajput, with the title of Thakur, and pays tribute of Rs 67 to Baroda.

Amrapur.—Petty State of Pandu Mehwas, and chief village of the State. Area, $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. Revenue, Rs 500. Baroda tribute, Rs 200.

Anghad.—Petty State of the Dodka Mewas, area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Revenue, Rs 6000. There are six chiefs, who pay a tribute of Rs 1840 to Baroda.

Balasinor (*Vadasinor*)—Native State and chief town of the State of same name, near the Sheri river, on the route from Nimach to Baroda. The territory is divided into two distinct and nearly equal parts, the Balasinor and Vinpui Sub-divisions, the former containing 41 villages, the latter 57, much mixed with those of the adjoining State of Lunawara, Area, 189 square miles. State population 50,000. There are 2 schools with 500 pupils. The chief is a Musalman. The distinguishing title of the family is Babu. The chief (or Nawab) has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without requiring the sanction of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs 110,000. British tribute, Rs 11,080, Gaekwar tribute, Rs 3600. The chief maintains a military force of 200 men, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Succession follows the rule of primogeniture, there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The town contains a dispensary and post office [m s t]. Town population about 1200. Nearest railway station, Anand.

Baria.—Tributary State in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 813 square miles. Population 68,000. Revenue, Rs 245,000. British tribute, Rs 9330. Baria lies north of Chota Udaipur. Much of it is covered with forest. Grain, oil-seeds, and timber are the chief products. The title of the head of the State is Maharawal of Deogarh Baria. The State maintains a military force of 260 men. There is no *sanad* autho-

rizing adoption ; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture The ruler (Maharawal Sri Mansingji, a Chauhan Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent The State supports a dispensary, and there are 15 schools, with 700 pupils. Transit dues are levied in this State Baria is the chief town of the State of same name, 50 miles north-east of Baroda Population about 3200

Bhadarwa.—Petty State with population 10,000 Area, 27 square miles, Revenue, Rs 40,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 19070 The chief holds the title of Rana Police force, 24 men School and post office [m s]

Bhalod.—Village with post office [m s]

Bhilaria.—Petty State, area, 9 square miles, containing 11 villages Revenue, Rs 12,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 2420 The chief holds the title of Thakur

Bihora.—Petty State, area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ square mile Revenue, Rs 1500 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 50 The chief has the title of Thakur

Chhaliar.—Petty State, area, 11 square miles containing 24 villages Revenue, Rs 12,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 3100

Chhota-Udepur.—Native State with population 72,000, of whom 86 per cent are Bhils or Kolis Area, 873 square miles Revenue, Rs 176,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 10140 The country is hilly, and overgrown with forest During the greater part of the year, the climate is damp and unhealthy Cereals and timber are the chief produce The chief (Maharawal Sri Motisingji, a Chauhan Rajput) bears the title of Maharawal His house follows the rule of primogeniture, but holds no *sanad* of adoption He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and maintains a military force of 320 undisciplined men, who are employed for police and revenue purposes He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences There are 11 schools with 400 pupils Chhota Udepur is the principal town of the State of same name, situated on the main road from Baroda to Mhow, about 50 miles east of Baroda. Post office [m s t]

Chorangla.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas Area, 16 square miles, containing 17 villages Revenue, Rs 2500 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 95 The chief is a Rahtor Rajput, but the bulk of the people are Kolis.

Churesar.—Petty State, area, $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles Revenue, Rs. 1000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 310 The State is under the rule of six chiefs

Devgad.—Village with post office [m s t].

Dhamsia.—Estate of the Sankheda Mewas Area, 10 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 4000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 130 The estate is under the direct management of the Political Agent.

Dhari.—Petty State of six shareholders. Area, $3\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. Revenue, Rs 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 950 Post office [m. s t].

Dodka.—Petty State, ruled by three chiefs called Patels or head-

men. Area, $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 2500 Gaekwar tribute. Rs. 1100

Dorka.—The smallest of the 3 Mehwas under the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Mehwa consists of 3 estates, of one village each, namely, Dorka with an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and a revenue of Rs. 240; Raeka, area, $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, revenue, Rs. 1500, and Anghar, area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, revenue Rs. 5000. Dorka contains one school, and a *thanadur* resides here, with the powers of a third-class magistrate, and civil jurisdiction in suits to the extent of Rs. 1000. Population about 5000. The estates lie on the left bank of the Mahi river, between Kania District and Baroda territory.

Dudhpur.—Petty State with an area of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a square mile. Revenue, Rs. 600 Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 30. The chief is a Rahtol Rajput

Gad (Garh)—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. The estate includes 103 villages, and is the largest in the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 128 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. Pays a tribute of Rs. 475 to Chhota Udaipur. Population almost wholly Bhils. The chief who is a Chauhan Rajput, represents a younger branch of the Chhota Udaipur house

Garol.—Petty State; pays tribute of Rs. 30 to the Gaekwar

Gotardi.—Petty State with an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 4500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 420. There are four shareholders

Itwad.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 6 square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 600. There are four shareholders

Jesar.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. There are 4 chiefs or *pagis*. Revenue, Rs. 400. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 150

Jhagadiya.—Village with post office [m s t]

Jiral.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas, Gori group. It is divided among three shareholders who are also the proprietors of Kamsoli Moti, and Kamsoli Nani, the total area of the three estates being 5 square miles. Revenue of Jiral, Rs. 1700, of which Rs. 70 is paid as tribute to the Gaekwar

Kadana.—Native State, and the chief town of that State, situated on the left bank of the river Mahi. Area of the State, 130 square miles. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000

Kamsoli Moti and Kamsoli Nani.—Petty estates of the Sankhera Mehwas, Gori group. Together with Jiral, these estates are owned by the same three proprietors who hold the latter. The area of the three estates together amounts to 5 square miles. The revenue derived from Kamsoli Moti is Rs. 1200, and the Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 130. The revenue from Kamsoli Nani is Rs. 1000, and the tribute to the Gaekwar Rs. 70. Owing to disputes among the shareholders, the estates have been under British management since 1870

Kanora.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, $3\frac{3}{4}$ square

miles There are 7 villages and eight shareholders. The estate lies south of Sihora Revenue, Rs. 2700 Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1600.

Kasla Paginu Muwadu.—Petty State of the Koli group of Pandu Mehwas Area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles There are five shareholders Revenue, Rs 90 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 60

Kuddana.—Petty State with an area of 130 square miles The chief is Thakur Parvat Singhji Revenue, Rs. 14,000 The State pays no tribute

Litar Gotra.—Petty State, situated on the banks of the Mahi river, one of the Koli group of Pandu Mehwas States Area, $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles Revenue, Rs 630. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 200 The State is ruled by 3 Kotwals

Lunavada.—Native State in Guzerath. Area, 388 square miles Population 76,000, occupying 1 town and 165 villages. The climate is perhaps somewhat cooler than in the neighbouring parts of Guzerath Cereals and timber are the chief products The present chief (Maharana Wakhat Singhji, a Hindu of the Solanki Rajput caste) made a *K.C.I.E.* in 1890, is distinguished for his liberal administration of one of the wildest districts in the Presidency He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent Revenue 2 lakhs. Joint tribute to Gaekwar and to the British Government, Rs 18,000. Military force, 200 men The family hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption, but they follow the rule of primogeniture There are 12 schools, with 1000 pupils Lunavada is the capital of the State of that name, and a fortified town, situated about 4 miles east of the confluence of the Mahi and Panam rivers, and a mile north of the latter stream Population 10,000 The town was founded by Rana Bhim Singhji in 1434 Jail, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t] There is a shrine of the god Luneswar, stands outside the Daikuli gate, is the object of interest here Nearest railway station Godhra

Mandwa.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas group Area, $16\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, containing 16 villages. Revenue, Rs 35,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1960

Mevli.—Petty State in the Pandu Mehwas group Area, 5 square miles, containing one parent village and 4 hamlets Four shareholders The Karad river divides the estate into two nearly equal parts Revenue, Rs 2350. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1501

Moka Paginu Muwadu.—Petty State in the Pandu Mehwas group Area, five-eighths of a square mile Two shareholders Revenue, Rs 230 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 125

Nahara.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas Area, 3 square miles, with, including Nahara, five villages Held jointly by two proprietors, called Thakurs Revenue, Rs 600 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 25.

Nalia.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas Area, 1 square mile Held jointly by two proprietors, called *Thakurs*. Revenue, Rs. 740. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 37.

Nandod.—Capital of Rajpipla State ; situated on the river Karijan, about 32 miles east by north from Surat, on a rising ground in a bend of the Karijan river, and 9 miles from Ankleshwar railway station. Population 11,000. Post office [m. s. t.]

Nangam.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas Area, 3 square miles, with 3 villages Held jointly by four proprietors entitled *Thakurs*. Revenue, Rs 2170. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1290. The estate is very poor, the shareholders being little more than common husbandmen The people are chiefly Bhils, raising only the coarser and more easily grown crops

Naswadi.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas Area, 19½ square miles, containing 27 villages Revenue, Rs 10,000 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1691 The chief is styled Thakur The Aswan river divides the estate into two nearly equal parts, an open plain on the north, but somewhat hilly and thickly wooded in the south

Palasni.—Petty State in the Sankhera Mehwas tract. Area, 12 square miles,—containing 14 villages Revenue, Rs 4750 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 2131 A fairly rich estate

Pandu.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas Area, 9½ square miles Revenue, Rs 5200 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 4500 There are two principal holders with several sub-shares of the property, since 1878 the estate is under British management

Pandu Mehwas.—Group of 26 petty States forming a territorial division of Rewa Kantha Area, 147 square miles Population 21,000, dwelling in 36 villages Revenue, Rs. 110,000 The Pandu Mehwas group of estates stretches along the river Mahi in a narrow broken line for 58 miles. Climate healthy Soil light, yielding millets, rice, and sugar-cane Kolis, Banyas, Rajputs, and Musalmans form the land-owning classes The region is, comparatively, a poor one.

Pantalaori.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas Area, 5 square miles There are two chiefs, Nathu Khan and Nazir Khan Revenue, Rs 2000

Poicha.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas Area, 3¾ square miles There are six shareholders Revenue, Rs 2450 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1501 The estate lies on the Mahi river between Kanora and Bhadarwa

Raika.—One of the petty States at Rewa Kantha. Area, 2½ square miles There are two chiefs Revenue, Rs 2700. Two-thirds of the State belong to the original proprietors, and one-third to the Pagedai of Baroda Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1200

Rajpipla.—Native State, situated to the south of the Narbada. Area, 1514 square miles (comprising 1 town and 211 villages) Population 115,000 The State is full of hills and jungles, and has an extensive timber trade. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy, malarious fevers being prevalent from September to February The family of the Rajpipla chief is said to derive its origin from a grandson of the Raja of Ujjan, who having quarreled with his father, left his own country and established himself in the village of Pipra. His only daughter married a

Rajput of the Gohel tribe Since about 1740, the Gohel dynasty has ruled in Rajpipla. Revenue, Rs 600,000. A tribute of Rs 65,000 is paid to the Gaekwar of Baroda, through the British Government. The present chief (Maharaja Gambhir Singhji, a Gohel Rajput) maintains a force of 566 men, horse and foot, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has power to try for capital offences, without the permission of the Political Agent, any person except British subjects. Ten schools for boys and one for girls. Rajpipla is the old capital and fort of Rajpipla State, situated on a spur of the Devsatra hill, about 8 miles west of Nandod, the present capital. In front of the fort, the Lal Daiwaza, a gateway with flanking towers, completely bars the road. The fort contains the palace, a partly structure with flanking towers.

Rajpur.—Petty State with an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The chief is named Rawal Sui Singh. Revenue, Rs 260. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 51.

Rampura.—Petty State with an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. There are 8 shareholders. Soil rich, yielding the better kinds of crops. Revenue, Rs 5580. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1422.

Ratanpur.—Town in the State of Rajpipla. The town stands on the top of one of a series of small round hills, about 14 miles north-east of the city of Broach. At the foot of a hill, in an uncultivated tract, about 5 miles south-west of Ratanpur, are the celebrated carnelian mines; the top of the hill is crowned by a tomb of Bawa Ghor, a miracle-working saint. Annual fair.

Rengan.—Petty State with an area of 4 square miles. There are 8 chiefs. Revenue, Rs 1040. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 461.

Sanjeli.—Petty State with an area of $33\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; contains 12 villages. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs 7000. No tribute is paid. The chief is named Thakur Partab Singhji. The land is fertile, but the people are Bhils and poor husbandmen.

Sankheda Mewas.—Group of Native estates in Rewa Kantha.

Shanor.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. Area, $11\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, containing 6 villages. Revenue, Rs 10,130, of which Rs. 1350 is paid as tribute to Gaekwar of Baroda. The chief is a younger branch of the Mandwa family.

Sihora.—Petty State with an area of $15\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The State is watered by the Mahi, Mesu and Goma rivers. The chief is named Suda Parmar Nar Singhji. Revenue, Rs 14,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 4800.

Sindhiapura.—Petty State; area 4 square miles. The chief is named Chauhan Jitabawa. Revenue, Rs 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 57.

Sunth.—Native State and chief town of the State of that name, situated about 80 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. Area, 394 square miles. Population 60,000. To the north the country is fairly flat and open, crossed by several small streams on the way north to the Mahi, to the south it is rugged, covered with long craggy lines of hills. Indian corn is the staple, and millet, pulse, gram, wheat, and in a few well-

favoured spots sugar-cane, are also grown. The forest yield a large supply of timber. The climate is generally unhealthy and malarious. The present chief is Maharana Pratib Singh, a Rajput of the Powar clan. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs 90,000, inclusive of transit dues. British tribute, Rs 7000. Military force, 200 men. The family follows the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. Nearest railway station, Godhra.

Sunthampur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Uchad.—Petty State in Sankhera Mehwas. Area, $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The present chief is called Dama Jitania. Revenue, Rs. 9850. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 883.

Umeta.—Native State consisting of two groups of villages, of which one group of 5 villages is situated in the British District of Kaira, and the other group of 7 villages in Rewa Kantha, the area of the last group is 21 square miles, yielding a revenue of about Rs 18,000. Total area, $36\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The present chief is named Baria Hathu Singhji. The total revenue is Rs 29,300, and tribute is paid of Rs 5000 to the British, and Rs 2550 to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Valia.—Village with post office [m s].

Vanmala.—Petty State; area, $10\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs 5000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 130. The chief holds the title of Thakur.

Virampura.—Petty State, area, 1 square mile, containing 2 villages. The chief is named Nathu Khan Pathan. Revenue, Rs 780. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 103.

Virpur (*Wasan Virpur*)—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas. Area, $12\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, containing 2 villages. The chief is named Dama Jitabawa. Revenue, Rs 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 432. Post office [m s t]. Nearest railway station, Godhra.

Wajiria.—Petty State of Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 21 square miles, containing 22 villages. Revenue Rs 32480. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 5007.

Waktapur.—Petty State of Pandu Mehwas. Area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. There are three chiefs, who bear the title of Rawal. Revenue, Rs 660. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 151.

Warnolimoti.—Petty State, area, 1 square mile. The chief is named Rahtor Pithibhai. Revenue, Rs 410. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 101.

Warnolinani.—Petty State, area, 1 square mile. Revenue, Rs. 300. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 25.

Warnolmal.—Petty State in Pandu Mehwas. Area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, containing 5 villages. There are two chiefs. Revenue, Rs 700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 85.

Wasan Sewada.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas. Area, $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, containing 7 villages. The chief is named Rahtor Kalubawa. Revenue, Rs 5170. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1150.

Wohora.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas Area, $3\frac{1}{4}$ square miles containing 4 villages Revenue, Rs 6500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 852

Zumkha.—Petty State with an area of 1 square mile Revenue, Rs. 1100 Gaekwar tribute, Rs 51 The chief is named Baria Bichar Singh.

SATARA.

SATARA—District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency Bounded on the north by the States of Bhore and Phaltan, and the Nira river separating it from Poona, on the east by Sholapur District and the estates of the Panth Pratinidhi, and the chief of Jath, on the south by the river Varna, separating it from Kolhapur and Sangli States, and on the west by the Sahyadri range of hills, separating it from the Konkan or Southern Districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri Area, 4987 square miles, containing 13 towns and 1333 villages Population 1,225,989 District head-quarters—Satara town, 206 miles from Bombay *via* Poona by rail

The district is hilly, sloping to the east from the Sahyadri ghats. Weaving and agricultural are the chief industries The principal agricultural products are jawari, bajri, rice, cotton, wheat, tur, gram, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, and earth nuts

CLIMATE—According to the height and distance from the sea, the climate varies in different parts of the District In the east, especially in the months of April and May, the heat is considerable But near the Ghats it is much more moderate, being tempered by the sea-breeze. Again, while few parts of Western India have a heavier and more continuous rainfall than the western slope of the Sahyadri hills, in some of the eastern *Talukas* the supply is very scanty The west of the District draws almost its whole rain supply from the south-west monsoon, between June and October Some of the eastern *Talukas*, however, have a share in the north-east monsoon, and rain falls there in November and December The May or 'mango showers,' as they are called, also influence the cultivator's prospects

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into the eleven *talukas* of Jath, Karad, Koregaon, Khatav, Kuanapur, Man, Patan, Satara, Tasgaon, Wai and Valva Revenue about 24 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 2 lakhs *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate (who is also Political Agent) with 3 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Subordinate Judge Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Police Probationer, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Satara *see* Satara town

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ashta.—Town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the river Kistna, 61 miles south-east of Satara Population 12,000 Ashta

is an agricultural town, with a weekly market, and an annual fair held in June, when about 5000 persons assemble. School and post office [m s t]

Ashta Road.—Railway station, 11 miles from Ashta town.

Atit.—Village with post office [m s.]

Bavdhan.—Village with post office [m s.].

Bhilavdi.—Town prettily situated on the left bank of the river Krishna, facing the village of Akalkhop, 9 miles west of Tasgaon. Population 7000. Post office [m s]. Nearest railway Station, Ashta Road, 3 miles.

Bhuinj.—Village situated on the bank of the Krishna river, 40 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Wathar, 12 miles.

Borgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaphal.—Village with post office [m s], 18 miles from Satara. Annual fair in the month of Chaitra. School and police station. Nearest railway station, Mussoori, 10 miles.

Charegaon.—Village with post office [m s]

Dahivadi.—Town and head-quarters of Man Taluka, situated on the right bank of the Man river, 40 miles east of Satara. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, a vernacular school, post office [m s. t.], and weekly market.

Devarashtra.—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Dhavadshi.—Village with post office [m s], 6 miles from Satara. A temple to Bhaigaviam is notable here. Annual fair in the month of Shnavan.

Girvi.—Village with post office [m s]

Hajarmachi.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Islampur.—Municipal town and head-quarters of Valva Taluka, 48 miles south-south-east of Satara town, and 16 miles from Ashta Road station. Population 9000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t]. Weekly market on Saturdays.

Javli.—Taluka of Satara District—Head-quarters at Medha.

Kadegaon.—Village with post office [m. s]

Kala.—Village with post office [m s.], 8 miles from Karad railway station.

Kameri.—Village with post office [m. s].

Karad.—Taluka of Satara District, and chief town of the taluka of same name, situated at the confluence of the Koyna tributary with the Krishna river, 24 miles south-south-east of Satara town. Population 11,000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, school, municipal and post offices [m s t].

Karad Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from Karad town.

Karva.—Village with post office [m s]

Kasegaon.—Village with post office [m s.].

Ravtha-Ekand.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khanapur.—*Taluka* of Satara District Head-quarters at Vita.

Khandala-Bavda.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Khatav.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and village in the *Taluka* of same name Sub-judge's court and post office [m. s. t.] Head-quarters at Vaduj

Kinh-Koregaon.—Village with post office [m. t.]

Kistna (*Krishna*) —River of Southern India, which rises in the Western Ghats, near Mahabaleshwar, about 40 miles from the Arabian Sea Here stands an ancient temple of Mahadeo, at the foot of a steep hill, at an elevation of about 4500 feet above sea-level In the interior of the temple is a small tank, into which a stream of pure water ever pours out of a spout fashioned into the image of a cow's mouth Pilgrims in large numbers crowd to the sacred spot, which is embowered in trees of dark foliage and flowering shrubs From Mahabaleshwar the Kistna flows through Deccan, south of Hyderabad, and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal Its length is about 800 miles

Koregaon.—*Taluka* of Satara District, also railway station and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, 16 miles from Satara town. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Kudal.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Kundal.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Kundal Road.—Railway station, 58 miles from Satara town.

Limbgoa.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Lonand.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s. t.]

Mahabaleshwar (*old name Nahai*) —Principal hill station, about 40 miles by road from Wathar railway station It is a favourite resort of the people of Bombay in the hot weather, and a Government sanitarium with eight sets of quarters The centre of the European quarter was called Malcolm Peth by the Raja of Satara in honour of Sir John Malcolm, who resided much on the hill when Governor Except during the south-west monsoon, Mahabaleshwar is at all times most attractive, one of its principal charms being the excellent drives and walks in all directions The village of Mahabaleshwar is 3 miles to the north of Malcolm Peth Mahabaleshwar proper is a municipality under the administrative charge of a superintendent, and it contains a library, club, 3 good hotels, church, cemetery, telegraph and post offices [m. s.] There are about 100 bungalows on the hill The bungalows are furnished The cost of living is moderate The Mahabaleshwar potatoes are the best grown in India Other vegetables are easily procurable Good milk is difficult to procure There is a well-supplied bazar Amongst the sights to see near Mahabaleshwar are the Falls of Yena, Lodwick Point, Elphinstone Point, Sydney Point, the Arthur's seat, and Pratabgarh, a picturesque hill-fort There are also three chief temples (to Mahabaleshwar or Siva, to Krishnabai or the river Krishna, and to Atibaleshwar or Vishnu) worth a visit

Mahuli.—Village with post office [m. s] It is considered a place of great sanctity, prettily situated at the confluence of the Krishna and Venu, about 3 miles east of Satara town. There are a great number of temples, and thoroughly deserve a visit.

Man.—*Taluka* of Satara District Head-quarters at Dahivadi

Marul.—Village with post office [m s]

Masur.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s t]. Road to Chaphal, 10 miles.

Mayni.—Town and municipality, 40 miles south-east of Satara town Population 3000. Post office [m s. t]

Mauze-Tasgaon.—Village with post office [m. s].

Medha.—Town and head-quarters of Javli *Taluka* Contains Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's court, and post office [m s. t]

Mhasvad.—Town and municipality, situated 51 miles east of Satara town on the road to Pandharpur Population 6000 Large fair held in December, at which cattle and blankets are sold Two schools, dispensary and post office [m. s]

Nerla.—Town in Valva *Taluka*, situated 44 miles south by east of Satara town Population 6000. Post office [m s], travellers' bungalow, vernacular school and market

Pal.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Palus.—Village with post office [m s]

Panchgani.—A large village, 29 miles from Wathar railway station It contains many bungalows belonging to Europeans, with nice plantations about them In fact, many visitors who come to the hills prefer to stop at Panchgani rather than Mahableshwar, because the rainfall is less, and the place can be made a permanent residence Superintendent's and post offices [m s T]

Partabgarh (*Pratabgarh*) —Ancient fortress in the Javli *taluka*; situated 8 miles south-west of Mahableshwar, on a summit of the Western Ghats commanding the Par Ghat,* and dividing one of the sources of the Savitri from the Koina, an affluent of the Kistna The fort is remarkable as the strong-hold of Shivaji

Patan.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, situated at the junction of the Koina and Kerla rivers, about 25 miles south-west of Satara town Population 3600 The town consists of two parts, the upper part containing the Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m s t], school, market, and the mansion of Patankar *Inamdar*, a second class Sirdar and honorary magistrate, with civil jurisdiction in his villages The other part consists of a beautifully wooded suburb called Rampur on the left bank of the Koina A specially fine grove of mango and jack trees lies at its south-east corner A broad market street and a number of artisans' and traders' shops connect the two parts

* Old pass or route across the Western Ghats leading from Satara District to Kolaba, Bombay Presidency

Peth.—Town, situated 45 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 6000 Peth is one of the local trade centres, the chief articles of trade being grain and cattle. A yearly fair, attended by about 5000 people, is held in the village in February. School

Pusegaon.—Village with post office [m]

Pusesavli.—Town and municipality, situated 27 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000. Weekly market, school, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, dharmshala and post office [m s.] Nearest railway station, Rahimatpur, 22 miles

Rahimatpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 12 miles from Satara town. Population 6000. Sub-judge's court, post office [m s t], weekly market on Thursday and Friday, and two schools. Rahimatpur is a large trading centre with about 200 prosperous merchants. The chief object of interest is a mosque and mausoleum. About a hundred yards south-east of the mosque is an elephant water-lift, a tower of about 50 feet high, with an inclined plain on the west, which supplied power for the mosque fountain

Salpa.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Satara town.

Satara.—*Taluka* and chief town of the District of the same name; situated near the confluence of the Kistna and the Venna, in the highlands of the Deccan, where the country generally inclines towards the east. It takes its name from the seventeen (*Satara*) walls, towers, and gates which it possessed, or is supposed to have possessed. Satara is a large place, ranking as the twelfth city in the Bombay Presidency. The city has many historic recollections, and the station is one of the most salubrious and pleasant in the Deccan, being close to the foot of the Mahabaleshwar hills. The cantonment is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west. The strong fort of Satara, midway between the Kistna and the Tornaghat, is perched on the summit of a small, steep, rocky hill. Population about 25,000. The Rajah's palace is plain and common place. Satara has a few large or ornamental buildings, but the town is clean and the streets broad. Dak and travellers' bungalows. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m s T]

Satara Road (*Padli*)—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Satara town. Post office [m s t]

Savitri.—River of Bombay Presidency, rises on the western declivity of the Mahabaleshwar range, flows through southern Kolaba, and falls into the Arabian Sea at Bankot in the Ratnagiri District.

Saygaon.—Village with post office [m s]

Shenavli.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Satara town. Post office [m s]

Shingnapur.—Municipal town in *Man taluka*, situated 46 miles east by north of Satara town, and 13 north-east of Dahivadi. Population 1200. Shingnapur is a famous place of pilgrimage, situated in a nook of the Shikhar Shingnapur hills. The hill, crowned with a temple of Mahadeo, to which the village owes its celebrity, appears like the point of a very obtuse-angled cone. The great fair is held on the full moon of Chaitra. The attendance sometimes reaches 50,000

[illegible]

Phaltan Of these Bhors lies in the north-west of Satara District, Phaltan in the north, Aundh in the east, Jath in the extreme south-east, Daphlapur also in the south-east, and Akalkot in the south-east of Sholapur. The Satara *Jagirs* were feudatory to the Raja of Satara, and became tributaries to the British Government on the lapse of that State in 1849. The *Jagirdars* retained all their former rights and privileges, with the exception of the power of life and death, and of adjudicating upon serious criminal cases. Their administration is now conducted on the principles of British law. Criminal and civil justice is administered by the chiefs themselves, with the aid of subordinate courts. In civil suits special appeals from the decisions of *Jagirdars* lie to the Political Agent. In criminal cases, heinous offences requiring capital punishment or transportation for life are tried by the Political Agents, each assisted by two assessors, the preliminary proceedings being conducted by the *Jagirdars*. Criminal appeals from their decisions also lie to the Political Agent. The Collector of Satara is in charge of the five *Jagirs* of Aundh, Bhors, Daphlapur, Jath and Phaltan. The chiefs of Daphlapur (Bhai Saheb), who exercises the powers of a magistrate of the first class, and in civil suits those of a Subordinate Judge. Akalkot is under the Collector of Sholapur.

SATARA JAGIRS.

Akalkot.—Feudatory State, situated in the south-east of the Sholapur District. Area, 498 square miles, containing 104 villages. Revenue Rs 350,000. Expenditure, Rs 340,000. The country is undulating, and remarkably free from tracts of waste or forest land. The climate is comparatively cool and agreeable. Grain, sugar-cane and oil-seeds are the principal products. The chief industry is the weaving of cotton cloth, turbans, and women's robes. The chief (Raja Sahaji Maluji) is a Maratha of the Bhonsla family, and is a first-class Sardar of the Deccan. The family follows the rule of primogeniture, and holds a charter (*sanad*) authorizing adoption. The State does not maintain any military force. The regular police number 60. There are 17 schools in the State, attended by about 600 pupils. Akalkot is the chief town of the State of same name, 250 miles south-east of Bombay. Population 6000. The town contains a dispensary, school and post office [m s t]. Nearest railway station, Karabgaon, 8 miles by bullock cart.

Aundh.—Petty State (*Jagir*) lies in the east of the Satara District. Area, 447 square miles, containing 71 villages. Population 60,000. Revenue, Rs 218,950. Products—wheat, the ordinary varieties of millet and pulse, and cotton, molasses, clarified butter, and oil are also prepared. There are 19 schools (one for girls) with 800 pupils. The chief (Srinivas Parashram) is a Brahman, with the title of Panth Pratinidhi 'Representative of the Viceroy'. The *Jagir* is under the direct control of the Bombay Government, and its chief ranks in the first class among the Deccan Sardars. He maintains a retinue of 280 armed police and 20 horse men. He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The family follows the rule of primogeniture. Aundh is the chief town of the State of same name, 26 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000. School and post office [m. s. t].

Bhor.—Native State in the Deccan Area, 1491 square miles, containing 486 villages Population 150,000 Revenue, Rs 464,500 The State lies in the north-west of the Satara District, and owns a detached piece of territory in the Konkan on the western slopes of the Ghats. Rice, nagli, save, etc are grown Bhor is one of the feudatories of the old Satara *raj* The family of the chief are Hindus, Brahmans by caste, and they hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption, the family follows the rule of primogeniture The chief holds the title of *Jagudar* of Bhor and Pant Sachev, and he ranks in the first class of Deccan Sardars He maintains for other than military purposes a retinue of 535 followers A tribute of Rs 5276 is paid to the British Government There are 25 schools with 800 pupils Bhor is the chief town of the State of same name, 25 miles south of Poona. School, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Daflapur.—*Jagir* in the Bijapur District, and really an integral part of the State of Jath, to which it will lapse on the demise of the three widows of the late chief The founder of the Jath *Jagir* was hereditary *patel* of Daflapur village, and took his surname of Daffe therefrom The estate of Daflapur consists of 6 detached villages in the Jath *Jagirs*. Area, 94 square miles Population 6000 Revenue, Rs 9010 Products—*bayra*, *joar*, cotton, wheat, gram, safflower, and *tur* There are 3 schools with 60 pupils The present ruler is the senior widow, Lakshmi-bai Daffe, Deshmukh, a Kshatriya (Maratha) by caste Daflapur is the chief town of the estate of the same name, 13 miles from Jath

Jath.—Native State in the Bijapur District Area, 884 square miles, containing 110 villages Population 50,000 Gross revenue (excluding alienations amounting to Rs 45,000), Rs 125,000 British tribute, Rs 11,240, Aundh tribute, Rs 950 Cattle-breeding is more remunerative, the weekly market at the town of Jath serving as a centre of exchange for the surrounding country The staple products are *bayra* and *joar* Cotton, wheat, gram and safflower are also grown There are 17 schools with 700 pupils The police force consists of 64 men, there are 4 criminal courts The chief is a Hindu (Maratha) of the Kshatriya caste, and his titles are Deshmukh and Jagudar of Jath He ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Deccan He holds a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture Jath is the chief town of the State of same name, 40 miles from Bijapur, and 100 miles south-east of Satara town Population 5500 School, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Kurla.—Petty State with post office [m s], 28 miles from Rahimatpur railway station

Phaltan.—Native State in the Deccan Area, 397 square miles, containing 1 town and 71 villages Population 60,000 Revenue, Rs. 123,344 The country is chiefly flat Extensive grazing lands Indian millet, salt, gram, and timber are the chief products, and oil, weaving of cotton and silk goods, and carving of stone idols are the chief manufactures The climate is hot, and the rainfall scanty The Phaltan family is of Rajput origin One Pidakhi Jagdeo entered the service of the Emperor of Delhi, and on his death in battle in 1327, the Emperor

gave the title of Nayak and a grant of lands to his son Nimbaji, who died in 1349. The chief (Madaji Rao Janrao, Nayak Nimbalkar, Deshmukh Jagirdar, a Maratha) ranks as a first-class Sardar. He is a Hindu of the Kshatriya caste, and administers his estate in person. He pays a tribute of Rs 9600 in lieu of a contingent of 75 horse. The family hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. In matters of succession they follow the custom of primogeniture. There are 16 schools, with about 700 pupils. Phaltan is the chief town of the State of same name and municipality, situated 37 miles north-east of Satara. The streets are well kept and clean, and the road round the town well shaded by trees. School, dispensary and post office [m s t]

SAVANTVADI.

SAVANTVADI (*Wari or Sundarwari*)—Native State under the charge of a Political Superintendent, situated between the Ratnagiri District and Goa, about 200 miles south of Bombay city. Area, 926 square miles. Population 175,000. Revenue Rs. 120 000. The climate is humid and relaxing, with a heavy rainfall. April is the hottest month in the year, but in May (though the temperature is slightly higher) a strong sea-breeze, the precursor of the south-west monsoon, tempers the heat. The country produces rice, nachni, wari, and coconuts. Also *harda*, (a nut used for dyeing and tanning). The principal manufactures consist of gold and silver embroidery work, on both leather and cloth, fans, baskets, and boxes of *khaskhas* grass, ornamented with gold thread and beetles' wings, lacquered toys, and playing cards, and elegant drawing-room ornaments carved from the horn of the buffalo and bison. The State contains 46 schools, with nearly 3000 pupils. The chief (Sai Desai Raghunath Rao, Sawant Bhonsla, a Maratha) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He maintains a military force of 436 men, styled the Sawantwari Local Corps. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and in point of succession follow the rule of primogeniture. Strength of police 155. The Political Superintendent (with 2 Assistants) resides at Sawantwari. The Durbar officers are—State Karbhai, Nyayadhish, Kamavisdai of Wadi Peta, Town magistrate, Forest officer, State Overseer, Medical officer, Inspector of Vernacular schools, and Head Master English school. Wari or Sawantwadi, the capital, was founded by Phond Savant in 1670, situated about 19 miles west of the base of the Sahyadri, and 17 miles east of Vengurla. The town is almost buried in palm groves and stretches round the border of a lake. Except on Saturdays, the market day, when numbers come in from the neighbouring villages. Wadi is a place of little trade. Population 9000. Schools, library, post office [m s t], a ruined stone and mud fort, and clock tower.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bavda.—Village and Peta of Savantvadi State. Contains Kamavisdar's office.

Kudal.—Town and Peta of Savantvadi State. Contains Munsiff's court and Kamavisdai's office.

Manohar (*Manohargarh*) —Fort in Savantvadi State, Khandesh Political Agency, situated 14 miles north-east of Savantvadi town, and on the south of the Rangna pass. Manohar is a solid mass of rock about 2500 feet high, said to have been fortified since the time of the Pandavas

SHIKARPUR.

SHIKARPUR —District in the Province of Sind Bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District, on the east by Bhawalpur and Jasalmir States, on the south by Khaupur State and the Sehwan Sub-division of Karachi District, and on the west by the Kherthar mountains Area, 9296 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1103 villages Population 915,497 District Head-quarters—Shikarpur Town, 912 miles from Bombay, *via* Karachi (by steamer) and Ruk railway station

The country is flat and open to inundation The chief products are for the autumnal (*khair*) crop, rice and *jawari*; and for the spring (*rabi*) wheat and gram The manufactures are unimportant, consisting of coarse cloth, ivory, toys, and pottery

CLIMATE —The climate of Shikarpur District is hot and dry, with a remarkable absence of au-curents during the inundation season, and it is in consequence, very trying to a European constitution The hot weather commences in April, and ends in October, it is generally ushered in by violent dust-storms, the cold season begins in November, and lasts till March

ADMINISTRATION —The District comprises the 4 Sub-divisions of Rohri, Sukkur, Larkana, and Mehar, or it consists into the 16 *Taluks* of Shikarpur, Sukkur, Ghotki, Kakki, Kambar, Larkana, Labdarya, Rato Dero, Sijawal, Mehar, Mupur, Nasrabad, Naushahro Abro, Rohri, Tigar and Uburo Revenue, 24 Lakhs *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Daftardar to Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Public Prosecutor, City Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Executive Engineer For further information regarding Shikarpur town see Shikarpur

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abad.—Village and railway flag station, 21 miles from Shikarpur.

Abdu.—Town in Sukkur *Taluk*, and head-quarters station of a *tap-padar*, 12 miles from Sukkar Population 2000 Nearest railway station Bagarji, 6 miles

Adalpur.—Town and police station, 4 miles from Ghotki Population 2000. A vernacular school

Adamshah.—Village with post office [m s t], 24 miles from Shikarpur

Aror (*Alor*) —Ruined town, situated 5 miles to the east of Rohri. Formerly the capital of Hindu Rajas of Sind, and said by Native historians to have been taken from them by the Muhammadans about 711

Among the ruins is the mosque of Alamgiri. There is also a cave, considered by Hindus sacred to the goddess Kalka Devi, where an annual fair is held. Travellers' bungalow.

Badeh.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Larkana.

Badrah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Bagarji.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sukkur. Government school.

Bakrani Road.—Railway station, 8 miles from Larkana.

Banguldero.—Village with post office [m.].

Bukkur (Bakhar)—Fortified island in the river Indus, lying between the towns of Sukkur and Rohri. Bukkur is a rock of limestone, oval in shape, 800 yards long, 300 wide, and about 25 feet in height. The Government telegraph line from Rohri to Sukkur crosses the river here by the island of Bukkur. A little to the north of Bukkur, and separated from it by a narrow channel of easy passage, is the small isle of Khwaja Khizr (or Jind Pir), containing a shrine of much sanctity, while to the south of Bukkur is another islet known as Sadh Bela, well covered with foliage, and also possessing some sacred shrines. Almost the whole of the island of Bukkur is occupied by the fortress. The fort presents a fine appearance from the river, and has a show of great strength, which in reality it does not possess. Bukkur was the principal British arsenal in Sind during the Afghan and Sind campaigns.

Chak.—Town and police station, 12 miles north of Sukkur. Population 1600. Travellers' bungalow.

Dokri (Bakran)—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Larkana. Post office [m. s. t.]

Garhi-yasin.—Town in Sukkur Taluk. Population 6000. Considerable trade in oil. Travellers' bungalow, court-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Ghaibi-Dero (or Dero Kot)—Jagir or revenue-free town in Larkana Sub-division, situated 32 miles north-north-west of Larkana. Population 1000. It is the principal town in the Jagir of Ghaibi Khan Chandia, the chief of the Ghaibi Khan and Chandia tribes, long established in Chandko.

Ghogharo.—Town with population about 2000, chiefly Muhammadans. It possesses a considerable rice trade, being situated in one of the finest rice districts in Sind.

Ghotki.—Taluk of Shikarpur District, also chief town of the Taluk of the same name, municipality and railway station, 64 miles from Shikarpur, and 38 miles from Sukkur. Population under 4000. Sessions court-house, head-quarters of a *mukhtiar*, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow. The mosque of Pir Musa Shah, the founder of the city, is the largest in Sind, and of great sanctity. The blacksmiths of Ghotki are famed for their metal-work, wood carving and staining, and are also very creditably executed.

Humayun.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Shikarpur. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Jhatpat.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Shikarpur

Kakkur.—*Taluk* of Shikarpur District, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name, situated on the right bank of the Western Nara, 16 miles from Mehr and 10 from Rukan. Population 1000. Local trade in grain and cloth. Vernacular school and post office [m]

Kambar (*Shahadpur*)—*Taluk* in Shikarpur District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, distant 12 miles from Larkana. It is the head-quarters station of a *mukhtiar* and a *tappadar*, and, in addition to their offices, possesses a Government school, municipal hall, dispensary, *musafir*khana, police lines and post office [m s t]. Population 6400.

Khairpur-Dharki.—Town in Rohri Sub-division, situated about 65 miles north-east of Rohri town. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, with a *musafir*khana (travellers' rest-house) vernacular school, *thana* police, and cattle pound. Population about 2000. Trade in grain, sugar, molasses, oil and cloth. Post office [m s t]

Khairpur Juso.—A *Jagir* village in Larkana Sub-division, situated about 10 miles south-west of Larkana town. Population about 2000. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, police station, and *musafir*khana. Local trade in *joar* and rice. The *Jagirdar* resides in a small fort in the village.

Khairpur Nathoshah.—Municipal village, situated 8 miles south of Mehr town. Population 2000. Police station, *mukhtiar*'s court, school, and cattle pound. A *Jagir* village, in the possession of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur. Post office [m s t]

Khanpur.—Village about 8 miles north of Shikarpur town. Population 2000. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, with police station, *musafir*khana, and cattle pound.

Lakhi.—Town and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ruk station, and 8 miles from Shikarpur. Contains a travellers' bungalow, school and cattle pound.

Labdarya.—*Taluk* in Larkana Sub-division, Shikarpur District

Larkana.—*Taluk* of Larkana Sub-division, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluk* of same name and railway station, situated on the south bank of the Ghari canal, 44 miles from Shikarpur. Population 11,000. The country surrounding Larkana is fertile and populous, and perhaps the finest tract in the whole of Sind. The spacious walks, well laid out gardens, and luxuriant foliage, have gained for Larkana the title of the 'Eden of Sind'. The principal buildings are the civil court, and the usual public offices, dak and travellers' bungalows, dispensary, post office [m s t], and 3 *bazars*. Larkana is one of the most important grain marts of Sind, and is famous for a species of rice called *sugda*. Large local traffic in metals, cloth and leather. The principal manufactures are cloth of mixed silk and cotton, coarse cotton cloth, metal vessels, and leather goods. The fort served in the time of the Talpurs as an arsenal, and under British rule it has been turned into a hospital and jail. There is no edifice in Larkana worth notice, except the tomb of Shah Bahara.

Madeji.—Village with post office. [m s].

Madeji Road.—Railway station, 23 miles from Shikarpur.

Mahesar.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Ghotki.

Mahiota.—Railway flag station, 1 miles from Larkana.

Mehar.—Sub-division of Shikarpur District, also *Taluk*, chief town and municipality of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the Kakol canal, 36 miles south-west of Larkana. Population 2000. Mehar is a picturesque place surrounded with large trees. Head-quarters of the Assistant Collector, and contains the usual Government offices, with a dispensary, market, vernacular school, and police lines. The trade, both local and transit, is in grain, cotton, and tobacco. Post office [m s t].

Mirpur-Rohri.—*Taluk* in Rohri sub-division, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, railway station and head-quarters of the *mukhtarkar* of Mirpur *taluk*, 50 miles north-east of Rohri town. Contains a court-house, and treasury, and a *tappadar*'s office, also a travellers' bungalow, post office [m s t], and police lines. Small trade in grain and *ghu*.

Naodero (Naundero)—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m s t].

Nasirabad.—*Taluk* in Mehar sub-division, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of a *tappadar*, situated on the Chilo canal, 10 miles east of Warah. Contains a staging bungalow, police lines, and post office [m s]. Local and transit trade in rice.

Naushahro Abro.—*Taluk* in Sukkur Sub-division, Shikarpur District.

Pano-Akil (Saidpur)—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m].

Radhan.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m s t].

Rastam.—Village, 12 miles north-east of Shikarpur town. Population 1200. Police station, travellers' bungalow and dharmasala.

Ratodero.—*Taluk* of Larkana sub-division, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name and municipality, 18 miles from Larkana. Head-quarters of a *mukhtarkar*, and *tappadar*, and contains the usual public buildings. Population 3400. Local trade in grain.

Reti.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Ghotki. Post office [m s t].

Rohri (Lohri)—Sub-division of Shikarpur District. Head-quarters at Mupri. Rohri is also the *Taluk* and town and railway station; situated on the right bank of the Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone interspersed with flints, 4 miles from Sukkur. Population 11,000. Rohri is said to have been founded by Sayyid Rukandim Shah in 1297. The chief public buildings are the Assistant Collector's, *mukhtarkar*'s, and sub-judge's courts, municipal office, dispensary, police station, travellers' rest-house, Government schools, post office [m s t], and cattle pound. Rohri has a large number of Muhammadan places of worship. Opposite to Rohri on the Indus is the small island of Khwaja Khizr, containing

the shrine of a saint who is revered alike by Muhammadans and Hindus. Trade in grain, oil, *ghu*, salt, fuller's earth, lime, and fruits

Ruk.—Village and railway junction station, [R.] 11 miles from Shikarpur Post office [m s t] From here the Sind, Pishin, and Quetta Railway branches north

Sangi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Rohri.

Sarhad.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Ghotki

Shahpur.—Village and railway flag station, 6 miles from Sukkur.

Shikarpur.—*Taluk* of the Sukkur sub-division, and chief town of the District of same name, and a railway station, situated in a tract of low-lying country, annually flooded by canals from the Indus, the nearest point of which river is 18 miles west Population 44,000 Shikarpur is the head quarters of the principal Government officials of the District. The Stewartganj market is a continuation of the old *bazar*, and is a commodious structure To the east of the town are three large tanks, known as Saiwar Khan's, the Gillespie, and the Hazari tank The trade of Shikarpur has long been famous, both under Native and British rule The principal manufactures are carpets and coarse cotton cloth In the jail, *postins* or sheepskin coats, baskets, reed chairs covered with leather, carpets, tents, shoes, etc., are made by the prisoners The town contains several vernacular schools, together with a high school Dak bungalow and post office [m s T]

Sijawal.—*Taluk* of Larkana Sub-division of Shikarpur District

Sita.—Town with post office [m s t]

Sita Road.—Railway station, 42 miles from Larkana

Sukkur.—Sub-division of Shikarpur District, also *taluk*, town, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name; situated on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Rohri, midway between these two towns lies the island fortress of Bukkur, and a little southward the wooded island of Sadh Bela Sukkur is connected by railway with Shikarpur, 26 miles *via* Ruk By the Indus, it has communication with Multan and Kotri A range of low limestone hills, without a blade of vegetation, slopes down to the Indus, and on this range new Sukkur, as distinguished from the old town of the same name is about one mile off. In 1845, owing to a fatal epidemic of fever among the garrison, it was abandoned as a station for European troops There is not much to be seen, except the tombs of Shah Khanudin (1758), and Muhammad Masum, in the cantonment at Sukkur at the foot of a tower, 90 feet high which he erected, and which overlooks the country for many miles Sukkur contains the usual public offices (Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Deputy Conservator of Forests), and courts (of Sub judge and of a City Magistrate), with a civil hospital, dispensary, Church, Anglo-vernacular school, subordinate jail, dak and travellers' bungalows, *dhar masala* and post office The locomotive shops of the North-Western Railway are here The trade of Sukkur, both local and transit, is considerable Population 13,000.

Sukker Bandar.—Railway station and Bandar, 5 miles from Sukkur town

Sultankot.—Village and railway flag station, 8 miles from Shikarpur

Tigar.—*Taluk* of Mehar Sub-division, Shikarpur District

Ubauro.—*Taluk* of Rohri Sub-division, also chief town and headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 70 miles from Rohri Contains the usual public buildings. Population 2500 Trade in grain, oil, cotton, *ghu*, etc There is an ancient mosque here (1552) Post office [m s]

Warah.—Village with post office [m s t]

SHIKARPUR AGENCY.

KHAIRPUR.—Native State, also known as the territory of the Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, is situated in Shikarpur District, to the east of the Indus Area, 6109 square miles With the exception of a fertile strip watered by the Indus and the Eastern Nara (a canal which follows an old bed of the Indus), the remainder, three-fourths of the whole area, consists of a series of sand-hill ridges, where cultivation is impossible The climate is pleasant for four months, but fiercely hot during the remaining eight The fall of rain is slight, but dust-storms are frequent, and have the effect of cooling the atmosphere to some extent The principal grains grown in the State are *joar*, *bajra*, wheat, gram, various pulses and cotton. Indigo is also largely cultivated The chief manufactures are cotton and silk cloth, silver-ware of different kinds, lacquered wood-work, boots, shoes, horse trappings, swords, matchlocks, and earthen pottery for home consumption Population about 132,000 In point of religion, Hindus numbered about 27,000 of the whole population, Muhammadans, who are in a great majority 105,000 The Muhammadans mostly belong to the Rajur tribe, which is again sub-divided into numerous families The Hindu inhabitants are principally Soda Thakurs, or Rajputs who inhabit the extreme eastern part of the State. Their chief food is butter-milk or camel's milk, and the coarsest grain Sindhi, Persian, and Baluchi are the languages commonly spoken

The present chief (His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan, G C I E) of Khairpur belongs to a Baluchi family, called Talpur The gross revenue of Khairpur, is collected not in cash but in kind, the Mir receiving one-third of the produce amounting to about Rs 716,000 From this about Rs 170,000 must be deducted for *Jagirs* or alienations The *Jagirdars* are mostly the Mir's own sons and the ladies of his family The British Collector at Shikarpur acts as a Political Agent in regard to the State

There are only two courts of justice in the State, one permanent, and held at the town of Khairpur, the other of an itinerant nature, always accompanying the Mir wherever he may be A Hindu officer presides over the former, and two Muhammadan Maulvis, over the latter All sentences passed by these courts require the Mir's confirmation before they can be carried out. The punishments resorted to in the case of con-

victed persons are generally fine and flogging, with or without imprisonment. The punishment of death is seldom inflicted, but the Mir has the power of life and death throughout his dominions. In civil cases the plaintiff is required to give to the State one-fourth of his claim as costs and expenses, and it is, no doubt, on this account that but few suits are brought in the Mir's courts, the litigating parties preferring to have them settled by means of *panchayats*, or friendly arbitration. Registration is done by *Kazis* or subordinate officers, and the documents are attested by the *kardars* and *zamindars*. The military force consists of about 500 men fairly mounted and armed with swords and matchlocks. There are 6 schools in the State, with 300 scholars. Persian is specially attended to by *Mullas*, who, for the instruction they afford, receive 1 pice weekly from the parents of each child. For further information regarding Khairpur town see Khairpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Diji (*Kot Diji*)—Fort in the Khairpur State. Of no importance as a place of strength. A jail has been built below the fort.

Dingi.—Fort in the Khairpur State. Water-supply abundant.

Gambat.—Town with population about 2000. Formerly a centre of cotton-weaving.

Imamgarh.—A ruined fortress in Khairpur State.

Khairpur.—Chief town of the State of that name, and railway station, situated on the Miwah canal, about 15 miles east of the river Indus, and 88 miles from Shikarpur. The town consists of a collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better class. It is very filthy, and, owing to the excessive heat of the place, and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, decidedly unhealthy. The palace, covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situated in the midst of the *bazar* and presents but few points worthy of notice. Outside the town stand the tombs of two Muhammadan saints—Pir Ruhan Zia-ud-din and Haji Jafar Shahid. Population about 8000. Post office [m s t]

Khora.—Village situated on the Abulwaro Canal, about 20 miles from Khairpur town. The population is inconsiderable. There is a small manufacture of coarse cotton cloth.

Ranipur.—Town in Khairpur State, situated 45 miles south-west of Rohri, and 15 due west of Diji fort. Population 7000. Once the seat of a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth.

Tando Lukman.—Town in Khairpur State, situated a short distance north of Khairpur town, on the road to Rohri. It is said to have been founded about 1785, by Lukman Khan Talpur. The place is noted not only for its manufacture of country liquor, but for carved and coloured woodwork, such as cradles, bedposts, small boxes, and other articles.

Tando Masti Khan.—Town in Khairpur State, situated about 13 miles south of Khairpur town, and 18 miles from Ranipur. Population about 5000, of whom the greater number are Muhammadans. The town was founded about 1803 by Wadero Masti Khan. Near it, in a

southerly direction, are the ruins of Kotesar, supposed to have been once a populous place. On the western side are the shrines of Shah Jaro Pir Fazl Nango and Shaikh Makai.

SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Ahmednagar District, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions and Akalkot State, on the south by Bhapur District and the Jath, and Patwardhan States, and on the west by Satara, and Poona Districts. Area 1512 square miles, containing 7 towns and 709 villages. Population 750 689. District headquarters—Sholapur City, 283 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS—The chief products are (*Charif*)—bajri, tur, rice, and cotton, and (*rahi*)—jawari, wheat, and gram.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The chief industries of the District are spinning, weaving, and dyeing. The silks and finer sorts of cotton cloth—such as *dhotis* and women's robes—prepared in Sholapur bear a good name. Blankets are also woven in large numbers.

CLIMATE—The climate, except from March to May, is healthy and agreeable. In the hot season, very hot and oppressive in the day-time, but cool at night. The rainy season is pleasant; the sky is more or less overcast, and the rain falls in heavy showers, alternating with intervals of sunshine. The rainfall is generally unequally distributed, the fall in the western sub-divisions being very scanty compared with that in the east. During the cold season, from November to February, the atmosphere, with keen easterly and north-easterly winds, is clear and bracing.^o

LANGUAGE—The language of the District, as of all the Konkan and Deccan, is Marathi, but in the south part of the district Kanarese is also spoken.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into the 7 *talukas* of Karmala, Barsi, Madha, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras. Revenue 10 lakhs, and the expenditure one lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, and Forest Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Sholapur town see Sholapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akluj.—Town in the Malsiras *Taluka*. Population 2000. Post office [m s t]

Angar.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Sholapur.

Ashti.—Village with post office [m s]

Baroti.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sholapur.

Barsi.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also municipal and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, distant 20 miles from Barsi Road Station. Population 18,000. Considerable trade is carried on at Barsi.

the staples being cotton, linseed, and oil, exported chiefly to Bombay. The town has a Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and a post office [m s t]

Barsi Road (*Kurduchivadi*)—Railway station, 19 miles from Sholapur. Passengers for Pandharpur (20 miles), and for Mominabad alight here. District Government Bungalow unfurnished close to station. Post office [m s T].

Bhaloni.—Village with post office [m]

Dudhni.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Sholapur. Post office [m s. t]

Gherdi.—Village with post office [m. s], 24 miles from Pandharpur

Hotgi.—Village and railway junction station [R & W.], 9 miles east of Sholapur. Passengers for Bijapur change train here. Post office [m s. t.]

Javla.—Village with post office [m. t.]

Jeur.—Town and railway station, 70 miles from Sholapur. It is the head-quarters station of the Karmala *Taluka*. Contains Mamlatdar's, and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. t.] Dharmasala close to station.

Jinti.—Village with post office [m]

Kadlas.—Village with post office [m.].

Karabgaon.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Akalkot, and 22 miles from Sholapur. Dharmasala close to station.

Karajgi.—Village with post office [m.]

Kari.—Village with post office [m s]

Karkam.—Town in Pandharpur *Taluka*; situated 13 miles north of Pandharpur. Population 6500. The town has a large weaving and thread dyeing industry, with about 800 looms, chiefly producing cheap cloth for women's robes. The betel-vine is also largely grown. Weekly markets on Mondays, when cattle, grain, and cloth are sold. School and post office [m s.]

Karmala.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, and municipal town, 10 miles north of the Jeur railway station. Population 5000. Karmala is a large mart for cattle, grain, oil and piece-goods. A weekly market is held on Friday, and the town has a small weaving industry, with 60 looms. An annual fair lasting four days. Dispensary, school, reading-room, and post office [m s t.]

Kartruz.—Village and railway station, 94 miles from Sholapur. Frequently visited by the Poona Hunt for pig sticking.

Kem.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Sholapur. Dharmasala. Annual fair held in February. Post office [m. s. t].

Khandali.—Village with post office [m.].

Korti.—Village with post office [m t]

Kurdu.—Village with post office [m.].

Madha.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief town of the *Taluka*

of the same name, and railway station, 39 miles from Sholapur Population 4400 Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, fort (now used to accommodate the sub-divisional offices), and post office [m s t] Weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fair in September-October

Mahud.—Village with post office [m s]

Maindargi.—Village with post office [m s]

Malsiras.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name, situated on the Poona-Sholapur road, about 70 miles north-west of Sholapur town Population about 3400 Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, and post office [m s t] Weekly market on Tuesday

Modnimb.—Village with post office [m s]

Mohol.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Sholapur and 24 from Pandharpur Sholapur passengers alight here for Pandharpur, The village of Mohol is 3 miles distant from the station Post office [m s t]

Nate-puta.—Town situated on the Poona-Sholapur road 42 miles from Pandharpur, 66 from Satara, and 78 from Sholapur town Weekly market on Wednesday About 100 looms prepare blankets valued at Rs 5000 a year Population 2500 Dispensary and post office [m s]

Pakni.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Sholapur.

Pandharpur (*or the city of Pandhari Vithoba*) —*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief and municipal town of the *taluka* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Bhima river, a tributary of the Krishna, 84 miles east of Satara, 112 south-east of Poona, 38 west of Sholapur town, and 3½ from Baisi road station Pony carts are always available Population 17,000 Pandharpur is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in the Bombay Presidency Pandharpur is highly revered by Brahmans as containing a celebrated temple dedicated to the god Vithoba, an incarnation of Vishnu Vithoba's temple is near the centre of the part of the town which is considered holy, and is called Pandharksheti, or the holy spot of Pandhari In honour of this god three fairs are annually held At the first of these, in April, the attendance varies from 20,000 to 30,000 persons; at the second, in July, from 100,000 to 150,000; and at the third, in November, from 40,000 to 50,000 Every month, also, four days before the full moon, from 5000 to 10,000 devotees assemble here Pandharpur has a large annual export trade worth about Rs 360,000 in *buka* (sweet-smelling powder), gram-pulse, incense sticks, safflower, oil, *kunku* (red powder), maize, parched rice and snuff Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Pangaon.—Village with post office [m].

Pangri.—Village with post office [m s].

Pimpalner.—Village with post office [m]

Pomalwadi.—Village and railway station 88 miles from Sholapur Bhima river distant half a mile Dhamsala close to station

Rajuri.—Village with post office [m]

Ropla.—Village with post office [m s.].

Sangola.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also municipality, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name; situated 19 miles south-west of Pandharpur Population 5000 Besides the revenue and police officers of the Sub-division, Sangola has two schools, a post office [m s. t.], Sub-judge's court and a fort

Sholapur.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* and District of the same name, situated on the plain of the Sina, 164 miles by rail from Poona Population 62,000 The old fort (close to the city wall) is falling fast into ruins The chief industry of Sholapur is the manufacture of silk and cotton cloth There are spinning and weaving mills for various kinds of cloth, carpets etc An annual fair, "Makar Sankrant" is held on the embankment of the Shidheshwar tank usually in January, and lasts for a month, when large quantities of grain, cloth, brass and copper-ware, glassware, etc are disposed of The cantonment lay south east of the station, and there was once a strong force here, but the troops have been withdrawn Moti Bag tank and municipal garden are noticeable here The Ekluk lake is about seven miles in circumference, from which irrigation is carried out Protestant Church Roman Catholic chapel, dak bungalow, dharmshala and post office [m s. T.] The climate, except during the months of March, April, and May, is agreeable and healthy

Sonand.—Village with post office [m]

Tadval.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Sholapur

Tembhurni.—Village with post office [m s.].

Vagdari.—Village with post office [m]

Vairag.—Town and an important trade centre, situated 16 miles south-east of Baisi town Population 6000 Weekly market on Wednesday Post office [m s. t.]

Valsang.—Village with post office [m]

Vangi.—Village with post office [m]

Velapur.—Village with post office [m]

Washimbe.—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Sholapur

SIND.

SIND—A Province of British India, forming a Commissionership under the Governor of Bombay It forms the extreme north-western portion of the Bombay Presidency, consisting of the lower valley and the delta of the Indus Sind derives its name from the river Indus or Sindhu It is bounded on the north by Baluchistan, and Punjab, on the south by the Rann of Cutch and the Arabian sea, on the east by the Native States of Jasalmer and Jodhpur in Rajputana, and on the west by the territories of the Khan of Khelat Area, 47,789 square miles, containing 25 towns and 3725 villages Population 2,871,274. Of these nearly three-fourths are Mussalmans The Province of Sind consists of two classes of tenu-

tory—(1) the five British Districts (Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, and Upper Sind Frontier) within the Province . and (2) the Native State of Khairpur, all of which see separately The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Kurrachee. The climate is hot and dry. The hot season lasts from March to September , the cold from October to March During the latter, in the southern districts, frosts occur Rain seldom falls, the country being beyond the influence of both monsoons. One consequence of this is an incredible quantity of dust , the slightest wind raises it in clouds , and frequently dust-storms occur that almost defy description Although the greater part of the Province is barren, the banks of the Indus yield rich crops The chief agricultural products are rice, jawari, bajri, wheat, barley, cotton, oil-seeds, and mung (mug) Sind is also famous for pottery, leather work, and carpets The languages most spoken are Sindi and Baluchi.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION —A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay , comprises the following 6 Districts—namely, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dhawar, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and a Native State Savantvadi, all of which see separately.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY —The term Southern Maratha Country is a new one, and is applied to territories which were formerly situated between the old Hindu divisions of Maharashtra and the Karnatic

SOUTHERN MARATHA JAGIRS.

SOUTHERN MARATHA JAGIRS —A group of Native States in Bombay Presidency, under the Political superintendence of the Kolhapur Agency, comprising the following States —Kolhapur, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Miraj (senior and junior Branch), Kurundwad (senior and junior Branch), Mudhol and Ramdurg, all of which see separately More than half of the people in these States speak Kanarese, the rest speaking Marathi

JAMKHANDI

Jamkhandi.—Native State under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and the South Maratha Jagirs Jamkhandi lies to the east of Kolhapur Area, 492 square miles, containing 1 town and 80 villages Population 85 000 Revenue, Rs 425,000 Expenditure, 350,000 British tribute, Rs 20,840 A soft stone of superior quality is found near the village of Mangudi Chief products—cotton, wheat, the ordinary varieties of pulse and millet Manufactures—coarse cotton cloth and native blankets, for home consumption There are 25 schools including 1 English school , besides 30 indigenous schools scholars about 1,500 The Chief, Ramchandra Rao Gopal, *alias* Apa Saheb Patwardhan, a Konkanastha Brahman ranks as a first class chief of the South Maratha Country. For purposes other than military, he maintains a retinue of 55 horse

and 852 foot soldiers. He holds a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. The chief has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Jamkhandi is the chief town of the State of the same name, and municipality, 36 miles from Kudachi station. Population about 10,000. Post office [m s t]

KOLHAPUR.

Kolhapur (*Karima*)—Native State under the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the river Waina, which separates it from the British District of Sasara, on the north-east by the river Krishna, separating it from Sangli and Muij, on the east and south by the District of Belgaum, and on the west by the Sahyadri mountains, which separate it from the Konkan (Savantwadi and Ratnagiri). Kolhapur State comprises portions of the old Hindu divisions of Maharashtra and Karnatic—a distinction which is still marked in the language of the people, part of whom speak Marathi, and the remainder Kanarese. Area, 2816 square miles. Population 913,131. Chief town and capital, Kolhapur, 308 miles from Bombay via Poona and Muij by rail. The Raja (His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, a Maratha) of Kolhapur holds a patent authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, and is empowered to try his own subjects for capital offences without permission from the Political Agent.

PRODUCTS—The rainfall is plentiful, and near the Panchganga river, and other rivers the land is very fertile. The principal agricultural products are rice, millet, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, safflower, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES—The only manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, and articles of pottery and hardware. Iron is found in small quantities.

CLIMATE—Kolhapur enjoys on the whole a temperate climate. In the west, with its heavy rainfall and timber-covered hills and valleys, the air keeps cool throughout the year, but in the plain dry tracts beyond the hills, suffocating easterly winds prevail from April to June. During the hot weather months, the hill forts, rising about 1000 feet above the plain, afford a pleasant retreat.

ADMINISTRATION—The State of Kolhapur is divided into six *Petas* or *Talukas* of Kolhapur, Panhala, Alta, Shirol, Gad-Hinglaj and Bhudargad. There are thirteen more or less important estates, including the four feudatories of the Kolhapur Raj, viz. Kagal, Bavra, and Inchalkaranji, Jagat-guru, Guru Maharaj, Tongal, Kapsi, Dattaji Rao, Dattwad, Hummat Bahadur, Sai Lashkar, and Patankar, their chiefs pay a *nazar* or tribute to Kolhapur on succession, and also usually an annual contribution. Accounts of them will be found under their respective names; the principal are Vishalgairi, Bavra, Kagal, and Inchalkaranji. The gross annual revenue of Kolhapur State is 32 lakhs. The actual income of the Chief is about Rs. 16 75000. The Rajah traces his descent from the Maratha chief Shivaji. He maintains a military force of 550 men, and of cavalry 150 men. Exclusive of a few missionary institutions,

there are in all 175 schools There is also a Provincial College. The total number of pupils 11,000 There is a native library, and 11 reading rooms supported by the State Strength of police, 600 men The central jail is at Kolhapur There are 13 subordinate jails The telegraph and postal systems are maintained by the British Government Political Officers—Political Agent with an Assistant Durbar Officials—The Council of administration includes Diwan and President of the Council, Chief Judge, and Chief Revenue Officer The other ministerial officers are the District Magistrate and District officer, Assistant Judge, Sadar Amin, Munsiff, Mamlatdar, Chief police officer and Faujdar, Durbar Surgeon, State Executive Engineer, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, a Reverend of American Presbyterian Mission, Deputy Educational Inspector, Principal of Rajaram College, a Professor and 2 Lecturers, and Lady Superintendent Girls' school For further information regarding Kolhapur town see Kolhapur

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajra.—*Taluka* of Inchalkaranji State, also chief town and headquarters of the *taluka* of the same name, situated on the confluence of the Huanyakeshi and Chitri rivers, about 45 miles from Kolhapur There is a waterfall called the Ramnatha, distant 1 mile from Ajra Close to the waterfall is a temple of Ramlinga, where an annual fair is held in the month of Magh (Shivratri festival) Ajra is noted for its rice It contains Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Alta.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State Head quarters at Hatkalangda Population 4752, mostly Jains

Bavda.—Village 3 miles from Kolhapur town. The Kolhapur Light Infantry Lines are located here

Bavda.—Native State, situated on the top of the Sahyadri Hills, 24 miles from Kolhapur The capital of the State is at Gagan Bavda Population 1200 The chief holds the title of Pant Amatya, and administers his State in person Contains Bavdekai's Palace, a fort, Karbhari's office and post office [m s] Annual fair is held in the first week of the month of Chaitra (March)

Bhosa.—Village with post office [m s]

Bhudargad.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State Head-quarters at Gargoti

Gad-Hinglaj.—*Peta* of Kolhapur State, and chief town of the *Peta* of the same name, situated on the Huanyakeshi river, about 32 miles south of Kolhapur Population 5836 Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m s t] Close to the town is a Samangad fort, near which an annual fair is held in the month of Magh (Shivratri festival) in honor of the several Hindu temples named Bhimsagari

Gargoti.—Town and head-quarters of the Bhudargad *Peta* situated on the bank of the river Velganga, near Nipani town Population 1900 Mamlatdar's office

Hatkalangda.—Town and head-quarters of Alta *Peta*, also rail-

way station, 18 miles from Kolhapur Population 3198 Mamlatdar's office, dharmshala, a Muhammadan mosque and two Hindu temples

Inchalkaranji.—Native State, feudatory to the Kolhapur principality, within the Political Agency of Kolhapur and the South Maratha Country Area, 201 square miles Population 60,000 Gross revenue 214,660 There are 13 schools with 900 pupils The family of the chief who ranks among the first-class chiefs of the south Maratha Country, are Brahmans. The chief (Narayan Rao Govind with the title of Ghorpade) administers his State in person He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, his house follows the rule of primogeniture He pays a yearly tribute of Rs 2000 to Kolhapur Inchalkaranji, the chief town of the State of the same name and municipality; situated on the Panchganga river, 18 miles east of Kolhapur Population 11,200 Bi weekly market Karbhari and Munsiff hold their offices here Post office [m s t]

Jotibas's Hill.—Hill of Jotiba, situated close by the Panhala road, is covered by a labyrinth of sacred temples and gateways None of the present temples is of great age Pawala caves, near Jotiba's Hill are also worth a visit Jotiba is about 2600 feet above the sea

Kagal.—Native State, subordinate to Kolhapur, watered by the Dudhganga and Vedganga rivers Area, 129 square miles Population 50,000 Gross revenue, Rs 211,960 Pays a yearly tribute of Rs 2000 to Kolhapur The chief (with the title of Ghatge, a Maratha) administers his estate in person His family has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture Revenue, 41 armed police and militia, 10 schools, with 700 pupils. Kagal is the chief town of the State of that name, and municipality, 12 miles south of Kolhapur Population 7000 Two palaces, old and new, a temple of Ram, a school and post office [m s t]

Kapshi.—*Jagu* and chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the bank of the Chitrakuta river, 27 miles from Kolhapur Population 3768 The chief holds the title of *Senapati*, and administers his State in person A temple of Dwaikabai Saheb and a mosque are the objects of interest here Post office [m s t]

Katkol.—Town and head-quarters of the *Peta* of same name, situated near Ramdurg, 85 miles from Kolhapur and 13 miles from Ramdurg Population 5000, mostly Lingayats Mahalkari's office

Kavlapur.—Village with post office [m s]

Kavtha-Mahankal.—Village with post office [m s]

Kolhapur.—Capital of Kolhapur State, and residence of the Chief, situated on the south bank of the river Panchganga, or lies opposite a gap in the Sahyadri Hills, 189 miles from Poona, and 115 miles from Belgaum Population 44,269 Kolhapur has long been held in high esteem for the antiquity of its sacred shrines, and all current legends state that the present capital originally existed as a purely religious settlement, of which the great temple dedicated to the goddess Mahalakshmi remains to mark the site The cloisters, which formerly surrounded this great temple, now lie buried many feet under the surface of the earth, which appears to have undergone at no distant period a serious

convulsion The extreme antiquity of Kolhapur is borne out by the numerous Buddhist remains that have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood, and notably by a crystal relic casket found in a large *stupa*, about 1880, bearing on its lid an inscription in Asoka characters of the 3rd century B C. Small temples are frequently brought to light by excavations. It is believed that Karvira is the older and more important capital of the State, and that the transfer of the political capital, from Karvira to the originally religious settlement of Kolhapur, was probably necessitated by some convulsion of nature of which there are so many evidences in the neighbourhood of Kolhapur. The ancient Karvira is now a petty village on the north side of the present town of Kolhapur. The following are the objects notable here—the shrine of Amba Bai, the tutelary deity of Kolhapur; the Albert Edward Hospital, the Town Hall, the High School, the Rajwada or old Palace with Darbar-room on the second story, the Native General Library, and the Political Agent's House. A Nagaikhana, or "music Gallery" forms the entrance to the Palace square. North of the town is a sacred spot, the Brahmapuri hill, where the Brahmans undergo cremation. About 100 yards north of this, close to the Panchganga river, is what is called the Rani's Garden, where the bodies of the ruling family are burned. Municipal office, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Malkapur.—Chief town and capital of the Vishalgad State; situated on the Shali river, 28 miles west of Kolhapur town. Population 2643. Contains Pratinidhi's palace, Karbhari's office, Munsiff's court and post office [m s]

Narsoba-Vadi.—Village and municipality in Kolhapur State, situated on the confluence of the Krishna and Panchganga rivers, 9 miles from Miraj. Narsoba-Vadi is one of the sacred places in the Southern Maratha Country. Its chief interest is in the temple where the foot-prints of Narashiva Saraswati (an incarnation of Dattatraya) are enshrined. The chief gathering is at the end of Ashvin, when from 8 to 10 thousand pilgrims attend. Post office [m s]

Panhala.—*Taluka* or *Peta* of Kolhapur State, also the hill-fort, and head quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name, situated 12 miles north-west of the Kolhapur town. There is an excellent road all the way right into the fort. At 7 mile from Kolhapur, tonga ponies should be changed. The last 5 mile is a steep ascent. Panhala is 2992 feet above sea-level, and though not so high as Mahabaleshwar, the climate is cooler. The fortress of Panhala contains old Rajwada, Political Agent's and travellers' bungalows, and Mamlatdar's office. Population 1350.

Pawangarh.—Hill-fort, situated about 1500 yards from the east gate of Panhala. The fort was stormed by a British force on 1st December 1844.

Raibag.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State, also chief town of the *Peta* of the same name, and railway station, 32 miles from Miraj. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m]

Rukdi.—Village and railway station 8 miles from Kolhapur.

Sankeshwar.—Petty State and town in the Kolhapur State, situated

ed 24 miles from Kolhapur. The chief is the high priest of the Sherait sect called 'Shankaracharya,' who has powers to decide religious matters of all the Hindus except the Vaishnavas. Sanbeshwar has a large traffic carried on by about 60 traders, who export cotton and import dry coconuts, dates, spices, and curiy stuff. The ordinary industry is the weaving of waist-cloths, women's robes, and blankets. Three schools, an old temple, a monastery and post office [m s t]

Shirol.—*Peta* of Kolhapur State, and chief town of the *Peta* of the same name, situated on the bank of the Panchganga river, 30 miles east of Kolhapur. Population 6102. Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts, State stable, and post office [m s]

Shirol Road (Udgaon)—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Shirol. Post office [m s t].

Torgal.—*Jahagn* and chief town of the estate of the same name; situated near Katkol town, about 90 miles from Kolhapur. Population 1609. The chief (who holds the title of Shinde), resides here, and administers his State in person. Post office [m]

Vadgaon.—Village with population 5554. Weekly market. Post office [m s]

Vishalgad.—Native State and fort, about 36 miles from Malkapur. Area, 235 square miles. Population about 32,000. Revenue, Rs. 126,000. The ruler of this State, with the title of Pratimdhri or vicegerent, is a feudatory of Kolhapur, paying a yearly tribute of Rs. 5980. The family follow the rule of primogeniture. The chief maintains a retinue of 61 followers. There are four schools, with about 300 pupils. The capital of the State is Malkapur.

KURUNDWAD

Kurundwad.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. This State at present consists of two divisions, one belonging to the elder ruler of Kurundwad, and the other to the younger chiefs. The elder division comprises two towns, Kurundwad and Tikota, and 37 villages. The junior division comprises 34 villages.

The elder chief's estate contains an area of 182 square miles, and a population of 36000 persons. The staple products are millet, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton. Coarse country cloth and articles of native female apparel are the principal manufactures. The present senior Chief (Chintaman Rao Raghunath, a Brahman), administers his estate in person. He ranks as a first-class *sardar*, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 110,000. British tribute, Rs. 9610. Military force 268 men. The family of the chief hold a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Five schools with 200 pupils.

The share of the younger chiefs contains an area of 114 square miles, and a population of 26,000. The arrangement entered into by the senior branch is considered as binding upon the younger chiefs. The present head of the younger chiefs is Ganpat Rao Hanbar. He administers his estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 102,830. Military force, 304 men.

Kurundwad, the chief town of the State of the same name and muni-

shipality, situated on the right bank of the Panchganga river, close to its junction with the Kistna. The town is the residence of the representatives of both branches of the ruling family, and was formerly well protected, but the defences are now mostly in ruins. It has no public buildings of any interest, save the palace of the Chiefs, and a temple dedicated to Vishnu. Outside the town, and distant about a mile, is a fine masonry bathing *ghat* on the Kistna. The water-supply is dependent on the Panchganga, from which a windmill pump raises the water for the town. The town contains charitable dispensary and post office [m s t.]. Population about 7500.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Angol.—Town with post office [m], in Belgaum District.

Tikota.—Town in Kurundwad State, situated about 12 miles west of Bijapur. Population 6000. Contains the remains of a large *sarai* (native inn), and post office [m].

MIRAJ.

Miraj (Senior Branch)—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. Area, 340 square miles, containing 2 towns and 55 villages. Population 83,000. It was a grant from the Peshwa to member of the Patwardhan family. As in the rest of the Deccan, the climate is always dry, and is oppressively hot from March to May. The principal products are millet, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, and cotton. Coarse country cloth and native musical instruments are the chief manufactures. The present chief (Gangadhar Rao Ganpat, a Brahman) ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs 319,196. British tribute, Rs 12560. Military force, 550 men. Police force, 325. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 30 schools, besides 16 indigenous schools, with 2200 pupils. Miraj is the chief town of the State of the same name, municipality, railway junction station [R], and residence of the chief, situated near the Kistna river, a few miles south-east of Sangli. Population 21,000. A mosque, dispensary and post office [m s t].

Miraj (Junior Branch)—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. Area, 208 square miles, containing 35 villages. Population 31,000. The history of this branch of the family is the same as that of the Senior Branch (*vide supra*). The present chief (Annasaheb Patwardhan, a Brahman) ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has the express power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. He is a minor, and the affairs of his State are managed by Joint Administrators under superintendence of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs 256,239, of which tribute of Rs 6410 is paid to the British Government. Military force, 270 men, Police force, 220 men. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. There are 18 schools in the State, with about 1000 pupils.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Budhgaon.—Town in Muaj (junior branch) State, containing a dispensary and post office [m s]

Lakshmeshwar.—Town and municipality in Miraj State (senior branch) Population 10,000 Post office [m. s. t]

MUDHOL

Mudhol.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country, lies south of Jamkhandi Area, 362 square miles Containing 2 towns and 77 villages Population 53,000 The climate is very dry, the heat from March to May being oppressive The principal agricultural products are *joar*, wheat, gram, and cotton Cotton cloth and articles of native female apparel are the chief manufactures The chief of Mudhol State belongs to the Bhonsla family, said to be descended from a common ancestor of Sivaji. The family held a high position at the court of Bijapur, from which it received the lands it still holds The present chief (Bala Saheb Ghoirpade, a Maratha) administers his estate in person He is officially recognised as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country There is one civil court An appeal lies to the chief, who has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent Revenue, Rs 218,487 British tribute, Rs 2672 Military force, 444 men. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession There are 21 schools in the State, with 1000 pupils Mudhol is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated 33 miles from Bagalkot Population 6000. Contains dispensary and post office [m s t.] Nearest railway station Kudchi, 40 miles

PLACE OF INTEREST

Mahalingpur.—Town in the Mudhol State, with population 5000 Contains dispensary and post office [m s t].

RAMDURG

Ramdurg.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country Area, 140 square miles Population 30,000, dwelling in 1 town and 37 villages The general appearance of the country is that of a plain surrounded by undulating lands, and occasionally intersected by ranges of hills The river Malaprabha flows through the State, and is utilized for irrigation Indian millet, wheat, gram and cotton form the chief agricultural products Coarse cotton cloth is the principal manufacture The climate is the same as that of the Deccan generally ; the heat from March to May is oppressive The chief of Ramdurg (a Brahman) ranks officially as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture Revenue, Rs 124,000 Military force, 550 men Ten schools with 600 pupils Ramdurg is the chief town of the State of that name, 13 miles from Katkol Population 7000 Contains a fort, chief's palace, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

SANGLI

Sangli.—Native State in the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country, consisting of six separate divisions Area, 896 square miles, of which about 91 square miles are under forest Population 200 000, dwellings in 5 towns and 235 villages The country generally consists of undulating plains, with some ridges of hills The chief of Sangli is a member of the Patwardhan family, whose founder Haribhat, a Kokanastha Brahman, rose to military command under the first Peshwa, and received grants of land on condition of military service Revenue, 11 lakhs The family hold a title authorizing adoption The present chief is Dhundi Rao Chintaman, *alias* Tatia Saheb, a Brahman He ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent This power, however, applies to his own subjects only Police force, 475 men, of these, 43 are mounted, 24 are employed in the State band, and 110 are armed. There are 60 schools of which 4 Guls and 4 Anglo-vernacular The number of pupils is 3700 There are also 36 indigenous schools Sangli is the chief town of the State of the same name, and municipality, situated on the river Krishna, a little north of the confluence of the Warna, and north-east of Kolhapur, 3 miles from Sangli Road station Population 13,000 The fort, in which is the chief's place and most of the public offices, was built about 80 years ago Dispensary and 10 schools, including one for guls, a temple and post office [m s t.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Haripur.—Town in Sangli State, situated on the bank of the Krishna, 4 miles from Sangli Post office [m s]

Mangalvedha.—Town and municipality in the State of Sangli, situated 90 miles from Sangli Population 9500 Judging from the remains of an old temple, the place must have been of some importance and wealth Three schools and post office [m s t]

Rabkavi.—Town and an important trade centre; situated 24 miles from Kudchi railway station Population 5000 There are 4 schools, one being for guls Silk is dyed and made up into various articles of clothing Cotton is also dyed to some extent, with the permanent dye known as *suranj* Post office [m s t.]

Shahpur.—Town and municipality, also the most important trading place in Sangli State, situated 1 mile from Balgaum The population (10,000) is chiefly composed of bankers, traders, and weavers Silk-dyeing is carried to a great extent Dispensary, school and post office [m s t]

Terdal.—Town in Sangli State, situated on the right bank of the Krishna river, 18 miles from Kudchi station Population 6000 Formerly Terdal was a walled town, but the battlements are now in ruins Jain temple, two schools, a dispensary and post office [m s t]

SAVNUR

Savnur.—*Jagir*, in the east of the Dhavai Collectorate. Area, 70 square miles Population 15,000 in 1 town and 23 villages The

principal products are cotton, jawari, rice, kulti, mug, cocoanuts, castor oil-seeds, tur, pan and sugar-cane. Some trade in grain. The betel-leaf grown in the Savnur gardens is celebrated for its superior quality. The reigning family are Muhammadans of Afghan descent. During the minority of the Nawab, the State is managed by the Collector of Dhamwar as Political Agent. Police force, 66 men. Revenue, Rs 50,000. Savnur is the chief town of the State of same name, situated 40 miles south-east of Dhamwar. Population 8000. The town is nearly circular, and covers an area of three-quarters of a square mile. It is enclosed by a ditch with 8 gates, 3 of which are ruined. Three schools, dispensary and post office [m s t.] Annual fair.

SURAT.

SURAT—District in Guzerath, being bounded on the north by Broach District, and by the Gaekwar's territory, on the south by Thana and the Portuguese territory of Daman, on the east by the States of Baroda, Rajpipla, Bansda, and Dhamwar; and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 1662 square miles, containing 9 towns and 788 villages. Population 649,980. District head-quarters—Surat City, 167 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS—The principal agricultural products are rice, jawari, cotton, pulse, castor oil, wheat, nagli, bajri (chiefly in the northern), and sugar-cane and plantain (chiefly in the southern *talukas*). Other crops of less extensive growth are flax, tobacco, vegetable etc.

MANUFACTURES—The spinning and weaving of cotton holds the first place, employing almost the entire female population, both rural and urban, except amongst the aboriginal tribes. Silk brocade and embroidery are also largely manufactured by handlooms.

CLIMATE—The climate of Surat varies greatly with the distance from the sea. In the neighbourhood of the coast, under the influence of the sea-breeze, which is carried up the creeks, an equable temperature prevails, but from 8 to 10 miles inland, the breeze ceases to blow. The coast possesses a much lighter rain-fall than the interior. Pardi in the south, and Mandvi in the north-east, have a bad reputation for unhealthiness.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into the eight *Talukas* of Pardi, Balsai, Chikhli, Jalalpur, Baidoli, Mandvi, Surat (or Choriyasi) and Olpad. Revenue, 40 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, with an Assistant, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, District Judge, Judge of Small Cause Court, 2 Subordinate Judges, City Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and 2 Executive Engineers. For further information regarding Surat City see Surat.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Abrama.—Village, 20 miles from Surat. Nearest railway station, Vadcha. Post office [m s t]

Adajan.—Village, 7 miles from Surat Post office [m]

Amalsad.—Village and railway station [W], 28 miles from Surat Post office [m s t]

Ambika.—River, rises in the Bansda hills, flows through Baroda territory and Surat District, and falls into the sea, 15 miles south of the Purna

Amroli.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Surat. Post office [m]

Auranga.—River, rising in the Dharampur hills, and falling into the sea about 8 miles south of the Ambika

Bansda.—*Taluka* of Surat District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name Contains Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, school and post office [m s t]

Bhattha.—Village with post office [m]

Billimora.—Town and railway station [W], situated on the bank of the river Ambika, 16 miles from Naosari It is the seat of a town magistrate, and has a customs-house, dispensary, vernacular school and post office [m s t] Contains also Government bungalow and a Parsi tower of Silence A considerable amount of castor-oil is manufactured.

Bodhan.—Village and place of pilgrimage in the Mandvi *taluka*. Population about 4000 The fair is held when the planet Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion, an event which happens every twelve years, about 2000 people attend, the majority being from Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad Districts, and from Baroda and Rajpipla territory The temple contains the image of Gautameshwar Mahadeo, in whose honour the fair is held The temple holds lands free of rent Post office [m s]

Buhari.—Village with post office [m]

Bulsar (Valsad)—*Taluka* of Surat District, also railway station, [T W], port and municipal town, situated on the small river Auranga (Oorunga), 43 miles from Surat Population 14,000 Bulsar is well placed for trade both by sea and by land There are manufactures of cloth for wearing apparel and for sails, silks for women's robes, and bricks, tiles, and pottery This place is occasionally used as a rest-camp, and near it is the village of Tithul on the sea-coast, where many inhabitants of Guzerath resort in the hot season Besides the ordinary subdivisional revenue and police offices, the town has a subordinate Judge's court, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Chikhli.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name Population 5000 Besides the usual revenue courts and police offices, Chikhli contains a dispensary and post office [m s t]

Chorasi (Chaurasi)—*Taluka* of Surat District. Head-quarters at Surat city

Dumas.—Village with post office [m s]

Dungri.—Village and railway station [W], 87 miles from Surat.

Jalalpur.—*Taluka* of Surat District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name Contains Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadod.—Village with post office [m s t].

Khergam.—Village with post office [m]

Kolak.—Port in the *Pardi Taluka*, situated at the mouth of the Kolak river, where the channel is 498 feet broad, and can only be crossed by boats. Vessels of 60 tons can enter and find a good landing. Beyond the bar are the beds of oysters for which the Kolak is famous.

Mandvi.—*Taluka* of Surat District and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and municipality with population 5000. Mamlatdar's office, five schools with 400 scholars, dispensary and post office [m s t].

Maroli.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Surat.

Mota.—Village with post office [m s]

Olpad.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 4500. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, police station, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Palsana.—Village with post office [m s t]

Pardi.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station [W], 49 miles from Surat. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary and post office [m s t].

Rander.—Town in the *Chorasi Taluka*, and municipality; situated on the right bank of the Tapti, 2 miles above Surat city. Population 10,000. Post office [m s T].

Sarbhon.—Village with post office [m s t]

Sayan.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Surat and 5 miles from Kathor.

Songad.—Village with post office [m s t]

Surat.—Chief city, municipality, railway station [W & R], and administrative head-quarters of Surat District, situated on the southern bank of the river Tapti, distant from the sea 14 miles by water, 10 miles by land. It is the third largest town in the Presidency. Formerly it was of great commercial importance, and merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia met there to traffic. Gradually its trade has been diverted to Bombay, but it still exports much cotton and grain. There are several cotton mills in Surat, but its industries compared with other large towns are very few, sandalwood carved work being the one of most interest. The old Dutch and the English tombs, the clock Tower, the fort, and the new hospital are worth visiting. There are also four Muhammadan mosques and the tombs of the Bohras which deserve a visit. There are two chief Parsi fire temples, built in 1823. The Hindu sect of the Wallabhacharis has three temples. The Swami Narayan temple, with three white domes, is visible all over the city. The Shravaks, or Jains have 42 temples. A travellers' bungalow on the river bank, a large Serai for Natives near the station, besides several dharmasalas &c. in the city. Post office [m s T]. Conveyances can be obtained at the railway station.

Suali.—Village with post office [m s]

Tapti.—Lighthouse, situated on the mainland near Vank's tomb, at the mouth of the Tapti river, and opposite the village of Dumas, 18 miles west of Surat. It consists of a circular tower of brick, with a spiral stone stair inside. The height of the lantern above high water is 91 feet. It shows a single white, fixed dioptric light, of order four, which illuminates an area of 90 square miles, and is visible from the deck of a ship 15 miles distant.

Udvada.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Surat. The village is about 4 miles from the station. The population consists almost entirely of Parsees, and there is a famous fire-temple here, said to be the oldest in India, to which crowds of Parsees repair during the months of Adu (May-June) and Ardebehest (October-November). Post office [m s t]

Untdi.—Village with post office [m s].

Vadcha.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Surat.

Valod.—Village with post office [m s t]

Vapi.—Village with post office [m s t]

Variav.—Village with post office [m s t].

Vyara.—Village with post office [m s t]

SURAT AGENCY.

SURAT AGENCY—A small group of Native States, under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Surat. The group consist of the Sidi (Musalman) Principality of Sachin, comprising a number of isolated tracts within the British District of Surat, and the estates of the Rajas of Bansda and Dharampur (all of which see separately), situated in the hilly tracts between the Districts of Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, and Surat. Area, 1220 square miles. Population 152,000 dwelling in 1 town and 378 villages. The gross revenue of these States is Rs. 620,000.

Bansda (Vansda)—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat, in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 384 square miles, containing 87 villages, population 35,000. Revenue, Rs. 170,000, expenditure nearly Rs. 150,000, and British tribute, Rs. 1500. The country is hilly and full of jungles. The climate is unhealthy, fevers and other diseases prevailing throughout the year. Products—rice, gram, and pulse; manufactures—cotton tape, mats, fans, baskets, and coarse woollen carpets and cloth. The family of the chief are Hindus of Rajput extraction, claiming descent from the Solanki race of princes. The ruins of the fortified enclosure near Bansda, and of several temples and works of irrigation, point to a former period of prosperity. The chief, who bears the title of Raja, maintains a military force of 150 men, with 2 field and 12 other guns. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The family follows the rule of primogeniture, and has received a *sanad*, or patent, authorizing adoption. There are 9 boys' schools and 1 girls' school in the State, with about 500 pupils. At Unai, within the limits of this State, and 7 miles from Bansda, is a hot spring, the temperature of which is generally but little below boiling point, but once a year, at the time of the March full moon, the heat abates suffici-

ently to allow a company of pilgrims and devotees to bathe in it. The fair at this period is attended by some six or seven thousand people, and lasts for 6 days. Bansda is the chief town of the State of the same name in Guzerath. Population about 2500. Dispensary, school and post office [m s t]. Nearest railway station, Bilimora.

Dharampur.—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat. It lies east of Bulsar, near the Western Ghats. Only a small portion of the State is cultivable, the rest is hilly, rocky, and covered with forest or jungle. Grain, timber, and the flower of the *Mahua*, are the chief products. There are 8 schools in the State. Area 794 square miles, containing 1 town and 272 villages. Revenue, Rs 288,000. The present chief (Raja Maharana Sri Narayandevji Ramdevji, a Sisodia Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Persons convicted of murder are punished with life imprisonment. The Chief administers the State himself, and maintains a military force of 207 men, with 4 field guns. The house follows the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, and holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Dharampur is the chief town of the State of the same name. Population 5400. Three vernacular schools, one of them for girls. There is also a dispensary and post office [m s]. Nearest railway station, Bulsar.

Sachin.—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat. It lies 9 miles south of Surat city. Area, 42 square miles, containing 19 villages. Population 16,000. The climate is healthy, and the usual cereals are cultivated, as well as cotton and sugar-cane. Yarn and coarse cloth are manufactured. The chief (Nawab Sidi Najaf Ali Khan, an Abyssinian) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent, his own subjects only. The family hold a title authorizing adoption, and succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs 187,000. There are 15 schools, with nearly 1000 pupils. Only 5 villages have no schools. Sachin is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station about 2 miles from the town. Population 1200. The town contains the palace of the Nawab, a small fort, court-house, jail, dispensary, dharmasala, and post office [m s t]. The roads are lighted and watered.

THANA.

THANA (or the *Northern Konkan*)—District lies along the coast north of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Daman, and by Surat District, on the south by Kolaba District; on the east by the Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona, and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 3935 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1883 villages. Population 904,868. District head-quarters, Thana town, 21 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS—Rice and *naghi* are the chief products; *wid* and gram are also grown to a little extent. Ordinary garden crops, such as sugar-cane, plantains, betel leaves, ginger, and cocoanuts are grown on the coast. Next to agriculture, the making of salt is the most important industry.

of the District. There are many fishing villages on the coast, and many distilleries of spirit throughout the District

CLIMATE—The climate being exceedingly moist for fully half the year. The prevailing disease is fever

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into ten *Talukas* of Dahannu, Mahim, Bessein, Salsette, Kalyan, Bhivndi, Shalpur, Vada, Mumbad and Karjat Revenue, about 33 lakhs, expenditure nearly Rs 125,000 *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Forest Settlement officer, Assistant Conservator, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon and Executive Engineer For further information regarding Thana town see Thana

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agashi.—Town and port in the Bassein *Taluka*, 10 miles north of Bassein, and 3 miles west of Vihar station Population 7000 Agashi derives a great trade with Bombay in plantains and betel leaves, its dried plantains being the best in the District There is a Portuguese school here, and a large temple of Bhavanishankhar (1691), which enjoys a yearly grant from Government of Rs 50 The bathing place close to the temple has the reputation of effecting the cure of skin diseases. Post office [m s.]

Amarnath (*Ambarnath*)—Small village and railway station, 17 miles from Thana Population about 300 The old Hindu temple, situated in a pretty valley less than a mile east of the village, is interesting as a specimen of genuine Hindu architecture, possibly dating as far back as the 11th century A D The principal sculptures are, a three-headed figure with a female on his knee, probably intended to represent Mahadeo and Parvati, and on the south-east side of the Vimana, Kali. The sculpture, both on the pillars of the hall and round the outside, shows a skill not surpassed by any temple in the Presidency

Andheri.—Village and railway station [W], 22 miles from Thana. *via* Dadar station Post office [m s]

Arnala.—Island with a strong fort, situated 8 miles north of Bassein, off the mouth of the Waitarna river

Asangaon.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Thana

Atgaon.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Thana The lake forming part of the Tansa Water Works project for an additional water-supply to the City of Bombay, is situated 8 miles from this station

Badlapur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Thana.

Bandra (*Bandora*, *Vandia*)—Municipal town and railway station [W], situated at the southern extremity of Salsette, at the point where that island is connected with the island of Bombay by a causeway and arched stone bridge, 9 miles north of Bombay, and 18 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station Bandia is a favourite sea-shore resort, it is nearly surrounded by water, and is cooler than Bombay The town has a dispensary, dharmasala, and post office [m s .T.].

Bassein(Wasai).—*Taluka* of Thana District, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluka* of the same name, 28 miles north of Bombay. Population 11,000. The fort with the ruins stands on the creek, a little away from the sea. The old town surrounded by walls and ramparts, contains the ruins of the cathedral of St. Joseph and other churches built by Roman Catholic missionaries in the 14th and 15th centuries. Close to these venerable ruins is a modern temple of Shiva. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m s T]

Bassein Road.—Railway station [W], about 5 miles from the town. The station is connected with the island of Salsette by two long iron bridges, from the most southerly of which a distant view of the famous ruins is obtained. Dak and traveller's bungalows near the ruins.

Belapur.—Seaport in Thana District

Bhandup.—Seaport in Salsette *taluka*, and railway station, 4 miles south-west of Thana town. There is a large arrack distillery close to the station

Bhayandar.—Railway station [W] on the south edge of the Bassein creek 36 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. The Kaman durg hills and Ghodbandar are worth visiting here. Post office [m s t]

Bhiwndi.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, 10 miles north of Thana. Population 14000. Together with the neighbouring village of Nizampur Bhiwndi forms a municipality. The population and mercantile importance of this place are on the increase. There is a Mamlatdar's office, a sub-judge's court, a dispensary and a post office [m s T].

Bhor Ghat.—Pass across the Western Ghats, 40 miles south-east of Bombay and about the same distance north-west of Poona. In former times, the Bhor Ghat was considered the key of the Deccan. The beautiful scenery of the Mountains, and the remarkable character of the incline, make the passage of the Bhor Ghat one of the most remarkable stages in Indian travel. The Ghat is nearly 16 miles in length. There are 26 tunnels and 8 viaducts, and there are several smaller bridges and culverts here.

Boisar.—Village and railway station [W], 72 miles from Thana.

Borivli (Dysur).—Village and railway station [W.], 30 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. Borivli is near the caves of Montpezir, and the ruins of a Jesuit Monastery to which large numbers of Roman Catholic periodically repair. The famous Kanheri caves are 4 miles from this station.

Campoli (Khapoli).—Village and railway station 50 miles from Thana and 24 miles from Panwell. Contains a fine tank and temple to Mahadeo, built by Nana Fadanavis, the celebrated Peshwas minister. Post office [m s]

Chauk.—Village with post office [m s t]

Chembur.—Village with post office [m].

Chinchni.—Town, situated on the north bank of the Chinchni-Tarapur creek about 6 miles west of the Vangaon railway station, and 8 miles from south of Dahanu. Vernacular school and dispensary

Chinchowli.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Thana

Dahanu.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and seaport town in the *Taluka* of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, and post office [m s t] Small fort on the north bank of the Dahanu river, or creek

Dahanu Road.—Railway station, 2 miles from Dahanu town

Dativre (*Dantivra*) —Seaport in the Mahim *Taluka*, 10 miles south-east of Mahim. Near the town is a small ruined fort.

Deheri.—Village with post office [m]

Dharavi.—Village with post office [m s T]

Diva.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Thana

Elephanta (*Gharapuri*) —Village of excavation, and an island in Bombay harbour, about 6 miles (an hour's sail from the Mazagon or Appollo Pier) from Bombay city, and 4 from the shore of the mainland. It was named *Elephanta* by the Portuguese, from a large stone-elephant which stood near the old landing-place on the south side of the island. The caves are called *Lanies* by the Natives. The chief objects which attract the visitor are the temples dedicated to the Ardhanareshwar (half-male, half-female divinity), the Siva and Parvati, the Linga shrine with Dwaipals, the trimurti or (three faced Bust), the place of the birth of Ganesh, also the places where Ravan attempting to remove Kailas, and Daksha's sacrifice destroyed. An annual religious fair is held here at the Sivaratri, the greatest of the Sivante festivals

Ghat Cooper.—Railway station, 8 miles from Thana

Gholvad.—Town and railway station, 92 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. Population under 2000. Post office [m]

Ghorbandar (*Ghod bandar*) —Port in Salsette *Taluka*, situated on the left bank of Bassein creek, 10 miles north-west of Thana. Population about 700. The customs' divisions called after Ghorbandar comprises 5 ports, viz, Rai Uttan, Manori, Bandia, Vesava, and Ghorbandar. Rest-house on the shore with accommodation for over fifty travellers. Portuguese architectural remains. The traders in Ghorbandar are Agris, Kolis, Muhammadans and Christians, and most of them trade on borrowed capital

Goregaon.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Thana

Jogeshwari.—Name of a celebrated cave in Amboli village, Salsette island. It forms a temple of Brahma, and next to the Kailas at Ellora is the largest known cave in India. Its length is 240 and breadth 200 feet. This cave temple contains rock-cut passages, an immense central hall supported by pillars, porticoes, and subsidiary courts. Goregaon railway station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Kalai.—Port in the Umbargam customs division of Thana District.

Kalyan.—*Taluka* of Thana District, also an ancient port, chief town and municipality of the *Taluka* of the same name, situated at the junction [W. & R] of the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 12 miles from Thana. Population about 15,000. It is also the Imperial Customs Station and Bunder for landing salt. Contains

Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, a municipal Hall, a public garden, dharmasala, hospital and post office [m s t]. Fine creek suitable for boating. A Mahomedan fair called Banda " Fair " is held annually in May about a mile from the station. Brick and tile kilns, also large stone quarries in close proximity.

Kaneri Caves.—Cave temples of Kaneri, situated about 6 miles from Thana, or 3 miles from Borivli station. These caves are all excavated in the face of a single hill. There are 109 of these caves, but though more numerous, they are said to be much less interesting than those at Ajanta, Ellora, or Karli. From the top of the hill there is a splendid view of Bombay city and harbour.

Karadoh—Village with post office [m].

Karjat.—*Taluka* of Thana (now Kolaba) District, also railway station [W & R], and the head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name situated on the south bank of the Ulhas river, 41 miles from Thana. Population about 1000. Mamlatdar's court, rest-house, dharmasala, post office [m s t.], school, and quarters for railway guards and drivers. Passengers for the Campoli Branch should alight at this station. The Bhoi Ghat begins 1 mile from here.

Karnala (Funnel Hill)—Fort (now in ruins) and hill, situated a few miles north-west of the Vegavati river, and 8 miles south of Panwell. Commands the high road between the Bor Pass and the Panwell and Apta rivers. The hill has an upper and lower fort. In the centre of the upper fort is the 'funnel,' an almost inaccessible basalt pillar about 125 feet high. The funnel rock is locally known as the Pandu's tower. From the south-west of the hill can be seen the island studded harbour of Bombay.

Kasara (old name Radtondi)—Village and railway station [W. & R], 54 miles from Thana. Contains dharmasala and post office [m s].

Kelowli.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Thana.

Khadavli.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Thana.

Khalapur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Khardi.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Thana. Post office [m].

Kherna.—Seaport in the Salsette *Taluka* of Thana District. It is one of the ports of the Panvel customs division.

Kinholi.—Village with post office [m].

Kurla.—Municipal town and railway station, situated on the eastern extremity of Salsette Island, at the point where it is connected with the island of Bombay by the Sion Causeway, distant 11 miles from Thana. Population 10,000. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle ranges are close to this station. There are also Government salt Pans, and some large spinning and weaving Mills. The town has also a dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Mahim (Kelve Mahim)—*Taluka* of Thana District, also chief town, municipality and port of the *taluka* of the same name, situated 4 miles west of the Palghar railway station. Population about 7000. Famous for its palms, 'the Mahim woods'. The village of Kelve, whose

name is almost always joined with Mahim, lies on the opposite side of a creek about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south. The coast is very rocky near the harbour, and a reef stretches for two miles from the shore. A small island fort lies opposite the village of Kelva. Mahim town is to a large extent occupied by gardens. Mahim is one of the seven ports, included in the Tarapur customs division. Mamlatdar's Court, post office [m. s t], dispensary and two schools with 400 scholars.

Mahul.—Port, situated 6 miles south of Kurla. Mahul is one of the six ports forming the Trombay Customs division.

Mahuli.—Celebrated hill fortress in the Western Ghats, situated on the Mahuli hill, about 2815 feet high. The fortifications are said to have been built by the Mughals, and on the top are the ruins of a place of prayer and of a mosque. The hill has three fortified summits—*Palasgarh* on the north, *Mahuli* in the centre, and *Bhandargarh* on the south. Mahuli is the loftiest and largest, being upwards of half a mile long by nearly as much broad, with a plentiful supply of water. Palasgarh and Bhandargarh can be reached only up the heads of the narrow ravines which separate them from Mahuli, and from the country below Mahuli is alone accessible.

Malad.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Thana. Post office [m]

Malangarh (*Bawa Malang*)—Hill fortress (known also as the Cathedral Rock), situated 10 miles south of Kalyan. Like most of the chief Thana hill forts, Malangarh rises in the succession of bare stony slopes, broken by walls of rocks and belts of level woodland. It is most easily reached from Kalyan across a rough roadless tract of about 8 miles, ending in a climb of a perpendicular height of about 700 feet. Connected with the base of the hill is a forest covered table-land, upon which is the tomb of the Bawa Malang, and a few huts for the use of the garrison. From this table-land the ascent to the lower fort is very steep, and upwards of 300 feet high. From the lower to the upper fort there is a perpendicular ascent of 200 feet by means of a narrow flight of rock-hewn steps, on the face of a precipice so steep as to make the ascent at all times most difficult and dangerous. The water-supply is from a range of five cisterns, and a copper pipe is used to carry water to the lower fort.

Manor.—Village with post office [m]

Manori.—Port, situated 5 miles from Borivli station. The town contains a Portuguese Church. Manori is one of the six ports included in the Ghoibandai customs division.

Matheran.—Hill station and Sanitarium at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and is delightfully situated on an outlier of the Western Ghats, commanding noble views of the plain which separates the mountain chain from the sea, distant about 7 miles from Neral station. Population about 2400. Matheran is a favourite resort for the residents of Bombay during the hot weather (April to the middle of June), and after the rains (October and November). It is also famous for its fine climate and charming scenery, lovely views being obtainable from the various Points the roads leading to which are also

very picturesque. The peculiar charm of Matheran is its points (or Headlands). The most notable Points are Garhut, Panorama, Hart, Porcupine, Louisa, Echo, Landscape, Bottle, Monkey, Great and Little Chowk, and Alexandria. The management of the station is entrusted to the Civil Surgeon, who, with the title of superintendent, has, within station limits the powers of a third-class magistrate. Subject to the Collector of Thana, he has the entire management of the station, looking after the repairs of roads, settling the charges of palanquin bearers, poney-keepers and porters, and regulating the use of water, the conservancy arrangements, and the market. The chief public buildings are the post and telegraph offices, the superintendent's residence, the police lines, the rest-house, hotels (the principal are the Gravelle, Rugby, Victoria, Clarendon, Alexandra, and Hope Hall), market, the library, Jymkhana, a Church and Catholic Chapel. Conveyances (ponies, tongas, and palkees) obtainable on application to the Superintendent at Matheran. Weekly market. Temple of Maruti is also noticeable.

Matoonga.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Thana. Contains a temple of Vithoba. Annual fair in July.

Mokhada.—Village with post office [m s]

Mumbra.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Thana.

Murbad.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, and post office [m. s. t]

Nargol.—Village with post office [m t]

Navpur.—Port lies in Partembhi village, about 4 miles south of Tarapur.

Nawanagar.—Old town, situated to the east of Kalyan railway station, a little beyond the new District bungalow.

Neral.—Village and railway station [W & R], 33 miles from Thana. Post office [m s]. Station for Matheran.

Padgha.—Village with post office [m s.]

Palasdhari.—Railway station, 43 miles from Thana.

Palghar.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Thana. Post office [m].

Rai.—Port in the Salsette *Taluka*. It is one of the seven ports forming the Ghorbandar customs divisions. Post office [m s].

Salsette (or Sasti)—Large island to the north of Bombay, forming the Salsette *Taluka* of Thana District, extending 16 miles from Bhandara northwards to the Bassein inlet, and connected with Bombay island by bridge and causeway. Head-quarters at Thana. The cave architecture of Salsette deserves notice.

Sanjan.—Small village and railway station [W], 101 miles from Thana.

Santa Cruz.—Railway station, 20 miles from Thana.

Saphala.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Thana.

Satpati.—Port, situated about 6 miles north of Mahim. One of the ports of the Tarapur customs division.

Shahapur.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, situated on the Bhadangi stream, a feeder of the Bhatsa river, about 2 miles from Asangaon railway station, and about 5 miles from the foot of Mahuli fort. Population 2200. Headquarters of a Mamlatdar, contains the usual public offices, school and dispensary. A fair, attended by upwards of 3000 people, is held on the night of the Mahashivratra festival in February, and a second and larger fair takes place about a fortnight afterwards at the Holi-full-moon (March-April). Post office [m s t].

Shirgaon-Bhilad.—Village with post office [m].

Sion.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Thana.

Sopara.—Ancient town in Bassein *taluka*, situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the Bassein Road station, and about the same distance south-west of Virar station. Sopara is a rich country town, with a crowded weekly market. Under the name of Shurpanaka, Sopara appears in the *Mahabharata* as a very holy place, where the five Pandava brothers rested on their way to Prabhas. Post office [m s].

Tarapur (Chinchni-Tarapur)—Port in Mahim *Taluka*, situated in a low wooded tract on the south bank of the Tarapur creek, 15 miles north of Mahim, and by road 7 miles north-west of Boisar station. From the village on the north bank of the creek the town is known by the joint name of Tarapur-Chinchni. Population 3000. Post office [m s t]. Tarapur is also the customs division of ports of Thana District, consisting of Tarapur, Dahanu, Nawapur, Satpati, Mahim, Kelva, and Dantivra.

Thalghat (Kasaraqhat)—Pass in the Sahyadri Hills, on the boundary of Thana and Nasik Districts, situated 65 miles north-east by north of Bombay city. The Thalghat Pass is, for purposes of trade, one of the most important in the range of the Sahyadri Hills. It is traversed by two lines of communication, road and rail. The road is the main line between Bombay and Agia. It still conveys a large traffic coastwards in grain, and Deccanwards in salt and sundries. The railway is the north-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line.

Thana.—Chief town of Thana District, also municipality, headquarters of Salsette *taluka*, and railway station [W], 21 miles north-east of Bombay city. Thana is prettily situated on the west shore of the Salsette creek, in wooded country. The fort, the Portuguese cathedral, a few carved and inscribed stones, and several reservoirs are now the only signs that Thana was once an important city. Population about 15,000. This town being about an hour's journey from Bombay, many Government officials, as also persons of various other callings, are enabled to choose Thana as their place of residence, attending to their duties at Bombay during the day. The jail is worth a visit, where the manufacture of Persian and cotton carpets, Drills and other cloths, Basket work, etc., is carried on. There is a large Garden, well kept at the jail is also noticeable. An annual fair (Shri Guntali's fair) held in the month of March, a mile and a half from the station, is largely frequented by Hindus. Dak and travellers' bungalows, dharmasala for Natives, and post office [m. s. T].

Titvala.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Thana Post office [m]

Trombay.—Port in the Salsette *Taluka*, situated about 3 miles east of Bombay city Trombay is a hamlet with a few huts, post [m s], and sea customs offices, a salt store, and a ruined Portuguese Church, with a well-preserved vaulted chapel. Trombay is the customs division of ports of Thana District, consisting of Bhiwandi, Bhandup, Kalyan, Mahul, Thana, and Trombay.

Umbargaon.—Customs division of ports in Thana District, consisting of Umbargaon, Gholwad, Maroli and Kalai ports

Umela.—Village with post office [m.]

Utan.—Port, situated on the coast, 17 miles north-west of Thana town, and 5 miles from Borivli station Portuguese church and three schools

Vada.—*Taluka* of Thana District, also village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name, situated 18 miles north-west of the Shahpur station Population under 2000 Mamlatdar's court, school, rest-house and post office [m s t]

Vangaon.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Thana

Vasind.—Village and railway station [W], 29 miles from Thana. Ascent to Thul Ghat commences here A small creek close to the station navigable to Bombay by small boats The mountain peaks called Maholi, seen from the station, are accessible Post office [m s]

Vehar.—Lake in Salsette Island, about 15 miles from Bombay city, from which place it can easily be reached by road

Vesava (or *Veisava*)—Port, situated about 12 miles north of Bombay city Close to it is the fortified island of Madh Vesava fort stands at the entrance of the creek between Vesava village and the island of Madh, on a bold promontory of beautiful though not very large basalt columns It was built by the Portuguese, and repaired and strengthened by the Marathas Post office [m]

Vevji.—Village and railway station, 98 miles from Thana

Virar.—Village and railway station [T & C], 46 miles from Thana

Wangni.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Thana.

THANA AGENCY.

JAWHAR—Native State under the Political Agency of Thana, in the Konkan, situated within the geographical limits of Thana District Jawhar State consists of two unequal patches of territory, the larger in the north-western part of Thana District, and the smaller in the north-eastern. Area, 534 square miles Population about 50,000 The country is wild and hilly Between June and October the rainfall is heavy After the close of the rainy season till the end of December, the air retains a considerable degree of moisture In January and February the dryness and heat increase, followed from March to June by a tolerably warm season. During the greater part of the year, the climate is ma-

larious and unhealthy Products—Rice, nagli wari, pulse, gram, and sesamum seeds are grown The forests also yield revenue Good building stone is found

The State was founded about 550 years ago by a Koli, named Jaya Mukney The present chief [Raja Malhar Rao, *alias* Patang Shah, a Koli], has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent The succession follows the rule of primogeniture, there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption The chief decides first-class magisterial and sessions cases, and hears appeals There are 6 schools with 100 pupils There is a State jail, regular police, 20 men The only place of interest in the State is the ruined fort of Bhopatgarh, about 10 miles south-east of Jawhar town Revenue Rs 112,000 Jawhar is the chief town of the State of the same name, 50 miles north-east of Thana, and 35 miles from Dahanu Road station by westerly route The town is healthy, and free from excessive heat, elevation above sea-level, 1000 feet Contains public office for the chief, school-house, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

THAR AND PARKAR.

THAR AND PARKAR —District in the east of Sind, Bombay Presidency It is bounded on the north by Khaupui State, on the south by the Ran of Cutch, on the east by the Native States of Rajputana, and on the west by Hyderabad District Area, 12,729 square miles, containing 2 towns and 210 villages Population 298,203 District head-quarters, Umairkot, 119 miles from Hyderabad Sind

The District may be divided into three parts In the west is the alluvial plain of the Eastern Nara, with several canals, in the centre is the Thar desert, an extensive tract with here and there ridges of sand, and in the south-east, Parkar, almost an island in the Ran of Cutch Little rain falls, and in the Thar desert and Parkar water is much wanted

PRODUCTS —Bajra is the staple food of the people, and milk is a common article of diet The other crops—rice, wheat, jawari, cotton, and bailey are also grown

MANUFACTURES —The chief manufactures are blankets, carpets, and leather-work

LANGUAGE —The language spoken in the District is a mixture of Sindhi and Kachi, formerly, when Thar and Parkar was under the administration of the Political Agent at Cutch, all written correspondence was carried on in the Guzerathi language

ANTIQUITIES —The remains of several old temples are to be seen in the Parkar portion of the District One of these is a Jain temple, 14 miles north-west of Virawah, which contains an idol of great sanctity and repute known under the name of Goicha Near the same town, also, are the remains of an ancient city called Para Nagai, covering 6 square miles in area Another ruined city is Rata-kot, situated on the Nara, south of the town of Khupia, and distant about 20 miles from the village of Ranahu There are several forts in different parts of the District,

such as those of Islamkot, Mitti, and Singah : but they are now fast falling into decay, and the materials are used for building purposes.

A fair is held yearly at the town of Pithora, near Akri, in the month of September, in honour of Pithora, a spiritual guide among the Margwar community, and is attended by about 2000 people, principally of that tribe. Several other small fairs are held in various parts of the District.

CLIMATE.—From the beginning of November to the end of February the weather is pleasant and breezy after which the hot winds set in accompanied with heavy dust-storms. The glare and heat during the summer months are intense. Taken as a whole, the rainfall is heavier than in other parts of Sind. The prevalent diseases are fevers and rheumatism. The desert portion of Thar and Parkar is, however, exceptionally free from epidemic disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Talukhs* of Umarkot, Chachra, Mitti, Nagar Parkar, Diplo, and Singhar. Revenue, Rs. 325,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police and District Judge, Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector and Assistant Surgeon. For further information regarding Umarkot town see Umarkot.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chachra.—Chief town and municipality in Umarkot *Taluk*: situated 48 miles from Umarkot. Population under 2000. Head-quarters of *mukhtiar* with civil and criminal courts. Also Government school, dharmshala and post office [m. s.].

Cheller.—Town with post office [m.].

Diplo.—*Taluk* in the Thar and Parkar District, and chief town of *Taluk* of the same name. Population under 2000. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiar*: civil court, ruined fort, and post office [m. s.].

Islamkot.—Town in the Mitti *Taluk*. Population under 2000. An old native fort stands outside the town. Islamkot is connected by good roads with the neighbouring villages. Post office [m.].

Mitti.—*Taluk* in the Thar and Parkar District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, and municipality: situated about 60 miles south from Umarkot. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiar*, with civil and criminal courts, dispensary, Government school, with 200 pupils, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabisar.—Town in the Umarkot *Taluk*, situated 20 miles south of Umarkot, and connected by road with Nawakot, Jula, Daraila, Samara, Harper, Mitti and Cheler. Head-quarters of a *teppidar*. Contains a police *thana*, Government school, dharmshala and post office [m.]. Population under 2000. Manufactures of weaving and dyeing.

Nagar Parkar.—*Taluk* of the Thar and Parkar District, also chief town and municipality of *Taluk* of the same name: situated 120 miles south of Umarkot. Connected by good roads with Islamkot, Mitti, Adigron, Pithora, Birani, and Bal in Orcha. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiar* and *amildar*. Civil court, dispensary, jail, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population under 2000. Manufactures—weaving and

dyeing of cloth Trade in cotton, grain, piece-goods and metals. The town is believed to be of some antiquity ; about a mile distant is Sathara with a temple to Mahadeo, and a spring sacred among Hindus

Parkar.—Town in Nagai Parkar Taluk. See Nagar Parkar

Samara.—Town with post office [m]

Sanghar (*Old name Tousa*)—Taluk of Thai and Parkar District, and chief town of the Taluk of the same name Head-quarters of a *mukhtiar* Contains civil court, jail and post office [m s]

Umarkot.—Taluk of the Thai and Parkar District, also municipal town, and head-quarters of the Taluk of the same name. It lies on the confines of the sandhills forming the eastern desert, and a canal, known as the Umarkot branch, leading out from the Nara, now reaches the town, tailing off into a large tank. Population 3000 Umarkot has direct road communication with Hyderabad, via Tando Alahyar and Muzri Khas It is the head-quarters station of the *mukhtiar*, and has a police station with 24 men Dispensary, Government schools, *dharmshala*, cattle pound and post office [m s t] The town contains a fort about 500 feet square, the usual garrison of which, when in the possession of the Talpui Mirs, was 400 men At present the principal Government buildings are situated within this stronghold.

Virawah.—Village, situated 15 miles from Nagai Parkar Population under 2000 Head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, with police outpost, Government school, *dharmshala*, cattle pound and post office [m]

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER—A District, forming the northernmost portion of the Province of Sind Bounded on the north by the Punjab, on the south by Shikarpur District, on the east by the river Indus, and on the west by the territory of the Khan of Kelat Area, 2549 square miles, containing 2 towns and 294 villages Population 174,548 District Head-quarters—Jacobabad, 25 miles from Shikarpur

The country is generally flat, and in the north the land is barren, but in other parts the soil is fertile when irrigated

PRODUCERS—The principal products are jawari, bajri, and wheat, oil-seeds are also cultivated to a little extent Jawari and bajri are grown on land irrigated by canals, and wheat on lands from which the inundation has dried of

MANUFACTURES—The lacquered wood work of Kashmir, as also the *dabbas* or leathern jars for holding oil and *ghu*, made at the same place, are worthy of mention Dyeing and calico printing are carried on to a small extent

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is remarkable for its extreme dryness, and for its extraordinary variations of temperature There are but two seasons, the hot and the cold, the former extending from May to September, and the latter from October to April From the beginning of November to the end of March, the climate is temperate and enjoyable During December and January the cold is frequently very great Ice and frosts prevail in consequence, and the latter are not unrequent in February, and even into March During the hot season, (from April to October), the nights in April and May are comparatively cool, though

the days are hot, but it is in the following months of June, July, and August that the full force of the heat is experienced, the difference in temperature, during both day and night, being then very slight. In September the nights become somewhat cool, with occasional dews, and by about the middle of October a sensible change in the temperature takes place.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four *Taluks* of Jacobabad, Kashmir, Shahdadpur, and Thul. Revenue about 6 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Deputy Collector, Cantonment Magistrate, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Jacobabad town see Jacobabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badani.—Town with post office [m s t].

Bellput.—Village and railway station 47 miles from Jacobabad.

Dodapur.—Village with post office [m].

Garhi-Khairi.—Village with post office [m].

Jacobabad.—*Taluk* in the Frontier District of Upper Sind, also municipality and chief town of the District of the same name, and railway station [R.] 26 miles north-west of Shikarpur. Jacobabad was planned and laid out in 1847, by General John Jacob, for many years commandant of the Sind Horse, on the site of the village of Khangarh. The town is oblong in shape, two miles long, one mile broad, and is watered by the Rajwah and Budwalo irrigation canals. Jacobabad is now the head-quarters of a regiment of Sind Horse and a regiment of Baluch infantry, as well as of the civil administration. It contains a small European population and has the usual public offices and institutions of a District head-quarters. In addition to the cantonments, civil and judicial courts, dispensary, jail, post [m s.], and telegraph offices etc., it has also a residency, the memorial tomb of General Jacob, who died here in 1858, and lines for the accommodation of trade caravans (*kaptas*) from Central Asia. Civil justice is administered by the Deputy Commissioner as District Judge, and by the Subordinate Judge. As regards criminal jurisdiction the District is under the Sessions Court of Shikarpur. Excellent roads connect Jacobabad with Shikarpur, Thul, Kashmir, and other towns. English, Anglo-vernacular, and vernacular schools are supported. Population 11 000 of whom about 7000 belong to the town. Four schools with 200 scholars.

Kand Kot.—Village with post office [m s].

Kashmir.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, and chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, situated 2 miles from the river Indus and 86 miles from Jacobabad. Population about 1200. Considerable trade in grain. Manufactures, principally coarse cotton cloth, shoes, leather work, and turned lacquered work. Station of a *mukhtarhar*, subordinate jail, Government English school, dispensary, post office [m s t], military out post, and police station.

Lindsay.—Village and railway station 73 miles from Jacobabad.

Mithri.—Village and railway station, 85 miles from Jacobabad

Shahdadpur.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, and station of a *mukhtar*, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Temple-Dera.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jacobabad

Thul.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, and head-quarters town of Thul *Taluk*, situated 23 miles from Jacobabad Station of a *mukhtar* and *tappadar* Police station, jail, lock up, District bungalow, vernacular school, cattle pound and post office [m s t]

BURMA.

BURMA —A large country lies on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal Bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by China, the Shan States, and Siam, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal Area, 171,430 square miles, containing 60 towns and 28,709 villages Population 7,722,053 The administrative head-quarters are at Rangoon, 800 miles from Calcutta by steamer

The country is generally hilly It is intersected by chain of hills, running north and south, between which flow the principal rivers, the Irawadi, the Sittaung and the Salwin

ISLANDS —Raman and Cheduba are islands towards the north There is a large number of small islands off the south coast. All the islands are very fertile

RIVERS —The Irawadi is the great river of Burma It rises in the Patkoe mountains in the north of Burma, and empties into the Gulf of Martaban Length 1200 miles The Irawadi is navigable by steamers as far as Bhamo, about 780 miles from its mouth The Sittaung (350 miles), the Salwin (750 miles), and the Attaran, all fall into the Gulf of Martaban

CLIMATE —The climate varies in different parts of the country On the coast only two seasons are known—the dry and the rainy In Northern Burma there are three seasons, the hot, the rainy, and the cold, commencing in March, June, and October respectively

MINERALS —Burma is rich in minerals, and is especially noted for its rubies Salt, coal, iron, tin, copper, and petroleum or kerosene are found in various parts Mines of amber are wrought Jade, a greenish stone, which the Chinese form into beautiful ornaments, is also found

PRODUCTS —Rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and pepper are produced in great abundance in the low grounds The plantain is the staple fruit, but mangoes, the guava, the orange, and others, are also common The durian, a fruit with a very strong smell, is grown in the south Timber, chiefly teak, is obtained in enormous quantities on the hills

RELIGION —Buddhism is the religion of the Burmese

LANGUAGE —Burmese is the speech of three-fourths of the people. The hill tribes have dialects of their own, but they also speak Burmese, and make use of it in their intercourse with strangers Some of the hill dialects remain unwritten.

EDUCATION.—The work of education is much more backward than in India, but is progressing. Village or monastic schools are very numerous, and there are a few Government schools.

INDUSTRY.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit, but it is carried on in a very rude manner. The hill tribes practise a similar method of tillage to that already described as in use amongst other barbarous tribes. When the soil becomes exhausted they remove their villages to another site. In the large towns, which are the principal seats of industry, the making of common pottery, gold and silver work, the making of idols, gilding and varnishing, are the chief industrial occupations.

COMMERCE.—The commerce of Burma is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Straits, and Ceylon. The imports are chiefly cotton goods, hard-ware, machinery, woollen goods, silks, canes, and tobacco. The exports are principally, rice, timber, petroleum, hides, ivory, cotton, gram, and ponies.

PORTS.—Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Bassein, and Kyauk Hypoo.

REVENUE.—The revenue is derived chiefly from land, capitation-tax, fisheries, salt, forests, customs, excise, and stamps.

GOVERNMENT.—Burma is governed by a Chief Commissioner under the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes the Province of Burma is divided into two chief parts called the Lower and Upper Burma. The former is sub-divided into four divisions, viz. Arakan, Pegu, Irrawaddy, and Tennaserim—containing 19 districts; and the latter is sub-divided into four divisions, viz. Northern Central, Southern and Eastern divisions—comprising 17 districts, Shan States and Chin Hills,—all of which see separately.

AKYAB.

AKYAB.—District in the Arakan Division of the Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Chittagong Hill Tracts, on the south by Ramree Island, on the east by the Yoma Mountains, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 5535 square miles, containing 1 town and 1734 villages. Population 416 305. District Head-quarters—Akyab town.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar, tea, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, *dham*, plantains, betel-leaf, vegetables, hemp, mixed fruit trees, chillies, indigo and tobacco.

TRADE.—The trade of the District centres in the town of Akyab.

COMMUNICATION.—There are no railways in Akyab, communication is carried on chiefly by water.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Akyab is malarious.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three sub-divisions, viz. Akyab, Kyauktaw and Rathedaung, and these sub-divisions are again divided into eight townships of Akyab, Pauktaw, Minbya, Kaladan, Myohaung, Urittaung, Rathedaung, and Naf. Revenue 25 lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer),

Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Registrar, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master High School, Head Master Normal and Practising school, Chaplain, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and Assistant Superintendent of Savage and Oyster Beef Light-houses), Inspector of Post offices, and 11 honorary magistrates For further information regarding Akyab town *see* Akyab

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akyab.—Township and town, also municipality, and head-quarters of Arakan Division and of Akyab District ; situated at the mouth of the Kuladan river Akyab is supposed to be a corruption of 'Akyat-daw' the name of a pagoda in the neighbourhood, probably once a landmark for ships In the Burmese language the place is called Tsit-twe. Originally a Magh fishing village, Akyab dates its prosperity from the time when it was chosen as the chief station of the Arakan Province, at the close of the first Burmese war (1826) Population 35,000 Rice and petroleum are the two principal exports from Akyab There is but little import trade from Europe direct, almost all requirements being brought from India and from Rangoon The chief public buildings are the court-house, jail, custom-house, hospital, markets, two churches, travellers' and dak bungalows, court-house, club, and Government schools Akyab has a branch of the Bank of Bengal, and also a Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China It also possesses a post office [m s t], five steam rice-husking mills, and several merchants' offices. Weekly steamers from Calcutta and Rangoon

Blue Mountain.—Principal peak (7100 feet high) in the Yoma range, at the north-west of Akyab District

Buthidaung.—Village with post office [m], 15 miles from Maungdaw,

Kaladan.—Township of Akyab District Head-quarters at Kyauktaw

Kuladan.—River of Arakan , supposed to rise in the neighbourhood of the Blue Mountain, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Akyab town, where it is called by Europeans the ' Arakan river,' but by the inhabitants of the country ' Gat-sa-ba ' It is navigable by vessels of from 300 to 400 tons burden for nearly 50 miles

Kyauktaw.—Sub-division of Akyab District, also township and head-quarters of the Township officer Post office [m]; situated 10 miles from Mahamuni

Le-mro (Four Towns).—River, rises in the mountains which occupy the northern part of Arakan ; flows through Akyab District, and falls into the Hunter's Bay by numerous mouths all interconnected by tidal creeks

Letmaseik.—Village with post office [m] 20 miles from Kyauktaw, and 10 from Myohaung

Mahamuni.—Pagoda, situated to the north-east of Mochaung or Old Arakan. This edifice, once of great celebrity, and still visited by numerous pilgrims, formerly enshrined an image of Gautama Buddha. Post office [m]

Maungdaw.—Head quarters of the Naaf township, 13 miles from Ngakura-Bazar. Containing a court house, Government cess-school, market, police station, and post office [m s t]. A ferry-boat plies between this town and Chittagong District. Population under 1000.

Mayu.—River, rises in the hills near the northern boundary of Akyab District, and falls into the Bay of Bengal to the north-west of Akyab Island, between the Naaf and Kuladan rivers.

Minbya.—Township and head-quarters of township officer, 26 miles from Pauktaw. Post office [m]

Mro-haung (*Formerly called Arakan*)—Township in Akyab District, also ancient capital of Arakan, and now head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on a rocky plain, at the head of a branch of the Ku-la-dan river, about 50 miles from its mouth, and almost at the extreme limit of tidal influence. Population 3000. Contains the ruins of an ancient fort, court-house, police lines, market, and Government school.

Myaungbwe.—Village with post office [m], 12 miles from Minbya.

Myohaung.—Township and head-quarters of Township officer. Post office [m]

Naaf (*Naf*)—An arm of the Bay of Bengal, forming a portion of the western boundary of Akyab District and separating the Province of Lower Burma from Chittagong in Bengal. Naaf is the Bengali name given to the estuary, which is known to the Burmese as the Anauk-ngay. It is about 31 miles long and 3 miles broad at its mouth, shallowing considerably towards the head. Numerous rocks and shoals render the entrance to the Naaf estuary dangerous. Ferry-boats ply regularly between Maungdaw in Arakan and the Chittagong side. Off the coast lie the uninhabited St. Martin's and Oyster Islands.

Naaf.—Township in Akyab District. It is divided into 11 revenue circles, with its head-quarters at Maung-daw.

Netraung.—Village with post office [m], 33 miles from Paletwa.

Ngakura-Bazar.—Village with post office [m]

Pauktaw.—Township and head-quarters of Township officer, situated 26 miles from Minbya. Post office [m]

Ponnagyun.—Village and head-quarters of Unttaung Township. Post office [m]

Rathedaung.—Sub-division of Akyab District, also township and head-quarters of Township officer, situated 18 miles from Thegan. Contains Small Cause Court, and post office [m]

Thegan.—Village with post office [m], 18 miles from Rathedaung.

Urit-taung.—Pagoda in the Urit-taung township, said to have been built by King Min-tha-laung (about 1590 A D).

Urit-taung, East.—Small township of Akyab District, containing 22 revenue circles

Urit-taung, West.—Township in Akyab District, containing 16 revenue circles. Head-quarters are at Ponnagyun.

AMHERST.

AMHERST.—District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma Bounded on the north by the Salwin and Kyun-eik rivers, on the east by the Thaung-yin river, on the south by the Malwe Mountains, and on the west by the Bilin river, and the Gulf of Martaban Area, 15,203 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1221 villages Population 417,312. District Head-quarters—Moulmein, 147 miles from Rangoon

PRODUCTS—Rice is the chief produce ; the other crops include *dham*, betel palms, tobacco, *Sesamum* and sugar-cane

CLIMATE—Fevers and rheumatism are the most prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions, viz—Moulmein Town, Amherst, Kawkareik, Hlaingbwo, and Thaton. These Sub-divisions are again divided into 11 Townships of Zaya, Yalaming, Wagaru, Bilugyun, Haungtharaw, Gyaing-Attaran, Salween-Hlainghwe, Gyaing-Salween, Thaton, Martaban and Pagat. Revenue about 14 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner (who is also Justice of the Peace, Joint Sub-Registrar, Sub-divisional officer, Cantonment Magistrate, and Collector of Income Tax), Myook and Joint Sub-Registrar (who is also Assistant Magistrate), Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Superintendent of Police, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master High School, Principal of amalgamated High and Normal schools, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Assistant Superintendent of Double Island Light House, and Justice of the Peace), River Surveyor, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Chaplain, Superintendent of Post offices, Inspector of Post offices, Surveyor and 4 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Moulmein town *see* Moulmein.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amherst.—Sub-division of District of the same name ; also Town and a pilot station on the Wakaru river It is situated on the sea-coast about 30 miles south of Moulmein by river and 54 by road It was called after Lord Amherst, the Governor-General ; its native name is Kyauk Khami. As a sanitarium, Amherst is strongly recommended, on the inland side. the town is sheltered by a bold range of wooded hills, and it is a favourite summer retreat of the people of Moulmein Amherst is now the head-quarters of the Wakaru township. Population about 3600. Post office [m s T]

Attaran.—River formed by the junction of the Zami and Winlaw

rivers. It falls into the Salwin river at Moulmein. There are several hot springs on the Attaran, the most important being those at Attaran Rebu, in Amherst District

Bilu-Gywon.—An island lying in the mouth of the Salwin river. Bilu-Gywon means 'Caco-demon Island,' the name being derived from traditions of former cannibal inhabitants. Area, 107 square miles; length, 30 miles, stretching from Martaban to Amherst, of which District it forms a township. The head-quarters of Bilu-Gywon are at Chaungzun, situated in a dip of the hills in the centre of the island, where there is an artificial reservoir. Between Chaungzun and the northern end of the island, in the Ka-nyaw Hills, is a hot saline spring, used in cases of rheumatism and skin diseases. The island is intersected by creeks, which enable its produce to be exported at little expense. There are two roads in the island. For fiscal purposes the township is divided into 12 revenue circles.

Chaungzun.—Village and head-quarters of Bilu-Gywon township. Post office [m. t.].

Dagyaing.—River, rises in the Dawna spur, and flowing west-ward, joins the Hlaingbwe about half way between the villages of Kazaing and Hlaingbwe.

Dammatha.—A small town on the Gyaing river. To the south is an extensive outcrop of limestone rocks covered with dense forest, and pierced by a large cave, containing images of Buddha. These rocks terminate immediately below the village in an overhanging cliff, crowned by a pagoda, and between this and the village is the Government rest-house, with a flight of steps down to the Gyaing river. The massive and rugged Zweh-ka-bin limestone ridge, known as the Duke of York's Nose, is situated to the north of Dammatha.

Dawna.—Range of mountains forming the eastern boundary of Amherst District. This chain starts from the Muleh-yit Hill (5500 feet high) in the main range, and extends north-west for 200 miles, dividing the waters of the Haung-thaiaw and Hlaing-bhweh rivers from those of the Thaung-yin. Large areas on the Dawna Hills are covered with evergreen forests, containing many varieties of valuable timber.

Double Island.—A small island about 12 miles south of Amherst Point. It is raised high above the sea. On it stands a lighthouse containing a dioptric fixed light of the first order, with a catadioptric mirror visible 19 miles. Its object is to guide ships making for Moulmein, and to prevent their running up the Sittaung river to certain destruction.

Dunwon.—Village in Thaton township, situated on the left bank of the Bilu river, now embanked. Population 300.

Dunyin (*City of weeping*)—A peak in the Zweh-ka-bin Hills, north of Moulmein. It is difficult of ascent, owing to the precipitous nature of the limestone rocks. At the summit is a large basin, which appears to be the crater of an extinct volcano, this is surrounded for miles by dark precipitous crags of every form. Down a steep descent of two hundred feet, an uneven plain covered with a luxuriant forest is seen.

This impregnable natural fortress was the refuge of the Karengs for many generations. Its great drawback is the deficient water-supply.

Gyaing.—River formed by the junction of the Hlaing-bwai and Haungtharaw near Gyaing village. The united waters flow west for 45 miles, and fall into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Gyaing Attaran.—Township in Amherst District, containing 15 circles. The head-quarters of the township are at Nga-bye-ma. A few miles above the township is Yebaw, famed for its hot springs.

Gyaing-Salween.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Zathabyin.

Haung-Tharaw.—River, rises in Siamese territory east of the Province, and joins the Hlaing-bwe.

Haung-tharaw.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Kawkerek.

Hlaingbwe.—River, rises in the northern portion of the Dawna range, and, flowing southward for about 120 miles, unites with the Haungtharaw at Gyaing, and also joins with the Dagyaing, 42 miles above Gyaing. The two streams, under the name of the Gyaing river, fall into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Hlaingbwe.—Sub-division of Amherst District, and the chief village of the Sub-division of the same name. Post office [m].

Kado.—Village and Government timber station, lies on the bank of the Gyaing, at the mouth of the Kado creek, close to the junction of the Gyaing and the Salwin. Population about 3000. Post office [m s t].

Kale-gauk.—Island, lies 30 miles from Cape Amherst. The water-supply is good.

Kawkerek.—Sub-division of Amherst District, and head-quarters of Haungtharaw Township, situated on both banks of a small stream of the same name, here spanned by a wooden bridge. Distant 59 miles from Moulmein. Population 2400. Weekly cattle market. Myook, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Assistant Superintendent of Police hold their offices here. Post office [m s T].

Kyaik-than-lan.—The chief pagoda in Moulmein, founded in 1875 A.D. by a hermit named Tha-gnya, or Thila, and supposed to contain one of the Gautama's hairs. Height 152 feet, circumference at base, 377 feet.

Kyaung-sun (or Chaung-sun).—Village in Bilu-gywon island, situated on the edge of the low hills forming the backbone of the island. The western portion is called Win-tsin, and the eastern Karaik-thit. Population 2000. Court-house and police station.

Kyondo.—Village with post office [m].

Martaban.—Township of Amherst District, situated 2 miles from Moulmein on the opposite bank of the Salween river, which is crossed by a ferry. The head-quarters are at Paung. Martaban is a small town situated on the right bank of the Salwin, immediately opposite Moulmein between the river and a range of hills stretching up north-west, and crowned by white pagodas. Population under 2000. Contains a court-house, a good cucut-house, and an ancient pagoda.

Moulmein.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of Amherst District, situated on the left bank of the Salwin, at its junction with the Gyaing and Attaran rivers, 923 miles from Calcutta by steamer in 5 days. Immediately to the west is Bilu-Gywon, a large island, which protects the town from the monsoon, but shuts out all sea view. The town is parcelled out into five divisions, of which four lie to the west; and in this portion are situated the public buildings, the military cantonments, the branch of the Bank of Bengal, the merchants' offices and warehouses and J. Iffe's private hotel. The inhabitants here are almost entirely Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese and Natives of India. The fifth division of Moulmein is behind the hills, in the Attaran valley, and is inhabited mainly by Burmese and Talangs. Population 55,785. The principal buildings are—Salwin House, the hospital, the jail, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, the custom-house and other public offices. There are four printing presses. For the purposes of criminal judicial administration, Moulmein Town is a separate district. A bi-weekly steam service connects Moulmein with Shwe-gon on the Salwin, and with Duiyin Seik on the Dondami river. Post office [m. s. T].

Mudon.—Chief village in the Mudon revenue circle, Zaya township, 9 miles distant from Moulmein. Contains a court-house, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, and a police station. In the neighbourhood are some ornamental pieces of water, generally known as the sacred lakes. Population 2500. Post office [m].

Ngabyema.—Village and head-quarters of Gyaing-Attaran Township. Contains post office [m].

Paan.—Village with post office [m.].

Pagat.—Township and village also head-quarters of the Township of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Salwin, 30 miles from Moulmein. Just to the north of the village are some limestone rocks, containing a large cave with numerous images of different sizes of Gautama Buddha and of Rahan. Most of these have been much damaged. Bat's dung for manure is collected in the caves. Post office [m].

Paung.—Village and head-quarters of Martaban Township, 24 miles from Thaton. Post office [m].

Salwin-Hlaingbwe.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Hlaingbwe.

Shwegon.—Village with post office [m].

Thaton.—Sub-division and township in Amherst District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the township of the same name; 56 miles from Moulmein. Population 3500. The town contains several pagodas, but most of these are mutilated or in ruins. Post office [m s t].

Wagaru.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Amherst.

Ye (Re).—River in lower Burma, rising near the Attaran, at the head of the valley formed by the Taung-nyo and Muhlweh Hills. It falls into the sea in the extreme south of Amherst District.

Ye.—Town and head-quarters of Yelamaing township, situated on

the right bank of the Ye river, not far from its mouth ; distant 124 miles from Moulmein Population under 3000 Contains a court-house, market, a circuit house and post office [m]

Yelamaing.—Township in Amherst District Head-quarters are at Ye

Zami.—River, rises in the main range of the Yomas, near the Pass of the three Pagodas , flows for about 80 miles, till it joins the Winraw. The united stream, under the name of the Attaran, falls into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Zathabyin.—Village and head-quarters of the Gyaing Salwin township, 12 miles from Moulmein Population about 2500. Court-house, police station and post office [m.]

Zaya.—Township in Amherst District Head-quarters at Mudon.

ARAKAN.

ARAKAN.—The most northern of the four Divisions under the Commissioner of Lower Burma, comprising the Districts of Akyab, Arakan Hill Tracts or Northern Arakan, Kyauk-pyu, and Sandoway—all of which see separately. Area, 14,526 square miles Population 671,899. Head-quarters of the Division are at Akyab town.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS —District in the Arakan Division, Lower Burma Bounded on the south by Akyab, on the west by Chittagong , the boundaries to the north and east are not defined, but unexplored jungle tracts stretch away to Manipur and Upper Burma Area, 1015 square miles, containing 276 villages Population 14,628. District head-quarters,—Paletwa, 33 miles from Netiaung

PRODUCTS —Rice, sesamum, cotton and tobacco are the staple products.

MANUFACTURES —The only manufactures are weaving of cotton cloth, the weaving of blankets and basketmaking.

CLIMATE —Fever is very prevalent The dangerous months are April, May, and June , April is sultry, and May and June are the beginning of the rains The people are as a rule healthy, but subject to skin diseases From December to March the prevailing wind is north, and during the monsoon south and south-west Annual rainfall, 118 inches.

ADMINISTRATION —There is no Sub division nor Township in this District *District Staff*—Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate, Civil Medical officer, and 2 Inspectors of Police Revenue, about Rs. 5000.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arakan yoma or Roma.—A range of hills forming the eastern boundary of Bengal and of Arakan, stretching from the great mass of mountains in the Naga country and Manipur, and thence spreading out westward to Tipperah, Chittagong, and Northern Arakan, in a

broad succession of unexplored and forest-covered spurs (700 miles). In 1868, an endeavour was made to establish a sanitarium in these hills at Myaung-gyu, on the road across the Taung-gup pass, 15 miles beyond Naungkyi dauk; but the result proved unfavourable. Water is scarce within any convenient distance; and the site, besides being below the fever line, proved too damp and chilly for comfort in the cold season, and too wet in the rains.

Buffalo Rocks.—Turtle Island, distant 11 leagues from Calventura Rocks. A group of rugged detached rocks extending nearly north and south for 3 miles, and lying off the coast, 29 miles from shore, bearing north from the western extremity of Cape Negrais. The North Buffalo is about half a mile to the south-west of south Buffalo Island, and separated from it by the Perforated and Pillar Rocks.

Calventura (*Bird's feather*)—A group of rocks off the coast of Arakan in Burma, forming two divisions bearing from each other north-west and south-east, and distant 5 or 6 miles. The north-west group consists of seven irregular black rocks, one of which resembles an old church with a mutilated spire. The south-east division consists of two high rocky islands covered with vegetation, and connected by a reef with 5 to 7 fathoms of water upon it. About half-way between the islands there is a single rock, dry at low tide.

Kwa.—Small river, forming a portion of the boundary between the Arakan and Irawadi Divisions. It takes its rise in the western slopes of the Arakan Yoma range, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, a short distance below the village of Kwa. Length, 30 miles.

Paletwa.—Town and administrative head-quarters of the Arakan Hill Tracts District. Post office [m s t]

BASSEIN.

BASSEIN—District in Iriawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Henzada, lying east, and Sandoway west of the Arakan Hills, on the south and west by the Bay of Bengal, and on the east by Thongwa District. Area, 7047 square miles, containing 4 towns and 2111 villages. Population 475,002. District Head-quarters—Bassein town, 230 miles from Rangoon by steamer.

Products—The staple product is rice. The other crops include sesamum, tobacco, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and *dham*.

MANUFACTURES—The principal manufactures of the District are salt, salt-fish, and pottery.

CLIMATE—The climate of Bassein is relaxing, owing to the situation of the District in the delta of the Irawadi, with the country around intersected by tidal creeks, the muddy banks of which are exposed during the greater part of the day.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions called Bassein, Ngathanggyaung, and Myaungmya, and these Sub-divisions are again divided into 8 Townships of Bassein, Thabaung, Kangyidaun, Sabeyon, Yegyí, Myaungmya, Thugwin, and Ngaputaw. *Administration*: **Staff**—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent-

ent of Land Records, Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Myook and Sub-Registrar (who is also Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, and Superintendent Mercantile Marine), Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master High School, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Chaplain, and 9 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Bassein town see Bassein.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Athoot—Tidal river rises in the Kyunlaha lake or swamp, and falls into the Kyunkabo above Payathunzu

Bassein.—Sub-division and Township, also municipal town, headquarters station, and chief port of Bassein District, situated in the delta of the Irawaddy, on both banks of the Bassein river, 114 miles from Henzada. On the left bank of the river, in the Ze-Chaung quarter, is the Shwe Muhtaw Pagoda. This now forms the centre of the English fort, in which are also the court-houses, treasury, and police office. The other quarters of the town on the left bank are Athegy, Myothit, and Talaing-Chaung. The small Theng-bhaw-gyeng suburb, containing the rice mills and store yards of the principal merchants, stands on the right bank. To the east of Myothit stretches a plain covered with pagodas, monasteries, and colossal images in every stage of decay, where the feasts and religious assemblies of the inhabitants are held. The town has a club, charitable dispensary, two hospitals (one for Europeans and one for Natives), and post office [m s T]

Bassein.—River in Irawadi Division, which falls into the Bay of Bengal at Pagoda Point. Length, 200 miles

Diamond Island.—A low wooded island, about 1 mile square in area, and visible at five leagues, lying off the mouth of the Bassein river, distant 50 miles from Pagoda Point, and about 8 miles from Negrais Island or Haing-gyi. In shape it is quadrilateral, its angles facing the points of the compass. During strong southerly gales, landing is difficult. This island appears to have been never occupied by the Burmese to whom it is known as Meimma-hla-kyun, but it is visited by those engaged in collecting the eggs of turtles, which are very abundant. Important as the home station of the Alguadu Reef lighthouse establishment, and connected with Bassein by telegraph, principally for the use of masters of ships calling for orders. Post office [m. t]

Doung-gyi.—Town on the Bassein river, surrounded by an open waste country, which is covered with grass and tree forest, and liable to inundation. The inhabitants about 1000 are chiefly employed in fishing and in the manufacture of clay pots for salt-boiling.

Kangyidaung.—Township and head-quarters town of the township of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Daga river, about 15 miles from its junction with the Bassein. Population 2200. Contains court-house, police station and post office [m t]

Kyonpyaw.—Head-quarters of the Sabeyon township. Large export

of rice to Bassein. Population about 3000. Contains a court-house, police station, market and post office [m].

Labutta.—Town and head-quarters of Myaungmya township. Post office [m].

Myaungmya.—Sub-division and seaboard township in Bassein District; situated 58 miles from Labutta, the head-quarters of Myaungmya township. Post office [m s t.].

Myaung-mya-haung.—Creek in the Myaungmya township. It leaves the Tha-ye-bon a few miles from its northern mouth, and, flowing in a generally south-west direction, falls into the Bassein river by two mouths, the northern called Po-laung-gyi, and the southern, Pin-le-gale.

Myit-taya.—River, rises in the eastern slopes of the Arakan range, and, after a south-south-east course of about 30 miles, falls into the Bassein river by two large mouths nearly 3 miles apart.

Negrais.—Cape in Bassein District. It is the south-west promontory of the coast of Bassein. The extreme southern point of that coast is called Thay-gin or Pagoda Point, bearing nearly south-south-east from Cape Negrais, distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Near Pagoda Point is a large rock, with a small pagoda; red cliffs stretch from it towards Cape Negrais.

Ngaputaw.—Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on Ngaputaw island in the Bassein river, 21 miles below Bassein town. Population 1000. Court-house and post office [m s. t.].

Ngathaingyaung.—Head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Bassein river, in a rice producing tract, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Yegyi. Contains a court-house, and the usual public-buildings. Post office [m s. t.].

Paibin.—Creek in Bassein District. It unites the Daga and Bassein rivers. During the dry weather the water of this channel is brackish; and in the rains it is sweet.

Pandaw (Yegyi Pandaw).—Town and head-quarters of Yegyi township. Contains a court-house, police station, and market. Population 4000. It was here that the Talaing army made its last stand against the Burmese conqueror Alaungpaya.

Sabeyon.—Township in Bassein District. Head-quarters at Kyon-pyaw.

Shwe-myaung-bin.—River, falls into the Bassein river, and communicates with the Daga by several creeks.

Thabaung.—Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated 36 miles from Ngathaingyaung. Population under 1000. Court-house and post office [m t.].

Thayetkon.—Village and head-quarters of Thigwin Township. Contains court house and post office [m t.].

Thigwin.—Township in Bassein District. Head-quarters at Thayetkon.

Yegyi.—Creek in Bassein District. It falls into the Nga-wun or Bassein river, close to Ngathaing, and joins the Daga near Kyon-pyaw.

Yegyi.—Township in the Bassein District. Head-quarters are at Pandaw

BHAMO.

BHAMO—District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma Area, 2,800 square miles, containing 1 town and 352 villages Population 54,257 District Head-quarters, Bhamo town, 280 miles from Mandalay by steamer.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz—Bhamo, Shwegu, Mogaung, and Myitkyina, and 5 townships, viz—Bhamo, Sinkin, Shwegu, Mohlaing, and Mogaung *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner and Justice of the Peace and Registering Officer, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Inspector of Port offices, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Deputy Inspector of Schools and Chaplain For further information regarding Bhamo town see Bhamo

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bhamo.—Sub-division and Township, also chief town, municipality, cantonment and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Liawadi river, 108 miles from Mogaung It is also the seat of the overland trade with China Post office [m s T],

Mogaung.—Sub division and township in Bhamo District. Contains a court-house and post office [m s t.]

Mohlaing.—Township in Bhamo District Head quarters at Sikaw.

Myitkyina.—Sub-division in Bhamo District, and head-quarters of the sub division of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual sub-divisional offices

Shwegu.—Sub-division and township in Bhamo District. Contains court-house and post office [m s T]

Sikaw.—Village and head-quarters of the Mohlaing Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices

Sinbo (Tsenbo)—Village with post office [m s T]

Sinkin.—Township in Bhamo District. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

CENTRAL DIVISION—A Division under the Commissioner of Upper Burma, comprising four Districts—viz Ye-u Sagaing, Lower Chindwin and Upper Chindwin, all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Sagaing

CHINDWIN, LOWER.

CHINDWIN, LOWER—District in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 3,400 square miles, containing 1 town and 888 villages,

Population 232,215. District head-quarters—Monywa, 16 miles from Chungu

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub divisions, viz—Eastern and Western, and 6 townships of Monywa, Kudaw, Ayadaw, Kani, Eastern Pagyi, and Western Pagyi. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Post Offices, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Monywa town *see* Monywa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alon.—Town, situated 8 miles from Monywa

Ayadaw.—Town and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains court-house and the usual public buildings

Eastern Pagyi.—Township in Lower Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Salingyi

Eastern Sub-division.—Sub-division of Lower Chindwin District, comprising 4 townships, viz—Monywa, Kuda, Ayadaw and Kani. Head-quarters of the Sub-division at Monywa

Kani.—Township in Lower Chindwin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings

Kudaw.—Township in Lower Chindwin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings

Mintaingbin.—Town and head-quarters of the Western Pagyi Township. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings

Monywa.—Town and head-quarters of Eastern Sub-division, and also the administrative head-quarters of the Lower Chindwin District. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a telegraph station and post office [m s]

Pale.—Town and head-quarters of Western Sub-division. Contains court-house and the usual public buildings

Salingyi.—Town and head-quarters of Eastern Pagyi township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices

Western Pagyi.—Township in Lower Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Mintaingbin

Western Sub-division.—Sub-division of Lower Chindwin District, comprising two townships called Eastern Pagyi and Western Pagyi. Head-quarters of the Sub-division are at Pale

CHINDWIN, UPPER.

CHINDWIN, UPPER—District in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 19,000 square miles, containing 665 villages. Population 22,008. District head-quarters, Kindat, 179 miles from Monywa.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz—Kindat Mingin, Legayaing, and Kale-Kabaw. These Sub-divisions are again divided into 8 Townships of Kindat, Balet, Mingin Taungdwingyaung, Legayaing, Uyuseywa, Kale, and Kabawchaung. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Assistant Conservator, Surveyor Cadastral Survey, and Assistant Surveyor Topographical Survey. For further information regarding Kindat town see Kindat.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Auktaung.—Town and head-quarters of Kabachaung Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Balet.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Balet-Myohaung.

Balet-Myohaung.—Town and head-quarters of Balet Township. Contains court-house and the usual public offices.

Homabin.—Town and head-quarters of Uyuseywa Township. Contains court-house and post office [m].

Kabachaung.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Auktaung.

Kale.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Kale-myo.

Kale-Kabaw.—Sub-division in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Yesagyo.

Kale-myo.—Town and head-quarters of Kale Township. Contains court-house and post office [m s T].

Kalewa.—Village with post office [m s T.], 45 miles from Mingin.

Kindat.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District; 179 miles from Monywa, and 46 from Kalewa. Besides the usual District offices, the town contains school and post office [m s T].

Legayaing.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Paungbyin.

Mankadaw.—Village and head-quarters of the Mingin Sub-division and Township. Contains court-house and Sub-divisional offices.

Mingin.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District; situated 80 miles from Alon. Contains civil court, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s T]. Head-quarters are at Mankadaw.

Paungbyin.—Town and head-quarters of Legayaing Sub-division and Township. Contains court-house and post office [m].

Taungdwingyoung.—Town and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains court-house, and the usual public offices.

Uyuseywa.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Homabin.

Yesagyo.—Village and head-quarters of Kale-Kabaw Sub-division. Contains court-house and the usual sub-divisional offices.

CHIN HILLS.

CHIN HILLS—Hill Tract comprising a group of few Natives States of Burma. The people (the Chins, Kakhyens, and Singphos) are wild tribes on the frontier, which came down to levy black mail on the more peaceful inhabitants. The Chins are found in large numbers in Upper Burma. They are rapidly adopting Burmese habits on the eastern side of the Yoma range, and their language is also giving way to Burmese. The British Political Officer, Myook, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Engineer reside at Haka, the head quarters of the Chin Hills.

EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION—A Division of the Province of Upper Burma, comprising four Districts of Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamethin and Pymman, all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Yamethin

HANTHAWADDY.

HANTHAWADDY.—District in the Pegu Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Thongwa and Tharrawaddy on the east by Pegu Sub-district, and on the west by Thongwa. Area, 1948 square miles, containing 1169 villages. Population 267,039. District head-quarters—Rangoon Town, 47 miles from Thongwa

PRODUCTS—The principal products in the District are rice, cotton, sugar, salt, tobacco, oil-seeds, and cocoa-nut oil

MANUFACTURES—The principal articles manufactured in the District are—salt, pottery, fish-paste, mats, and silk and cotton cloth

CLIMATE—The climate is generally depressing, though December and January are cool and bracing months, with little rain. The rains last from about the middle of May till the early part of November, and their commencement and ending is usually marked by considerable electrical disturbance

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions (Insein, Pegu and Kyauktan), and nine Townships of Tunte, Kung-yangon, Hlaing, Hmawbi, Payagale, Paunglin, Kawa, Pagandaung, and Kyauktan. Revenue, about 28 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar, and Justice of the Peace), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dala.—A creek which empties itself into the Rangoon river, opposite Rangoon city. On the west side of its mouth are dock yards, and to the east, timber yards and steam saw-mills

Danut-payagyi (*Dhanut-Bhwa-gyi*)—A vast pagoda, now in ruins, in Tunte township. It was formerly the site of a flourishing village, but there are no records extant bearing upon the history of either village or pagoda.

Detanaw.—A small but once flourishing village in Tuntie township. In the neighbourhood there are the ruins of a large and very ancient pagoda.

Hlaing.—Township in Hanthawady District. Head-quarters at Taikgyi

Hlawga.—Village and railway station, 17½ miles from Rangoon. Post office [m]

Hlegu.—Village and head-quarters of the Paunglin township. Contains court-house and post office [m s]

Hmawbi.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District, also township and head-quarters of the both, and railway station, 24½ miles from Rangoon. Contains the usual Sub-divisional courts and public offices. Post office [m s]

Insein.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District, also town and railway station, 9 miles from Rangoon. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings and post office [m s t]

Kanbe (Kambe)—Town with post office [m]

Kawa.—Township in Hanthawaddy District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s]

Kawhmu.—Town with post office [m.], 5 miles from Tanmaning

Kungyangaon.—Township in Hanthawady District, and head-quarters of the same name, situated 9 miles from Kawhmu. Contains court-house, and post office [m]

Kwon-chan-gon.—Village in Hanthawaddy District. Pots, used in the manufacture of salt, are made here in considerable quantities. Population about 1000

Kyaik-kauk.—A pagoda standing on the Thanlyin Kundan, or stretch of low laterite hills, which extend from Thanlyin, or Syriam, to Kyauktan. This pagoda, 131 feet in height and 1200 feet in circumference at the base, is constructed almost entirely of large blocks of laterite. It was built to enshrine two hairs, locally supposed to have been given by Gautama himself to a hermit on the Martaban Hills, who afterwards presented them in 580 B C to Zeyathena, King of Thanlyin. In 223 B C, eight Rahanda or Buddhist monks visited Thanlyin, bringing as offerings to Bawgathena, the last independent sovereign, a bone of Buddha's forehead and a tooth, one of which relics was enshrined in Thanlyin by the pious monarch.

Kyaiktaw.—Sub-division and township in Hanthawady District. Contains the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices and other public buildings. Post office [m]

Okkan.—Village and railway station, situated about 5 miles west of the Hlaing river, and 56 miles from Rangoon. It contains two public rest-houses, a monastery, two square-built pagodas, and post office [m s.].

Okkan.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma range, and falls into the Hlaing at Pym-ma-gon

Pagandaung.—Township in Hanthawaddy District Head-quarters at Thabyegan

Paunglin.—Township in Hanthawaddy District Head-quarters are at Ulegu.

Payagale.—Township in Hanthawaddy District Contains court-house and the usual public offices

Pegu.—Sub-division of Hanthawaddy District. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s].

Pegu.—River, rises on the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and joins the Rangoon or Hlaing river, near Rangoon town. Length, 180 miles.

Pugyi.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Rangoon

Puzundaung.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma range, and, after a southerly course of 53 miles, falls into the Hlaing just below Rangoon town

Pyawbwe.—Village, situated on both banks of the tidal creek, 7 miles from Rangoon Contains numerous pagodas and small zayats or rest-houses Population about 3000 Post office [m]

Taikkyi.—Town and railway station, also the head-quarters of the Hlaing Township, 41 miles from Rangoon Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Tanmanang.—Village with post office [m]

Thabyegan.—Town and head-quarters of the Pagandaung township Contains court-house, and the usual offices and post office [m].

Thanatchaung.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Rangoon

Togyaunggale.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rangoon. Post office [m]

Tunte.—Town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m s T]

Wabalaukthauk.—Village with post office [m]

Wanetchaung.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Rangoon.

HENZADA.

HENZADA—District in the Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Prome, on the east by the Irrawaddy, except in the extreme south, where it is bounded by the Thairawaddy, on the south by Thongwa and Bassein Districts, and on the west by the Arakan Yoma range Area, 1,948 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1055 villages Population 380,927 District head-quarters—Henzada town, 24 miles from Thairawaddy

Products.—The staple crops of the District are rice, sesamum, vegeta-

bles, and tobacco The other products are cotton (grown for local use), *pan*, etc

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (Henzada and Myanaung), and seven Townships, viz—Henzada, Zalun, Okko, Lemyethna, Myanaung, Kanaung, and Kyangin Revenue, about 10 lakhs *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner, Myook and Sub-Registrar (who is also Treasury officer), Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of schools For further information regarding Henzada town *see* Henzada.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akouk-taung.—Hill forming the eastern extremity of a spur of the Arakan Yoma Mountains Overhangs the river Irrawady which a little lower enters the delta, and spreads out into creeks and bifurcations. The scarp cliff (300 feet high), is honeycombed with excavated caves, containing images of Buddha

Henzada.—Sub-division of Henzada District, also township and head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also head-quarters of the Irrawaddy Division, situated on the right bank of the Irrawadi. Henzada is the municipal town with population about 17,000 The town contains court houses, police station, dak bungalow, post [m s], and telegraph offices There are three schools in Henzada, a Kareng, a Government town school, and a school for Burmese

Kanaung.—Township in Henzada District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irrawadi, 7 miles from Myanaung Population about 3500; The town contains a court-house, police station, dak bungalow, Public Works Department inspection bungalow, several public rest-houses, and post office [m] In the neighbourhood are the remains of an old fort.

Kyangin.—Township in the extreme north of Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 8 miles from Petye Contains a court-house, fine market, police station, post office [m s], and Public Works Department inspection bungalow Population about 8000. Considerable trade in rice

Lemyethna.—Township in Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the Nagawun or Bassein river, 30 miles from Henzada When the river is high, the streets are two or three feet under water Contains a court-house, market, police station and post office [m s T] Population about 6000.

Mataungda.—Town and head-quarters of the Okpo township; 30 miles from Kanaung Contains a court-house, and post office [m].

Myanaung.—Sub-division and Township in Henzada District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 6 miles from Kyangin Population 6000 Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Okpo.—Township in Henzada District, and town on the Kanvin stream, 4 miles west of the Irawaddy river, and 29 miles south of Myanaung. Population about 1000. Post office [m s]. Head-quarters are at Mataungada.

Patashin.—River, rises in the Aikan range, and falls into the Irawaddy.

Zalun.—Township of Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Irawaddy. Contains the usual civil and criminal courts and other offices, also dak bungalow and post office [m s].

IRRAWADDY.

IRRAWADDY —Division under the Commissioner of Lower Burma, comprising four Districts, viz —Thongwa, Bassein, Henzada and Thayetmyo, all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Bassein town.

KATHA.

KATHA (*Old name Myadaung*) —District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area 6000 square miles, containing 1 town and 453 villages. Population 59,329. District head quarters—Katha town.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into five Sub-divisions (Katha, Kawlin, Myadaung, Mansi, and Pinlebu), and 11 Townships of Katha, Manle, Mawlu, Kawlin, Mawnaing, Myadaung, Kyanhnyat, Mansi, Banmauk, Pinlebu East, and Pinlebu West. *Administrative Staff* —Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Superintendent of Topographical Survey, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Katha town see Katha.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Banmauk.—Township in Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Katha.—Sub-division of Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irawaddy. Contains civil and criminal courts, the usual District offices and post office [m s. T].

Kawlin.—Sub-division in Katha District, also Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 42 miles from Tigyang. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Kyanhnyat.—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m].

Manle.—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m].

Miansi.—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Mawlu.—Township in Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Mawlu township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices

Mawnaing.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Wuntho

Mawteik.—Village with post office [m]

Moda.—Village with post office [m]

Myadaung.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Tigyang

Pinlebu.—Sub-division in Katha District, and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s T]

Pinlebu East.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Pinlebu

Pinlebu West.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Pinlebu

Tigyang.—Town and head-quarters of the Myadaung township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s T]

Wuntho.—Town and head-quarters of the Mawnaing township. Contains the usual courts, the public offices, and post office [m s]

KYAUKPYU.

KYAUKPYU—District in the Arakan-Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Akyab District, and on the farther side of the Arakan Yoma Hills, on the south by Sandoway, and on the west and south-west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 4309 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1069 villages. Population 163,832. District head-quarters Kyaukpyu town, 60 miles from Myebon.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, dhani, indigo, and plantains. Cotton and sesamum are also cultivated in the hill gardens.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles manufactured in the District, besides the silk and cotton cloths woven in almost every house, are salt, indigo, pottery, coarse sugar, and sesamum oil.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into one Sub-division called Ramu, and 5 townships of Kyaukpyu, Myebon, An, Ramree, and Cheduba or Manaung. Revenue, about 4 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*.—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Kyaukpyu town see Kyaukpyu.

PLACES OF INTEREST

An.—River, rises in the Arakan Yoma Mountains, and flows by a south-westerly course into Combermere Bay.

An.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the river An 15 miles from its mouth, and 68 miles from Kyaukpyu. An important seat of transit trade between the Arakan coast and the Upper Burma, it forms the starting-place for the great trade route over the Yoma Mountains to Ava. The town contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m] Population under 2000

Cheduba (*or Manauq*)—Island on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, forming a township in Kyaukpyu District. It is a small town, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the Un river, 104 miles from Kyaukpyu. Population 1200. Contains a court-house, market, school, police station and post office [m]

Dalat.—River, rising in the main range, and falling into the sea at Combermere Bay.

Kyauknimaw.—Village with post office [m]

Kyaukpyu.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, also municipal town, port, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated in the north of Ramri Island. The harbour extends for many miles along the east shore of Ramri Island, but numerous sunken rocks render the approach dangerous. The town contains court and court houses, jail, hospital, dispensary, school, market, and post office [m s] Population 4000

Minbyin.—Village with post office [m]

Myebon.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, and head-quarters of the Township of the same name, situated on an island formed by the numerous creeks. Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m]

Myothit.—Town and head-quarters of the Kyaukpyu township. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Ramree.—Island off the coast of Lower Burma. It contains the townships of Ramri and Kyaukpyu, in the latter of which is Kyaukpyu town the head-quarters of the District. The chief products of Ramree are timber, rice, indigo, salt and sugar. Limestone and iron are also found on the island.

Ramree.—Township in Kyaukpyu District and chief town of the township of the same name and municipality, situated near the eastern coast of Ramree Island about 13 miles up the Tan a tidal river. Population under 4000. The public buildings include a court-house, police station, post office [m s], and an old and new market-place.

Sani (*Tsani*)—Village with post office [m]

KYAUKSE.

KYAUKSE—District in the Eastern Division, Upper Burma Area, 1050 square miles, containing 1 town and 541 villages. Population 126,622. District head-quarters—Kyaukse town, 173 miles north-east from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions, viz. (Kyaukse and Myittha), and five townships of Minzu, Singaing,

Myittha, Sawhla, and Paukmyaing *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer For further information regarding Kyaukse town *see* Kyaukse

PLACES OF INTEREST

Dayegaung.—Village and head-quarters of Paukmyaing township Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings

Kume Road.—Railway station, 18 miles from Kyaukse

Kyaukse.—Sub-division of Kyaukse District, also chief town, railway station, and the head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 27 miles from Mandalay Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings and post office [m s T]

Lungyaw.—Village and head-quarters of Sawhla township Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings

Minzu.—Township in Kyaukse District, also chief town, railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 7 miles from Kyaukse Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices

Myittha.—Sub division and township in Kyaukse District, also railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 12 miles from Kyaukse town Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Palaik.—Village with post office [m]

Paukmyaing.—Township in Kyaukse District Head-quarters are at Dayegaung

Sawhla.—Township in Kyaukse District Head-quarters are at Lungyaw

Singaing.—Township in Kyaukse District, also railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 10 miles from Kyaukse Contains a court house, and the usual public offices

Thabyedaung.—Village and railway station [R], 23 miles from Kyaukse town

MAGWE.

MAGWE.—A District in the Southern Division, Upper Burma Area, 5,500 square miles containing 3 towns and 555 villages Population 219,190 District head-quarters—Magwe, 7 miles from Mibu

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions—(Yenangyaung, Taungdwingyi, and Natmawk), and eight Townships of Magwe, Gyokon, Thazi, Taungdwingyi, Myothit, Sathwa, Natmawk, and Pin *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail For further information regarding Magwe town *see* Magwe

PLACES OF INTEREST

Gyogon.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town and head-

quarters of the township of the same name, 21 miles from Magwe Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m]

Magwe.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town, and head-quarters of the township and of the District of the same name Contains the usual courts and offices and post office [m s T]

Myothit.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Natmauk.—Sub-division and Township in Magwe District, also chief town, and head-quarters of the township of the same name 32 miles from Taungdwingyi Contains a court house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Pin.—Township in Magwe District Head-quarters are at Shwebandaw.

Satthwa.—Township in Magwe District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m]

Shwebandaw.—Town and head-quarters of Pin Township Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Taungdwingyi.—Sub-division and township in Magwe District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 35 miles from Ywathit Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s T]

Thazi.—Township in Magwe District, head-quarters are at Ywathit

Yenangyaung.—Sub-division in Magwe District, also chief town and head-quarters of the sub division of the same name Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s T]

Ywathit.—Town and head-quarters of the Thazi Township, 25 miles from Taungdwingyi The public buildings include a court-house, market, school, and post office [m s T]

MANDALAY.

MANDALAY—A District in the Northern Division of Upper Burma Area, 2100 square miles, containing 1 town and 865 villages Population 374 060 District head-quarters—Mandalay Town, 386 miles from Rangoon by rail

MANUFACTURES—The principal manufacture is weaving in silk

CLIMATE—The general sturdy and vigorous appearance of the Burmese is a good criterion of the healthiness of the climate The greatest heat is felt in April and May, before the setting in of the periodical rains The transitions of the seasons are sudden, and earthquakes are not infrequent, and often usher in and conclude the wet season The most prevalent complaints are fever, dysentery, and hepatic diseases

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions (Mandalay Amarapura, Madaya, and Pimulwin) and ten townships of Mandalay Amarapura Lamaing Madaya Kutya, Taungbyon, Ngasingu,

Onkon, Thondaung, Letyachaukywa South, and Letyachaukywa North *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace with two Assistants, Civil Judge, Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon (Shore and Marine Establishments), Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Central Jail, Local Assistant Surgeon, Marine Transport Officer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Post offices, Chaplain, Inspector of Schools with a Deputy, Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey, and Deputy Superintendent Cadastral Survey For further information regarding Mandalay town see Mandalay

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amarapura (*The City of the Gods*)—Sub-division and Township in Mandalay District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river. Contains court-houses, and the usual sub-divisional offices. The remains of the palace and a temple are the objects of interest here. Amarapura was the capital of Burma till A. D. 1819.

Kutywa-Taungbyon.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Lundaung.

Letyachaukywa North.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters at Wetwin.

Letyachaukywa South.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Pymulwin.

Lundaung.—Village and head-quarters of Kutywa-Taungbyon Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Madaya.—Sub-division and township in Mandalay District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name, 17 miles from Mandalay. Contains sub-divisional courts and offices and post office [m s]

Mandalay.—Sub-division and Township in Mandalay District, also chief town, municipality, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the Mandalay District, situated about 2 miles from the left bank of the Irrawaddy, in a level plain at the foot of an isolated hill 600 feet in height, from which the city takes its name. Mandalay is connected with Rangoon by railway. A number of markets are scattered throughout the city and suburbs, and well supply the wants of the people. Besides the usual District and Sub-divisional courts and offices, the city contains a palace of the late king, a branch of the National Bank of India and post office [m s T]. Some fine pagodas stand on Mandalay Hill to the north of the city. In one of them there is a Colossal Statue of Buddha, which is remarkable in having the arm extended. Monasteries and pagodas are dotted about in open spaces, both within and without the city walls. Population about 189 000.

Maymyo.—Town and head-quarters of Pymulwin Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, market school, and post office [m s T].

Myitgue.—Village and railway station, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mandalay.

Myohaung.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Mandalay

Ngasingu.—Township in Mandalay District Head-quarters are at Singu

Onkon.—Township in Mandalay District Head-quarters are at Yebin

Paleik.—Village and railway flag station, 11 miles from Mandalay.

Pebin.—Town and head-quarters of Thondaung Township Contains the usual Township offices and public buildings

Pynulwin.—Sub-division in Mandalay District Head-quarters are at Maymyo Pynulwin is also the head-quarters of Letyachaukywa South township Contains the usual township offices and public buildings

Singang.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Mandalay

Singu.—Town and head-quarters of Ngasingu Township Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings

Thondaung.—Township in Mandalay District Head-quarters are at Pebin

Wetwin.—Town and head-quarters of Letyachaukywa North Township Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings

Yebin.—Town and head-quarters of Onkon Township Contains a court-house and the usual public offices

MEIKTILA.

MEIKTILA.—District in the Eastern Divisions of Upper Burma Area, 3,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 1006 villages Population 206,650 District head-quarters—Meiktila town, 13 miles from Meiktila Road station

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions (Meiktila, Mahlaing and Wundwin) and five township of Meiktila, Mahlaing, Pindale, Wundwin, and Thazi *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Executive Engineer For further information regarding Meiktila town *see* Meiktila

PLACES OF INTEREST

Hanza.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Meiktila

Hlaingdet.—Town with post office, 22 miles from Meiktila

Mahlaing.—Sub-division and township in Meiktila District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated 24 miles from Meiktila The public buildings include a court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices, market school, and post office [m s]

Meiktila.—Sub-division and township, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name Contains the usual District and sub-divisional offices, two schools, market, and post office [m s T].

Meiktila Road—Railway station, 13 miles from Meiktila Post office [m s]

Nyaungyan—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Meiktila

Pindale.—Township in Meiktila District, and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Samon.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Meiktila Road station.

Thazi.—Township in Meiktila District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Thedaw.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Meiktila.

Wundwin.—Sub-division and township in Meiktila District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s].

MERGUI.

MERGUI—District in the Tenasserim Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Tavoy District, on the south by Lower Siam, on the east by the Yoma Mountains and Siam, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area 7810 square miles, containing 1 town and 360 villages. Population 73,718. District head-quarters—Mergui town, 119 miles from Tavoy.

PRODUCTS—Rice is the staple crop of the District. Sugar-cane, tobacco, and sesamum are also produced to some extent, the *dhanu* is founded in great perfection here, and from it a coarse kind of sugar is extracted. It is in fruits and vegetables, however, that Mergui is agriculturally richest.

MANUFACTURES—The principal manufactures in the District are sugar-boiling and tin-smelting.

CLIMATE—The climate of Mergui is remarkably healthy, as the great heat arising from its tropical situation is moderated by land and sea breezes. The variation of temperature is small. The most obvious peculiarity of the atmosphere is its humidity.

ADMINISTRATION—There is only one Sub-division called Maliwun, and five townships of Mergui, Palaw, Tenasserim, Maliwun, and Lenya. Revenue, about 2½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Assistant Surveyor, and Sub-Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Mergui town see Mergui.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Auckland Bay.—Bay on the coast of Mergui District. Forms part of the Mergui Archipelago, the rocky islands of which guard its entrance.

Kwathaung.—Village and head-quarters of the Maliwun Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices.

temperature is very variable, and these sudden changes render the climate unhealthy. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

MINBU.

MINBU.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma Area, 3,210 square miles, containing 4 towns and 850 villages Population 224,475 District head-quarters—Minbu town, 12 miles from Segu

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Minbu Mon Valley, and Salin, and eight Townships of Minbu, Sagu, Ngape, Sidoktaya, Dabwin, Legaing, Salin, and Kyabin *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officer, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, Deputy Superintendent Cadastrial Survey, and 3 Surveyors. For further information regarding Minbu town see Minbu.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Dabwin.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual courts and public offices.

Kyabin.—Township in Minbu District Head-quarters are at Sinbyugyun

Legaing.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township Contains a court house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.]

Maape (*Ngape*) —Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m]

Minbu.—Sub-division and township in Minbu District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Contains the usual courts and offices and post office [m s T]

Mon Valley.—Township in Minbu District Head-quarters are at Pwinbyu

Pwinbyu.—Village and head-quarters of Mon Valley Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Sagu (*Segu*) —Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Salin.—Sub-division and Township in Minbu District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated 7 miles from Sinbyugyun Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices, market, and post office [m s t]

Sidoktaya.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and school

Sinbyugyun.—Town and head-quarters of Kyabin Township.

Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T]

MYINGYAN.

MYINGYAN—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma Area, 3,737 square miles, containing 2 towns and 806 villages. Population 351,411 District head-quarters—Myingyan town, 96 miles from Mandalay

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Myingyan, Pagan and Kyaukpadaung, and eight Townships of Myingyan, Tanaungdaing, Taungtha, Natogyi, Pagan, Sale, Kyaukpadaung, and Satein *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Postmaster For further information regarding Myingyan town see Myingyan

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kyaukpadaung.—Sub-division and Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 32 miles from Pagan Contains civil and criminal courts, sub-divisional offices and post office [m s]

Myingyan.—Sub-division and township in the District of the same name, also head-quarters of the District, chief town, municipality, and cantonment Contains the usual District Staff, Cantonment Magistrate's office, Benches of 7 honorary magistrates, and post office [m s T]

Natogyi.—Township in Myingyan District, and chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Pagan.—Sub-division and Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and courts, market, school and post office [m. s T]

Sale (Silay)—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, market, and post office [m s] .

Satein.—Township in Myingyan township, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school and post office [m]

Tanaungdaing.—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name The public buildings include a court-house and the other usual public offices

Taungtha.—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court house, and the usual public offices

NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTHERN DIVISION—A Division of the Province of Upper

Burma, comprising the 5 Districts of Mandalay, Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, and Ruby Mines, all of which see separately Head-quarters at Mandalay.

PAKOKKU.

PAKOKKU.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 6,160 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1212 villages Population 303,753 District head-quarters—Pakokku, 50 miles from Pank.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz (Pakokku, Gangaw, Pauk, and Yawdwin), and nine Townships of Pakokku, Myaing, Yesagyo, Seikpyu, Kuhnaywa, Pauk, Tilin, Yaw, and Laungshe *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Inspector of Post offices For further information regarding Pakokku town see Pakokku.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Gangaw.—Sub-division in Pakokku District, also, town and head-quarters of Kuhnaywa township Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and courts, school, and post office [m s. T]

Haka.—Town with post office [m s. T]

Kan.—Town with post office [m s T]

Kuhnaywa.—Township in Pakokku District Head quarters are at Gangaw

Laungshe.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house and the usual public offices

Myaing.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name The public buildings include a court-house, school, market, and post office [m s]

Pakokku.—Sub-division and township in Pakokku District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated 30 miles from Yesagyo Besides the usual District and sub-divisional offices, the town contains a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates police station, school, market, and post office [m s T]

Pauk.—Sub-division and township in Pakokku District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court house, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s T]

Seikpyu.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains the usual courts and offices

Tilin.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings

Yaw.—Township in Pakokku District Head-quarters are at Yawdwin.

Yawdwin.—Sub-division in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the Yaw township. Contains the usual courts and sub-divisional offices.

Yesagyo.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

PEGU DIVISION.

PEGU DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Lower Burma; comprising the five Districts of Rangoon Town, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Thairawaddy and Prome, all of which see separately.

PEGU.

PEGU—District in the Division of the same name, Lower Burma. Area, 2,428 square miles, containing 1 town and 700 villages. Population 301,420. District head-quarters—Pegu town, 46 miles from Rangoon by rail.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (Pegu and Kyauktan), and five Townships of Payagale, Paunglin, Kawa, Pagandaung and Kyauktan. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Pegu town see Pegu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alguada.—Dangerous reef in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Pegu. Bearing from Diamond Island, 3½ leagues south-south-west. The Alguada reef lies on the submarine volcanic band which stretches from Sumatra to the delta of Bengal.

Baw (*Bhaw*)—River, forming the boundary between Pagandaung and Thanlyin circles, it flows westward and joins the Pegu river a mile above Syriam.

Dabem.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Pegu. Post office [m s]

Hlegu.—Town and head-quarters of Paunglin Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m s]

Irawadi.—Principal river of Burma, rises in the Patkoi Mountains in the north of Burma; flows through Burma and Pegu, and empties into Gulf of Martaban Bay of Bengal. Length, 1200 miles.

Kadapana.—Town with post office [m], 5 miles from Thongwa.

Kamamat.—Town with post office [m], 9 miles from Pegu.

Kawa.—Township in Pegu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, market, and post office [m s]

Kyauktan.—Township in Pegu District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 12 miles from Pegu.

town The public buildings include a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m s T]

Ledaunggan.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Pegu. Post office [m]

Pade (*Bhwot-lay*) —Stream rising in the western slopes of the Pegu Yoma range in Lower Burma. After a westerly course for some distance, it enters Thayet-myo District, where it takes the name of the Bhwot-lay, and falls into the Irrawaddy from the eastwards.

Pagandaung.—Township in Pegu District. Head-quarters are at Thabyegan.

Pagu.—Village with post office [m]

Paing-kyun.—Creek uniting the Pegu and Sittaung rivers, Lower Burma.

Paunglin.—Township in Pegu District. Head-quarters are at Hlegu.

Payagale.—Township in Pegu District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 13 miles from Pegu. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m]

Payagyi.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Pegu.

Pegu.—Sub-division in the District of the same name, also railway station, municipality and head-quarters town of the Pegu District; situated on the left bank of the Pegu river, 20 miles west of the Sittaung. Population about 6000. Contains court-houses, police station, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, market, Government school, and post office [m s]. Modern Pegu lies close to the river bank. The new town is well paved with brick, which the ruins of the old plentifully supply, on each side of the way there is a drain to carry off the water.

Pymbongyi.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Pegu.

Rangoon River.—The name usually given to the lower portion of the Hlaing river.

Tawa.—Town and railway station, 9 miles from Pegu. Post office [m]

Thabyegan.—Town and head-quarters of Pagandaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m s]

Thanlyin.—Town with post office [m s]

Thongwa.—Town with post office [m]

Tongyi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Pegu.

PROME.

PROME —District in the Pegu Division of Lower Burma, stretching across the valley of the Irrawaddy. Bounded on the north by Thayetmyo, on the east by the Pegu Yoma range, on the south by Henzada and Tharawaddy Districts, and on the west by the Arakan Hills. Area, 2,887 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1817 villages. Population 360,252. District head quarters—Prome town, 161 miles from Rangoon by rail.

PRODUCTS—Rice forms the staple product of the District. The other crops include tobacco, cotton, oil-seeds, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES—One of the most important manufactures of the District is silk. The other manufacture of the District are—ornamental boxes used for keeping palm-leaf books, made in Prome town only. Cheroots are also manufactured to a small extent.

CLIMATE—The climate of Prome is much drier than in other Districts of Lower Burma. Ophthalmia is very prevalent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Prome, Shwedaung and Paungde, and seven Townships of Prome, Shwele, Mahathamam, Shwedaung, Padaung, Paungde, and Thegon. Revenue, about ten lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Myook and Joint Sub-Registrar (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Inspector of post offices. For further information regarding Prome town see Prome.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Dathweh-kyauk.—River, rises in the southern slopes of the Sinlan spur, and flows south and west into the Zay, which it joins just before that river enters the Inma lake.

Gwe-cho.—River in the north of Prome District. It rises in the Padauk spur, 20 miles west of the main range of the Pegu Yomas, after a south-westerly course, it joins the Nawin by the same mouth as the In-gon and Chaung-sauk.

Hmawza.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Prome.

Kyithe.—Village with post office [m].

Mahathamam.—Township in Prome District, head-quarters are at Tanbawk.

Nawin.—River formed by the junction of two streams, known as the North and South Nawin. The North Nawin rises in the Pegu Yoma range to the north of the Padauk spur, and joins the South Nawin, a mile south of Myo-ma village. The South Nawin also rises in the Pegu Yomas immediately south of the Padauk spur, and falls into the Irrawaddy.

Padaung.—Township in Prome District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Irrawadi. Population about 2500. Contains a court-house, police station, market, school, and post office [m]. Daily communication with Prome by a ferry-boat.

Padigon.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Prome.

Paukkaung.—Town and head-quarters of Shwele Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m].

Paungde.—Sub-division and Township in Prome District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same

name situated on the main road from Rangoon northwards, 32 miles south of Prome town. Contains a court-house, market, police station, lock-up, charitable dispensary, the reformatory for the Province, school, and post office [m s]

Prome.—Sub-division and Township in Prome District, also chief town railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, 45 miles from Thayetmyo by steamer. The town extends northwards from the foot of the Prome Hills to the bank of the Nawin, with a suburb on the farther side of that stream, and eastwards for some distance up the Nawin valley. It is divided into several municipal quarters, viz. Nawin on the north, Ywa-beh on the east, Shin-su on the south, and Shwe-ku and Sandaw in the centre. North of Shinsu is the great Shwe-san-daw Pagoda, conspicuous among the dark foliage of the trees covering the slopes of the hill on which it stands. The town contains court-houses, police office, Government school, church, markets, charitable dispensary, lock hospital, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T]. The annual festival is held on the full moon of Tabaung, corresponding to March.

Shwedaung.—Sub-division and township in Prome District, also chief town of the township of the same name, situated about 8 miles below Prome, on the left bank of the Irawadi, and on the great road from Rangoon to the north. Divided into two quarters by the Kula-chaung. Accessible by large boats, Shwe-daung forms the port of the Paungde and In-ma rice plains, the produce of which is largely sent to Prome. The town contains the courts and usual public buildings, also numerous pagodas, monasteries, rest-houses, and post office [m]. Population about 13,000.

Shwele.—Township in Prome District. Head-quarters are at Pauksaung.

Shwele.—River, rising in the western slopes of the Ko-dek spur of the Pegu Yomas. It flows in a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Myit-ma-ka, north of the village of Kintlan. This river is known by the names of Shwe-le, Wegyi, Wekput, and Kyunkyun-ga, in various portions of its course.

Shwe-nat-taung.—Pagoda, situated on a low hill, about 16 miles south of Prome town. Behind it are six other pagodas. The annual festival held in March is attended by about 20,000 people.

Sinmezwe.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Prome.

Thaledan.—River in the Padaung township. It falls into the Irawadi at the village of Thaledan, from which it takes its name, and is formed by the junction of two streams—the North and the South Thaledan. The first of these rises in the Aikan range, and flows with a winding course through the hills, and about 4 or 5 miles from the Irawadi, it enters a comparatively level and cultivated tract. The South Thaledan, which is impracticable for boats, also rises in the Aikan mountains, considerably to the south of the source of the north Thaledan, and flows in a north-easterly direction to join that river.

Thegon.—Township in Prome District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 20 miles from Prome. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Tonbauk.—Head-quarters town of Mahathamman township. The public buildings include a court-house, school, market, and post office [m]

Yathemy.—Ancient capital of the kingdom of Prome, known also as Tha-ye-khetia, about 6 miles west of Prome town, on the main road northwards to Mye-deh. The ruins of massive pagodas, and of an extensive embankment, mark the site, now overgrown with jungle, except where cleared for rice cultivation.

PYINMANA.

PYINMANA—District in the Eastern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 6,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 317 villages. Population 56,349. District head-quarters—Pyinmana, 225 miles from Rangoon by rail.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Eastern and Western, and four Townships of Pyinmana, Paunglaung, Wanwagon, and Taungnyo. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Pyinmana town see Pyinmana.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Eastern Sub-division.—Sub-division in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Pyinmana town.

Kyidaunggan.—Head-quarters town of the Paunglaung township, and railway station, 10 miles from Pyinmana. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, market, and school.

Lewe.—Head-quarters town of Wanwagon township. Contains a court-house, market, school, the usual public offices, and post office [m s]

Paunglaung.—Township in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Kyidaunggan.

Pyinmana (Ningyan)—Township and head-quarters town of the District of the same name, and railway station [T & C], 49 miles from Yamethin. Contains court houses, the usual public buildings, market, school, and post office [m s T]

Shwemyo.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Pyinmana.

Taungnyo.—Township in Pyinmana District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Wanwagon.—Township in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Lewe.

Western Sub-division.—Sub-division in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Lewe.

RANGOON.

RANGOON—District in the Pegu Division, Lower Burma. Area, 22 square miles Population 180,324 District head-quarters, Rangoon Town, 800 miles from Calcutta by steamer

PRODUCTS—Rice is the staple crop of the District

MANUFACTURES—The principal articles manufactured in Rangoon District are salt, pottery, mats, silk, and cotton cloth

CLIMATE—The climate is generally depressing, though December and January are cool bracing months, with little rain The rains last from about the beginning of May till the middle of November, and are usually accompanied by considerable electrical disturbance Fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary complaints are prevalent

ADMINISTRATION—The District Staff includes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Resident Medical Officer, Superintendent Central Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Executive Engineer, Cantonment and Town Chaplains, Principal and six Lecturers Rangoon College, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Assistant Collector of Customs and Superintendent Preventive Service, and Chief Superintendent Comptroller's office. For further information regarding Rangoon town *see* Rangoon.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ahlon.—A suburb of Rangoon city, and railway station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rangoon

Hlaing.—River of Lower Burma The course of the Hlaing is through the Irawadi valley, and past Rangoon town, whence to its mouth it is universally known as the Rangoon river Under the name of the Myitmaika, it rises in the marshy ground east of, but close to, Prome; and flowing over a sandy and muddy bed between low and ill-defined banks, enters the Inma Lake as the Zay, thence it continues its southward course as the Myitmaika, and, traversing Henzada District east of, and almost parallel to the Irawadi, enters Rangoon District at Myit-kyo Just above Rangoon, the Hlaing is joined by the Panhlaing from the westward, and, sweeping round the town to the east, receives the Pegu and Puzundaung, when it turns north again and flows into the Gulf of Martaban

Kemmendine.—Village and railway station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rangoon

Pazundaung.—A suburb of Rangoon city and railway station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Rangoon

Rangoon.—The capital of the Province of Burma, also chief town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, Sadar station of the District of the same name, and the head-quarters of Government, situated on the left bank of the Hlaing river, 21 miles from the sea, with a small suburb, the Dala quarter, on the opposite bank The main portion, or Rangoon Proper, contains the public buildings, the principal of which are the law courts, telegraph and post [m. s], offices, Asia Bank, Bank of Bengal,

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China, National Bank of India, and New Original Bank, Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, custom-house etc. The other buildings of note in Rangoon are—the lunatic asylum, the jail, the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, with the Phayre Museum, the High School, St. John's College, the Diocesan school, Burma Club, Deutscher Club, Pagan and Volunteer's Clubs, Jordan's and Evershed's Hotels etc. There are also Benches of 14 honorary magistrates.

The following are the officers at the Head-quarters of Government — Chief Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Chief Secretary, Secretary, Junior Secretary, 2 Under Secretaries, Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to Chief Engineer (P. W. D.), Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to Chief Engineer (P. W. D.), Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Financial Commissioner, Chief Customs Authority, and Inspector General of Registration, and his Secretary, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Superintendent of Census, Government Translator, Recorder of Rangoon and his Registrar, Judicial Commissioner and his Registrar (Lower Burma), Government Advocate, Official Assignee, Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Rangoon, Inspector General of Jails with civil Medical Administration and his Secretary, Inspector General of Police with a Personal Assistant and Deputies (one for civil and the other for military) and then Personal Assistants, Adjutant Military Police (Lower Burma), Military Police Provincial Reserve, Comptroller and Commissioner of Paper Currency with 2 Assistants, 2 Inspectors of Schools (one for Eastern and the other for Western Circles), Post Office (who is also Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and Superintendent of Light-houses), Superintending Engineer and Superintendent of Way and Works, 2 Examiners Public Works Account with one Deputy and one Assistant, Conservator of Forests and his Personal Assistant, Deputy Post Master General and his Personal Assistant, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Veterinary Inspector, Chemical Examiner, and Superintendent of Government Printing.

Shwe-Dagon.—The great Pagoda of Rangoon, and the most venerated object of worship in all the Indo-Chinese Countries. The annual festival in March is attended by pilgrims from all parts.

RUBY MINES.

RUBY MINES — District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 2000 square miles, containing 122 villages. Population 26,134. District head-quarters—Mogok, 58 miles from Thabeikkyin.

ADMINISTRATION — The District is divided into one Sub-division called Mogok, and two Townships of Mogok and Twinnye. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner (who is also Forest Settlement Officer), Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Mogok town see Mogok.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bernardmyo.—Town with post office [m s. T]

Kyatpyin.—Village with post office [m].

Mogok.—Sub-division and Township, and also head-quarters town of the Ruby Mines District. Contains court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m s T]

Shwenyaungbin.—Town with post office [m. s T].

Thabeitkyin.—Town with post office [m s. T.]

Twinngé.—Township in Ruby Mines District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

SAGAING.

SAGAING.—District in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 1,836 square miles, containing 3 towns and 582 villages. Population 218,207. District head-quarters—Sagaing town, 2 miles from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sagaing, Myinmu, and Ava, and also six Townships of Sagaing, Sadaung, Myinmu, Chaungu, Ava, and Myotha. *District Staff*.—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Post offices, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Sagaing town see Sagaing.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ava.—Town and the former capital of the Burmese Empire. It is situated on the Irrawaddy, 14 miles from Mandalay. Ava is at present the Sub-division and Township in Sagaing District. Head-quarters are at Tada-U. Post office [m].

Chaunggwa.—Village with post office [m].

Chaungu.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m].

Myinmu.—Sub-division and Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s T].

Myotha.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m. s].

Sadaung.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Sagaing (*Sagum*)—Sub-division and Township in the District of the same name, also chief town municipality, and head-quarters of the District. Contains the usual courts and offices, school, market, and post office [m s T].

Tadau.—Head-quarters town of Ava Township Contains a court-house and the usual public offices

Ywataung (Obo).—Town with post office [m s]

SALWEEN.

SALWEEN—District in the Tenasserim Division of Lower Burma Bounded on the north by Karengni State, on the east by Zeng-mai in Siam, on the south by Amherst and Shwegyin, and on the west by Shwegyin and Taungu Districts Area, 4,646 square miles, containing 200 villages Population 31,439 District head-quarters—Papun town

PRODUCTS—The chief crops are rice and areca-nuts

ADMINISTRATION—The District contains only one Township Revenue, about Rs 20,000 *District Staff*—District Superintendent of Police, Registrar and District Magistrate with an Assistant, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Civil Medical Officer, and Deputy Conservator of Forests For further information regarding Papun town see Papun

PLACE OF INTEREST

Papun.—Township and head-quarters of Salween District, situated on the Yunzalin river Contains a court-house, dispensary and post office [m s] Population 1,000 A strong police force is quartered in a stockade close to the village

SANDOWAY.

SANDOWAY—District in the Arakan Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Mai river, on the east by the Arakan Mountains, on the south by the Khwa river, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal Area, 3,667 square miles, containing 1 town and 547 villages. Population 77,134. District head-quarters—Sandoway town, 73 miles from Toungup

PRODUCTS—The chief crops are rice, sesamum, tobacco, cotton, pepper, sugar-cane, *dhani* palms, and yams.

MANUFACTURES—The most important manufacture is thatch from the leaves of the *dhoni* palm, which is in great demand in Akyab and Kyauk-pyu, as well as locally Cotton cloth and silk dresses are woven by the women in almost every house

CLIMATE—From November to February the dews are exceedingly heavy, and the nights very chilly From February to May, dense fogs rise during the evenings, and the wind blows from the west Towards the middle of May, storms of thunder and lightning are of frequent occurrence The prevalent diseases of the District are agues and fevers

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Northern, Central, and Southern Townships Revenue about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Registrar, and Justice of the Peace, Myook, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail For further information regarding Sandoway town see Sandoway

PLACES OF INTEREST

Andaw (*Sacred Double Tooth*)—Pagoda situated on the right bank of the river Sandoway, opposite Sandoway town. It is said to have been built in 761 A. D., as the receptacle for a tooth of Gautama Buddha.

Central Township.—Township in Sandoway District. Headquarters are at Sandoway.

Foul Island (*Nan-tha-lywun*)—An uninhabited island of the coast of Sandoway, lying about 6 leagues from the mainland, and 7 from Bluff Point, and visible from a distance of 8 leagues. The island is about 2 miles long, and is conical in form. The name is derived from a mud-volcano, which at times emits a torrent of hot mud bubbling with marsh gas.

Gwa (*Kwa*)—Head quarters of the Southern Township, situated on the right bank of the Kwa river, about a mile above its mouth, and 120 miles from Sandoway. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m].

Nandaw.—Small pagoda, situated on a hill about half a mile north of Sandoway town, and said to have been built by Min Bia in 763 A. D., to contain a rib of Gautama. Festivals held here in March, June, and October.

Sandaw (*Tshan-daw*)—A small pagoda situated amid the hills on the left bank of Sandoway town. Built in 784 A. D. by King Nyokin, to enshrine a hair of Gautama. The inhabitants of Sandoway town spend one day at this temple in March, June, and October of each year, spending the other days during which their feasts last at the pagodas of Andaw and Nandaw.

Sandoway (*Old name Dwanawaddi*)—Chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the Sandoway river, about 15 miles from its mouth, but only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea in a direct line. Sandoway is also a seaport town between Rangoon and Kyaukphyo, and contains the court-houses, police station, market, jail, hospital, dispensary, and circuit-house, and post office [m s]. The town of Sandoway is considered by some to be the healthiest place in Arakan. Small coasting trade in rice, vegetables etc., and a land traffic in silk and other piece goods with Prome and Bassein.

Sandoway.—River, rising in the Arakan Hills, and, flowing west north-west, falls into the sea. About 15 miles up the river is Sandoway town, which can be reached by large boats.

Southern Township.—Township in Sandoway District. Headquarters are at Gwa.

Taunggup.—River, rising in the western slopes of the Arakan Hills, and passing the village of Taunggup, falls into the sea a little south of Ramu. Two large low islands divide its mouth into three channels.

Toungup (*Taunggok*)—Village and head-quarters of the Northern Township, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Taunggup river.

Contains a court-house, police station, and post office [m s T] Population under 3,000

SHAN STATES.

SHAN STATES—A group of Native States in the Shan Country. They are divided into two parts called the Southern and the Northern States. The Shan country is mountainous, and covered with extensive forests. It is inhabited by numerous tribes, and is called Laos,—the name of one of the principal tribes. Bullocks and a fine breed of ponies are numerous and largely exported. What are termed Pegu ponies in India, come from the Shan country. Metals, and sticklac, are sent in large quantities to China.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Fortstedman.—Town and head quarters station of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. Myook and Treasury Officer, Civil Surgeon and Deputy Conservator of Forests are also stationed here. Post office [m s T]

Lashio.—Town and Sadai station of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. Extra Assistant Commissioner (Treasury officer), Myook Assistant Commandant Reserve Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Assistant Engineer hold their offices here. Post office [m s]

Mone.—Town and head-quarters station of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Southern Shan States. Post office [m s T]

SHWEBO.

SHWEBO—District in the Northern Division of Upper Burma Area, 2,680 square miles, containing 1 town and 374 villages. Population 135,255. District head-quarters—Shwebo town, 62 miles from Mandalay.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub divisions, viz—Shwebo, Tantabin, and Sheinmagi, and six Townships of Shwebo, Chaukywa, Myedu, Male, Sheinmagi and Hladaw. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, Chaplain, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Shwebo town see Shwebo.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Chaukywa.—Township in Shwebo District. Head quarters are at Kinnu.

Hladaw.—Township in Shwebo District. Head-quarters are at Yatha.

Kambalu.—Head-quarters town of the Tantabin Sub-division and Myedu Township. Contains a court-house, police station, and post office [m s]

Kinu.—Head-quarters town of the Chaukywa Township Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and police station

Kyaukmyaung.—Town with post office [m s T]

Male.—Township in Shwebo District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m s]

Myedu.—Township in Shwebo District Head-quarters are at Kambalu

Sheinmaga.—Sub-division and Township in Shwebo District, and head-quarters town of the Sub-division of the same name Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, school, police station, and post office [m s]

Shwebo.—Sub-division and Township in the District of the same name, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Shwebo District, situated 18 miles west from the right bank of the Irawadi, and 30 miles from Tantabin Contains civil and criminal courts, the other usual public offices, school, police station, market and post office [m. s T]

Tantabin.—Sub-division in Shwebo District Contains school and post office [m s] Head-quarters are at Kambalu

Yatha.—Head-quarters town of the Hladaw Township. Contains a court-house, police station, school, and market

SHWEGYIN.

SHWEGYIN —District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Taungu District, on the east by the Paunglaung range and the Salwin Hill Tracts, on the south by Amherst District, and on the west by the Pegu Yoma Hills Area, 5,427 square miles, containing 2 towns and 770 villages Population 198,521 District head quarters—Shwegyin town, 44 miles from Pegu

PRODUCTS —The principal crop is rice Areca-nuts, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and oil-seeds are also produced

MANUFACTURES —The only manufactures in the District are pots, salt, and silk-spinning

CLIMATE —Except in the hills, the climate is generally healthy The heat is excessive from March till May, but a refreshing breeze blows from six to seven P. M. Towards the end of May, the rains are ushered in by violent thunderstorms The prevalent disease is fever.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into three Sub divisions, viz, (Shwegyin, Pyuntaza, and Kyaukto), and five Townships of Shwegyin, Kyaukkyi Pyuntaza, Kyaukto, and Bilin, Revenue about five lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Registrar and Justice of the Peace, Myook (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Inspector of schools For further information regarding Shwegyin town see Shwegyin

Peinzalok.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Pyuntaza.

Penwagon.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Pyuntaza.

Pyuntaza.—Sub-division and Township in Shwegyin District, also head-quarters town of the sub-division, and railway station [R], 88 miles from Rangoon. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.]

Shwegyin (*Shoyun*),—Sub-division also Township in the centre of the District of the same name, chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District, situated on the left bank of the Sittaung river, at the confluence of the Shwegyin river. Population 8000. The inhabitants are principally engaged in trade. Shwegyin is a place of modern growth. It contains usual offices, police station, hospital and dispensary, school, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, and forest office for the examination of timber floated down the Sittaung. Post office [m s T].

Sittaung.—Town situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, 50 miles by water below Shwegyin town. Bazar and police post. Population 1000.

Sittaung (*Tsit toun*) —River of the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, rises in the hills in Upper Burma, about 25 miles north-east of Temethin, and about 130 above Toungu town, flows southwards through the District of Toungu and Shwegyin, and falls into the sea at the head of the Gulf of Martaban. By the inhabitants of the villages on either bank of the Sittaung, this stream is sometimes called the Paunglaung, and sometimes the Taungu river.

Winbadaw.—Creek, joins the Sittaung river at Winpada village. Spanned at Winpada village by a wooden bridge.

Winpada.—Village situated at the mouth of the Winbada creek, and on the left bank of the Sittaung river. Chief halting place for boats passing up the Sittaung. Population above 1,000. Seat of a large trade in grain. Post office [m s.].

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—A Division of the Province of Upper Burma, comprising the four Districts of Myingyan, Pakokku, Minbu, and Magwe, all of which see separately.

TAVOY.

TAVOY—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Amherst, on the south by Mergui, on the east by the Yoma Mountains, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 7,150 square miles, containing 1 town and 305 villages. Population 94,921. District head-quarters—Tavoy town, 255 miles from Rangoon.

PRODUCTS—Rice is the staple product of the District. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, areca-nuts, *dham* and plantains.

CLIMATE—The climate of Tavoy District on the whole is pleasant, the intense heat in February and March being moderated by sea-breezes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Townships of Central, Northern, South-Eastern and Western Townships Revenue about 2 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner also Registrar and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail Assistant Engineer, Surveyor, and Deputy Inspector of Schools For further information regarding Tavoy town see Tavoy.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bunmaw.—Celebrated pagoda in Talaing Thaunggun village ; built in 1341 A D by an exiled Pegu prince on a bluff called Kyit-sa-maw, about 3 miles north-east of Tavoy. It is octagonal in shape, 41 feet high, and 117 feet in circumference at the base, and still carries a Talaing-ti

Central Township.—A Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Tavoy

Inzauk.—Head-quarters town of Western Township, situated 7 miles from Tavoy Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m]

Moscós.—Group of islands off the coast of Tavoy District, extending in a chain parallel to the shore, and distant from it from 3 to 5 leagues There is a safe channel between, with soundings varying from 10 to 15 fathoms, deepening generally near the islands The Moscos are divided into 3 groups, the Northern, Middle, and Southern, called in Burmese Hen-se, Maung-ma-gan, and Laung-lon respectively The south and middle groups contain the largest and highest islands, between which are safe channels

Nabule.—Head-quarters town of the Northern Township Contains a court house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m]

Northern Township.—Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Nabule

Shinda-we.—A highly venerated pagoda in Tavoy District It is 77 feet high, and 301 feet in circumference at the base The shrine is supposed to enclose a relic of Gautama, which, released by its possessor, the miraculously-born Thungan-min alighted at the spot where the pagoda now stands, and was received by the people in a golden basket.

Shin-maw.—Pagoda on Tavoy Point, founded in 1204 A D. by Narapad-di-si-thu, King of Burma, when he visited this part of his dominions It is highly revered as containing a tooth of Gautama

Shin-mutti.—The most famous pagoda in Tavoy District, 58 feet high and 308 feet in circumference at the base It is said to have been built to enshrine an image which was miraculously floated from India to the spot where the sacred edifice now stands A sacred stone and a banyan tree are shown near the pagoda An annual festival is held here.

South-Eastern Township.—A Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Thayetchaung

Tavoy.—Chief town and Sadar station of Tavoy District, also municipality and head-quarters of the Central Township, situated on the Tavoy river, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 249 miles from Moul-

mein. Population about 14,000 Tavoy contains court-houses, custom-house, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, the usual public offices, and post office [m s T.] Its trade is of little importance, and is carried on chiefly with ports in Lower Burma, and Siam, and with the Straits Settlements

Tavoy.—River formed by the union of several torrents, which rise in the Malweh spur and in the western slopes of the main range in the extreme north of Tavoy District It flows in a southerly course, past the town of Tavoy and falls into the sea at Tavoy Point, about 30 miles lower down Length, 120 miles

Tavoy Island.—An island off the coast of Tenasserim, a little to the south of the mouth of the Tavoy river It is about 18 miles long by 2 broad. On the east, there is an excellent harbour called Port Owen The caves in the hills of the island are tenanted by the ediblest-building swallow, and the right of taking the nests is leased out by Government These nests are much prized by the Chinese ; who boil them down into a nutritious soup , and nearly all that are collected are exported to China and the Straits

Thayetchaung.—Town and head-quarters of South-Eastern Township Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m]

Western Township.—Township in Tavoy District. Head quarters are at Inzauk.

TENASSERIM.

TENASSERIM (*Ta-neng-tha-ri*) —Division of the Province of Lower Burma , comprising the six Districts of Amherst, Tavoy, Meigui, Toungoo, Shwegyin, and Salween ; all of which see separately. Head-quarters at Moulmein

THARRAWADDY.

THARRAWADDY —District in the Pegu Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Prome District ; on the east by the Pegu Yoma range, which separates it from Shwegyin District ; on the south by Hanthawadi District , and on the west by the Irawadi river, separating it from Benzada District District head-quarters at Tharrawaddy village, 68 miles north of Rangoon

PRODUCTS —The principal crops grown in Tharrawaddy District are rice, oil-seeds, tobacco, and vegetables.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (South Tharrawaddy and North Tharrawaddy) , and five Townships of Sanywe, Minhla, Gyobingauk, Tapun, and Monyo Revenue about 8 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Deputy Inspector of Schools For further information regarding Tharrawaddy village see Tharrawaddy.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Gyobingauk.—Township in Thairawaddy District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name, and railway station 40 miles from Thairawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s].

Ein.—Village with post office [m].

Letpadan.—Head-quarters town of the Sanywe Township and railway station, 9 miles from Thairawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, police station, and post office [m s].

Mingyi.—Village and an important mart, situated on the east bank of the Irawadi river, 12 miles from Monyo. Contains police station, and post office [m]. Population about 1200.

Minhla.—Township in Thairawaddy District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name, and railway station 23 miles from Tharrawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m s].

Monyo.—Township in Tharrawaddy District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated 18 miles from Minhla. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m].

Nattalin.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m].

North Tharrawaddy.—Sub-division in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Zigon.

Okpo.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m s].

Othegon.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Tharrawaddy.

Sanywe.—Township in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Letpadan.

Sitkwin.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m s].

South Tharrawaddy.—Sub-division in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Tharrawaddy.

Tapun.—Township of Thairawaddy District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated about 4 miles east of the Myit-ma-ka river, 12 miles from Zigon. Contains a court-house, a police station, an inspection bungalow, and post office [m].

Teindaw.—Village with post office [m].

Tharrawaddy.—Head-quarters town of the District of the same name, and railway station, 93 miles from Prome. Contains the usual public offices, police station, and post office [m s].

Thonze.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m s].

Yekin.—Village situated on the east bank of the Irawadi. Contains a market, police station and dispensary. Population about 1200.

Zigon.—Village and head-quarters of North Tharrawaddy Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, and post office [m. s].

THAYETMYO.

THAYETMYO —District in the Irawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Mandalay, on the east by Toungu, on the south by Prome, and on the west by Sandoway Area, 3,134 square miles, containing 2 towns and 939 villages. Population 250,161. District head-quarters—Thayetmyo town, 207 miles from Rangoon

PRODUCTS —The principal crops raised in Thayetmyo District are rice, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, and onions

CLIMATE —The chief characteristic of the climate of Thayetmyo District is its comparative dryness. Cattle disease is very prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Thayetmyo, Minhla, and Myede, and seven Townships of Thayetmyo, Mindon, Kama, Minhla, Taingda, Myede, and Sinbaungwe. Revenue, about 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), with an Assistant exercising powers of Cantonment Magistrate, also of the Small Cause Court Judge, and of the Justice of the Peace, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant; Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintending Engineer; Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Chaplain. For further information regarding Thayetmyo town see Thayetmyo

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allanmyo.—Frontier town, and head-quarters of Myede Sub-division, situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, 4 miles from Thayetmyo. Called after Major Allan, of the Madras Army, who demarcated the adjoining boundary line between Lower and Upper Burma. Population about 6,000. Contains sub-divisional courts and offices, school, market, and post office [m s T.]

Kama.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 25 miles from Thayetmyo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.]

Matun.—River, rises near the lofty Myin-ka-dek peak of the Arakan Yoma Hills, flows south, and falls into the Irawadi, just above Kama, about 50 miles in a direct line from where it enters the District.

Mindon.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated among the hills at a bend of the Mahtun river, 45 miles from Thayetmyo. Population under 1000. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, police station, and post office [m.]

Minhla.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated 71 miles from Thayetmyo. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, police station, and post office [m s].

Myede.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District. Head-quarters at Yataung

Shandatkyi.—Head-quarters of Taingda Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m s]

Shwe-An-daw.—Pagoda situated a few miles north of Thayetmyo town. It dates from the time of Nara Vaddisithu, King of Burma (about 1167 A. D.), who is noted for his piety, his communication with Ceylon, and his frequent journeys through his dominions. He is said to have received from Ceylon a sacred tooth of Gautama, and while escorting it to his capital, he was warned by portents to deposit it at the place where this pagoda now stands.

Shwe-myin-din.—Pagoda in the Kama Township. Its name, which means 'conspicuous,' is derived from its position. It is said to date from about 100 A. D., and subsequently, as it was found that the desires of many who visited this shrine were accomplished, it received its second name of Shwe-tsu-taung-byi, or 'prayers fulfilled.'

Sinbougwe.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 34 miles from Thayetmyo town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s.].

Taingda.—Township in Thayetmyo District. Head-quarters at Shandatkyi.

Thayetmyo.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District, also chief town, cantonment, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, about 11 miles south of the frontier line of the Province, and 44 miles from Prome. Population about 17,000. Contains the usual public offices, market, school, police station, and post office [m s T.]

Yataung.—A suburb of Allanmyo, also head-quarters of Myede township, situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, just opposite the Thayetmyo cantonment. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, small police force, market, and school.

Yemyit.—Head-quarters of Thayetmyo Sub-division. Contains the usual courts and sub-divisional offices.

THONGWA.

THONGWA (Thunlha).—District in the Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Henzada, east by Rangoon, south by the Bay of Bengal, and west by Bassein District. District head-quarters—Maubin town, 21 miles from Kyaukse.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in Thongwa District are rice, plantains, chillies, and sugar-cane.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Maubin, Yandoon, Pantanaw, and Pyapon, each of which is again divided into 2 Townships, viz Thongwa, Yandoon, Danubyu, Pantanaw, Shwelaung, Pyapon, Dedaye, and Pyindaye. Revenue, about 20 lakhs. **District Staff.**—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Maubin town see Maubin.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Danubyu (*Donabyu*)—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, 14 miles from Yandoon, and 35 from Henzada. Contains a court-house, police station, bazar, and post office [m s].

Dedaye.—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 37 miles from Maubin town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m s].

Kyaiklat.—Village with post office [m s].

Maubin.—Sub-division and head-quarters of Thongwa District. Contains court-houses, a small jail, police station, charitable dispensary, a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, market, and post office [m. s. T.]. Population under 2,000,

Pantanaw.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name, situated on the river Irawadi. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s.] Population 6,000. Considerable river-borne traffic in dried fish, piece goods, and hardware.

Pyamalaw.—One of the mouths of the Irawadi, the great river of Burma. At the town of Shwe-laung, it leaves the Pantanaw river, and runs for about 6 miles to the north-north-east. Then it turns west and south-south-west, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the sea.

Pyapon.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 47 miles from Pyindaye, and 95 miles from Rangoon. Population about 2000. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, market, school, and post office [m s.]

Pyindaye.—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m].

Shwelaung.—Township in Thongwa District, and village situated on the Irawadi. Post office [m]. Head-quarters at Wakema.

Taungbogyi.—Village with post office [m].

Thongwa.—Township in the District of the same name. Head-quarters at Maubin.

Wakema.—Head-quarters of Shwelaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, market, and post office [m. s.]. Considerable trade in rice.

Yandoon.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name, situated at the junction of the Panhlaing creek with the Irawadi, 25 miles from Maubin, and 58 miles from Rangoon. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, school, and post office [m s T].

TOUNGOO.

-TOUNGOO—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Upper Burma on the east by a mountain

range, on the south by Shwegyin District, and on the west by the Pegu Yomas Area, 6,354 square miles, containing 2 towns and 770 villages. Population 162,132. Head-quarters at Toungoo town, 166 miles from Rangoon by rail.

PRODUCTS—The principal crops grown in Toungoo District are rice, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, vegetables, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, and plantains.

MANUFACTURES—The principal manufactures are silk, saltpetre, and gunpowder.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Toungoo and Karen Hill Tracts; and six Townships of Myoma, Zeyawadi, Bonmadi, Thagaya, Kani, and Kyathaungdaung. Revenue, about 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Cantonment Magistrate, Commandant Karen Levy, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, and Deputy Superintendent Topographical Forest Survey. For further information regarding Toungoo town see Toungoo.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bawgale.—Village and head-quarters of Kyathaungdaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, police station, and market.

Bonmadi.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Tabyi.

Byu.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Toungoo.

Hpyu (Hypoo)—River, rises in the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yomas, and after a southerly course of about 70 miles, falls into the Sittaung, 28 miles south of Toungoo.

Kabaung.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma Hills, and after a south-west course of 68 miles, falls into the Tsittaung just below Toungoo.

Kani.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Leiktho.

Kanyutkwin.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Toungoo.

Karen Hill Tracts.—Sub-division in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Leiktho.

Kyathaungdaung.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Bawgale.

Kyungon.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Toungoo.

Kywebwe.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Toungoo.

Leiktho.—Town and head-quarters of Karen Hill Tracts Sub-division, and also head-quarters of Kani Township, 30 miles from Toungoo. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, and market.

Myohla.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Toungoo. Post office [m].

Myoma.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Toungoo town.

Nyaung Chidauk.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Toungoo

Oktwin.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of Zeyawadi Township, 8 miles from Toungoo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m]

Swa.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and after an easterly course of 60 miles, falls into the Sittaung, about 24 miles north of Toungoo town.

Swa.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Toungoo.

Tabaye.—Town and head-quarters of Bonmadi Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s]

Thagaya.—Township in Toungoo District, also village and railway station, 29 miles from Toungoo. Head-quarters at Yedashe

Thawutti.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Toungoo

Toungoo.—Sub-division in the District of the same name, also chief town and head-quarters of Myoma township, and municipality, cantonment, and railway terminus station; situated on the right bank of the Sittaung river, 108 miles from Yamethin. Contains a good *bazar*, court-houses, jail, hospital and dispensary, Roman Catholic chapel, Anglican Church Baptist and Karen Normal schools, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, several police stations, and post office [m s T].

Yauk-thwa.—Stream which rises in the Paung-laung range in Toungoo District, flows south-westerly, and falls into the Sittaung, about 6 miles north of Mun, a village in Shwe-gyin District

Yedashe.—Town and head-quarters of Thagaya Township, also railway station, 17 miles from Toungoo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m]

Yeyawadi.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Oktwin

YAMETHIN.

YAMETHIN.—District in the Eastern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 3000 square miles, containing 1 town and 837 villages. Population 160,662. District head-quarters—Yamethin town, 124 miles south from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Yamethin and Pyawbwe, and three townships of Yamethin, Pyawbwe and Yindaw. *District Staff*.—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace with an Assistant, Myook and Registering officer, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Yamethin town see Yamethin

PLACES OF INTEREST

Hngetthaik.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Yamethin

Nyaungyan.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Yamethin.

Nyunglun.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Yamethin

Pyawbwe.—Sub-division and Township in Yamethin District, also head-quarters town and railway station, 13 miles from Yamethin Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, and post office [m s]

Shanywa.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Yamethin.

Shweda.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Yamethin

Tatkon.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Yamethin

Yamethin.—Sub-division and Township in Yamethin District, also chief town, municipality, and railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 112 miles from Mandalay Contains civil and criminal courts, the usual public offices, police station, market, school, and post office [m s T]

Yindaw.—Township in Yamethin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name Contains a court-house and the usual public offices

YE-U.

YE-U —District in the Central Division of Upper Burma Area, 5,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 470 villages Population 92,549 District head-quarters—Ye-u town, 108 miles south west of Ava

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (viz Northern and Southern), and five Townships of Taze, Indaing, Mayagan, Ye-u, and Shwegyin *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace Myook and Township officer, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Executive Engineer For further information regarding Ye-u town see Ye-u

PLACES OF INTEREST

Indaing.—Township in Ye-u District Head-quarters at Kyunhla.

Kyunhla.—Head-quarters town of Indaing Township Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices

Mayagan.—Township in Ye-u District Head-quarters at Tabayin

Northern Sub-division.—A Sub-division in Ye-u District. Head quarters at Taze

Shwegyin.—Township in Ye-u District Head-quarters at Tamadaw.

Southern Sub-division.—A Sub-division in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Tabayin

Tabayin.—Town and head-quarters of Mayagan township Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m s].

Tamadaw.—Town and head-quarters of Shwegyin township Contains a court-house the usual public offices, and school

Taze.—Township in Ye-u District, and head-quarters of the Northern Sub-division, and also of the Taze township Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, police station, and post office [m s.]

Ye-u.—Township in the District of the same name, and head-quarters of the Ye-u District, situated on the right bank of the Irrawadi river, 90 miles from Mandalay. Contains court-houses, the usual public offices, police station, school, market, and post office [m s T]

CENTRAL INDIA.

CENTRAL INDIA—This is the term officially applied to the territories included in the seven Political Agencies under the ultimate supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, who resides at Indore, and who is in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government. These are the Indore, the Bhil or Bhopawar, the Western Malwa, the Bhopal, the Gwalior, the Bundelkhand, and the Baghelkhand Agencies, (each of which see separately), all being included and collectively designated as the Central India Agency. The whole tract in which these Agencies are included lies to the north of the Central Provinces having the North-Western Provinces on the north-east, Rajputana on the north-west, the Bombay District of Khandesh and Rewa Kantha on the west and south-west, and the Garhjat State of Chhambhar of Chutia Nagpur in Bengal on the east. Area, 75,230 square miles. Population 10,317,242.

PRODUCTS—The mineral resources of the whole country are considerable—iron, coal, copper, and limestone abound, and in the Panna State, diamonds are found in large quantities. Most of the territory included under the Central India Agency is well cultivated and fertile, and the whole of the Malwa plateau most fertile, producing in abundance and excellence, wheat, rice, and other grains and pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco and especially opium.

CLIMATE—The northern part of Central India has a climate partaking of the torrid character of the neighbouring tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana. In these parts, the climate during the rainy season, and for a short time after, is exceedingly unhealthy. During the dry and hot seasons the climate is not unhealthy. The cool season comprises the period from November to February, the hot season succeeds and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in and last to the close of September, the average fall being about 50 inches. During the sultry season the hot winds are comparatively mild.

ADMINISTRATION—The highest representative of the Paramount power in Central India, is the Agent to the Governor-General of India, who resides at Indore. His authority is the unifying principle that pervades the administration of the many States of Central India committed to his care. He is the friend, and counsellor of all the ruling chiefs and he is the guardian of chiefs during their minority. He is also the medium of communication between the Imperial Government and the Native Daibars. He is, moreover, a minister of war for Central India, having large bodies of troops at his disposal. He exercises the functions of a High Court of Judicature, original and appellate, within the limits of the Residencies and Cantonments. He exercises a supervision over the opium-tax, as Opium Agent, over the payment of tribute, relief and other feudal charges to which the protected States are liable, and over the

various political officers, superintending the several agencies named above.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

BAGHELKHAND—Tract of country in Central India, occupied by a collection of Native States (known as the Baghelkhand Agency) under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. The Baghelas who gave their name to this tract of country are a branch of the Sisodiya Rajputs. Area, 12,000 square miles, population about 1,600,000 distributed in 4 towns and 5832 villages. The States comprising the Baghelkhand Agency are Rewa, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothli (all of which see separately.)

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amdara.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Sutna.

Amarkantak.—Hill in Rewa State, 3493 feet above sea level. The hill forms a portion of the Satpura range, and its summit consists of an extensive plateau. Interesting for its temples around the sources of the sacred river Nerbada, and for its waterfalls.

Amarpatan.—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m s.]

Beronda.—Petty State in Baghelkhand, also called Pathar-Kuchai. Area, 238 square miles, containing 66 villages. Population 18,000. Revenue, Rs 28,000. The Raja, Rangbhui Dayal, is a Rajput of very ancient lineage. The family was confirmed in the territory by the British Government under a *sanad* in 1807. The Raja has the right of adoption. His military force consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and 3 guns. Beronda is the chief village of the State of the same name, and the favourite residence of the Raja. Population 1600. Post office [m s]

Bihar.—River in Rewa State, has a waterfall of 200 feet high, 50 miles from its source. The river falls into the Tons.

Birsinghpur (Pali)—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m s].

Chandia.—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m s].

Gobindgarh.—Village in Rewa State, 12 miles from Rewah town. Post office [m s]

Jaithari.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m].

Jaitwar. Village in Nagode State. Post office [m s].

Jaso.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 75 square miles, containing 57 villages. Population 8,000. Revenue, Rs 14,000. The chief, Diwan Gujraj Singh, is a Hindu Bundela. He keeps up a military force of 2 guns and about 50 horsemen. He holds a *sanad*, giving the right of adoption. Jaso is the chief village of this State of the same name. Postal communication through Nagode post office.

Jukehi.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Maihar town.

Kothli.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 90 square miles, containing 67 villages. Revenue, Rs 35,290. The chief (Ran Bahadur Singh, Raja Bahadur of Kothli) is a Rajput by caste. He exercises jurisdiction within his own territory, independent of the British courts of law, except in crimes of a heinous nature, or where Europeans are con-

cerned, when the jurisdiction lies with the Political Agent. Postal communication through Jaitwar post office

Madhogarh.--Village and fort, 5 miles from Sutna

Maihar.--Native State lies to the north of Nagode, the east of Rewah, and the west of Ajaggarh Area, 100 square miles, containing 1 town and 182 villages Population 75,000 Revenue, Rs 71 000. The chief (Raja Raghbir Singh) is a Hindu of the Jogi sect The title of Raja, with a salute of 9 guns, was conferred by the British Government upon the Chief and his heirs in 1877, for his liberality in abolishing transit duties and giving land for railway purposes The Raja exercises jurisdiction in his own territory, independent of the British Courts of law, except in the case of crimes of heinous nature, international cases, ✓ or those in which Europeans are concerned Maihar, the chief town and railway station, 22 miles from Sutna Contains a fort in which the Raja resides The principal trade is in grain, timber, and other forest produce of the State School, dispensary, and post office [m s T]

Mangawan.--Village in Rewah State Post office [m s T.]

Manpur.--Village in Rewah State Post office [m s]

Manganj.--Village in Rewah State Post office [m s t].

Nagode.--Fetty State in Baghelkhand Area, 450 square miles. Population 80,000 Revenue, Rs 83,000 In 1857, the then ruling Raja rendered a good service during the mutiny, and was rewarded by a grant of land from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh, the right of adoption, and the honour of salute of 9 guns The present Raja Jadubind Singh, a Parihar Rajput, administers his State in person The military ✓ force consists of 2 guns, and 116 infantry and police Nagode is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated 17 miles from Sutna. Contains a fort (the former residence of the Raja), dak bungalow, and post office [m s t] Uchahia is now the residence of the Raja

Narbada.--One of the great rivers of India, traditionally regarded as the boundary between Hindustan Proper and the Deccan It rises in the dominions of the Raja of Rewa, and after a westward course of 800 miles, falls into the sea below Broach in the Bombay District of that name Its source is at Amarkantak, a massive flat-topped hill, forming the eastern terminus of that long range which runs across the middle of India from west of east The Narbada bubbles up gently in a small tank in one of the undulating glades on the summit of the mountain Then for about three miles it meanders through green meadows, receiving the waters of countless springs, till it reaches the edge of the Amarkantak plateau, where it falls over the black basaltic cliff in a glistening cascade of 70 feet, called Kapil-dhara A little farther on is a smaller fall, known as Dudhadhara, or the Stream of Milk, the myth being that here the river once ran with milk instead of water

✓ **Ramnagar.**--Village in Rewah State Post office [m s t]

Rewah.--The principal Native State under the Baghelkhand Agency It is situated between the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces Area, 10,000 square miles Population about 140,000. Revenue, Rs 1,381,000 The country is mountainous, and is watered by the river Ton The State is rich in coal and forest produce The soil differs in quantity. The black soil produces valuable crops of wheat

and other grain. The dry red soil yields only inferior crops. Lacresino, and guns are exported. The founder of this principality, had come here from Gujarath and settled here. The first treaty between the British Government and Rewa State was made in 1812. In 1847 the Maharajah abolished the Sati throughout his dominions. For his services during the mutiny he received in accession of territory Rewah the chief town of the State of the same name, 31 miles from Sutna. Population 25,000. It was founded in 1618 by Vikramaditya. It is surrounded by 3 ramparts of which the innermost encloses the palace of the Maharajah. The ruling chief—Maharajah Vyankatesh Raman Singh Bahadoor, a Baghel Rajput. Post office [m s T]

Sihaul.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m s t.].

Sohagpur.—A commercial village and railway station [W], in Rewah State, distant 6 miles. A horse and cattle fair is held weekly. Post office [m s T]

Sohawal.—Native State in Baghelkhand. Area, 240 square miles. Population about 40,000. Revenue, Rs 32,000. The present Raja (Lal Shee Jang Bahadur Singh, a Baghel Rajput) administers his State in person. Police force about 50 men. Sohawal is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the river Sutna, 6 miles from Sutna station. Ruined fort.

Son (*Soane or Sone said to be derived from the Sanskrit Sona, 'crimson'*)—A great river of Central India and (excluding the Jumna), the chief tributary of the Ganges on its right bank. It rises in the Amarkantak highlands, about 3500 feet above the sea, and falls into the Ganges about 10 miles above Dinapur. Length, 460 miles.

Sutna (*Satna*)—Town, and British Cantonment, also railway station, [R], and the head-quarters of the Baghelkhand Political Agency, 31 miles from Rewah State, and 118 from Jabalpur. It is also connected with Sohawal, Nagode, Panna, and Chhataipur by a good road. A considerable trade in linseed, wheat, and other cereals is carried on. In addition to the cantonment and Agency buildings, Sutna contains a hospital, dispensary, school, police station, and post office [m s t]. To the Diamond mines of Panna by a good road, country carts and ponies are available.

Umaria.—Village with post office [m s t]

BHIL AGENCY.

BHIL AGENCY (*Bhopawar, or Bhilwara*)—A tract of country, occupied by a collection of Native States, (known as the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Surrounded on all sides by Native States of Central India, principally those of Holkar, and Sindhia. The country is almost hilly and is inhabited by Bhils. The Agency consists of 25 States, and has its head-quarters at Sardarpur, 26 miles from Jhabua.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ali-Rajpur (*Rajpur-Ali*)—Native State lying between the Narbada river and the Vindhya Mountains. Area, 836 square miles, population about 60,000, dwelling in 312 villages. The country is moun-

tainous, and covered with jungle. The chief products are bajra and makkā. The chief (Maharana Waj Singh, a Rahtor Rajput), who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Revenue, Rs 95,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,000, of which Rs 10,000 is paid to Dhar. The sum of Rs 1500 per annum is also contributed for the Malwa Bhil Corps. There are 5 schools, and 1 dispensary in the State. The military force consists of 2 field guns, 9 horse, and 150 policemen. Ali-Rajput, the chief town has broad streets lined with shops. The old palace is a handsome building, and is used as a residence by the State officials, and contains the treasury, near it are the school, dispensary, jail, and post office [m s T]. Opening on to the *bazar* is the 'Baia' containing the Chief's residence. Postal service with Sardarpur.

Badnawar.—Village in Dhar State. Post office [m s]

Barkhera (*Baia or Motta*)—Petty Estate or guaranteed Thakurate in the Bhil Agency. The chief or Bhumia, has relations both with Dhar and with Sindhia. He holds from Dhar 3 villages, subject to a payment of Rs 866; from Sindhia he holds certain villages, on which he pays Rs 1650, and also 5 villages in Dekthan, on which he pays Rs 1400.

Barkhera (*Chhota or Sorpur*)—Petty Estate or guaranteed Thakurate in the Bhil Agency. The chief, or a Bhumia, pays to the Dhar State, Rs 150 on 4 villages, and is responsible for police duties in 15 villages jointly with the Bhumia of Baia Barkhera.

Barwani.—Petty State under the Bhil or Bhopawal Agency. Area, 1362 square miles, population about 60,000 (mostly Bhils) distributed in 1 town and 299 villages. Revenue, Rs 198,000. The chiefs of this State are Sesodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family. This State pays no tribute to and receives no allowance from, the British Government. It pays Rs 4,000 per annum towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps. Scattered remains of forts, towns, and irrigation works testify to the ancient prosperity of the State. The chief (Rana Inderjit Singh) receives a salute of 9 guns, and holds the title of Rana. The country is hilly, and the climate malarious. The forest contains excellent timber and yields a yearly revenue, Rs 13,000. There are 12 schools attended with 500 pupils. Barwani is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated 2 miles from the left bank of the river Narbada, and is surrounded by a double wall, with a ditch to the outer one. There are some Jain temples on the Bawangaja Hill, distant 5 miles from the town, and in connection with these temples, a fair is held in January. Postal communication through Sardarpore post office.

Bharudpura.—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate. The chief, who is a Bhumia, holds 3 villages for which he pays Rs. 330 annually to the Dhar State. Revenue, Rs 3,000.

Chekarda.—Petty chiefship in Ali-Rajput State. Postal service with Sardarpore post office.

Dahi.—Petty State under the Bhil Agency, and a guaranteed Thakurate in Chakalda, tributary to Holkar, to whom it pays Rs 300.

Dhar.—Native State under the Bhil Agency. Area, 1740 square miles; population 150,000. Revenue, Rs 735,000. The present Dhar dynasty was founded by Anand Rao, who in 1749, received a grant of

Dhar from Bajee Rao Peshwa much of the country is divided among chiefs who pay tribute to the State. By the treaty of 1819, Dhar was taken under British protection. The State pays a contribution of Rs 19,650 to the Malwa Bhil Corps. The military force consists of 276 cavalry, and about 800 infantry including police, 2 guns and 21 artillery men. The chief (Maharaja Su Anand Rao Puar, K C S I a Puar Rajput) has received a *sanad* of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. There are 1 High school, 18 vernacular schools, 2 dispensaries and a new hospital. A large quantity of opium, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, linseed, and turmeric are produced. Dhar is the chief town of Dhar State, situated on the route from Mhow to Baroda, 33 miles from Mhow. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, and contains many striking buildings especially two large decayed mosques built of red stone. Water is abundant. A strong fort situated outside the town containing the palace of the Raja. Dispensary, opium-weighing machine, and dak bungalow. Post office [m s T]. Population 15,000.

Dharampuri—Town and *paragana* of Dhar State; situated on the north bank of the Narmada, 36 miles from Dhar. Post office [m.]

Dhi-dharamari—Petty chiefship under the Bhil Agency. The Population is entirely Bhil.

Dhotria-Baisola—Petty chiefship of Dhar State, containing 9 villages. The chief pays annually Rs 2500 to Dhar.

Garhi (*Bhansa Kheri*)—Guaranteed Thakurate of Dhar State, under the Bhil Agency. It consists of 3 villages in Dharampuri for which the chief pays a small tribute, and 3 Bhil *paras*. The chief is responsible for all robberies. The present holder is Nahar Singh, whose residence is at Pipalda. Revenue, Rs 2150. Population 600. Post office [m s t].

Ghora—Chief town of the State of Jobat, 3 miles from Jobat. The minister of the State lives and transacts State business here. Dispensary.

Gujri—Village in Dhar State. Post office.

Jamli—A considerable village of Jhabua State, distant 24 miles from Sardarpur, and 30 miles from Jhabua. The residence of a Thakur, one of the Umraos. Revenue, Rs 4000. Indore tribute, Rs 1,000.

Jamnia (*Dabri*)—A guaranteed Thakurate or chiefship in Manipal State. The chief bears the title of Bhunia of Jamnia, and the chiefship is an historical important feature in the history of Malwa. The estate consists of 5 villages under British guarantee. Area, 46,575, square miles. Population 3500. Two sawais and 13 sipahis are employed as police. Land revenue, Rs 16,000. The present head-quarters of the estate is the village of Kunjod.

Jhabua (*Jabua*)—Native State with area, 1336 square miles. Population about 96,000. Revenue, Rs 150,000, and expenditure 140,000. Jhabua is said to derive its name from having been about 2½ centuries ago the residence of the Jhabu Nark, a noted Bhil freebooter, who infested the hills and built a small fort. The chief (Raja Gopal Singh) is a Rahtor Rajput, descendant of a younger branch of Jodhpore. There are dispensaries and schools in three towns, viz Jhabua, Ranapur, and Kandla. The State pays Rs. 1470 towards the cost of the Bhil Corps.

The Raja maintains a military force of 50 horse and 200 foot Jhabua, the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the route from Mhow to Jhalod, 82 miles from the former, and 36 from the latter. The town is enclosed by a mud wall. The Raja's residence rises above the town. The town is unhealthy. Dispensary, school, and post office [m s t]

Thaknauda.—Large town in Jhabua State, situated 15 miles from Saidapore, and 24 miles north-east of Jhabua town. The residence of a Thakur, one of the principal Umiaos, his income is Rs 10,000 and he pays an annual tribute of Rs 3110 to the Indore State.

Jobat.—Petty State under the Bhil Agency. It is one of the offshoots of the Ah-Rajput State, and consists of a small hilly tract of country inhabited entirely by Bheels. The Rani of Jobat is a Rahtor Rajput. The road from Indore *via* Dhar and Ah-Rajput to Gujarath passes through this State. Area, 132 square miles. Population 12,000. Revenue, Rs 17,000. The capital town is Ghoria, where the State affairs are carried. Jobat contains the chief's palace, jail, and treasury.

Kachi-Baroda.—Thakurate and town in Badnawar *pargana* of Dhar State. The Thakur or chief holds from the Dhai Darbar 16 villages under British guarantee, and pays an annual tribute of Rs 9660. Revenue, about Rs 32,000. The town is situated about 8 miles from Badnawar, and 40 miles from Dhai.

Kali-Bari.—Petty State under Dhar. The chief, or Bhumia receives Rs 1370 from the Dhai Darbar, and Rs 120 Zamindari on condition of guarding the *pargana* of Dharampuri, and being answerable for robberies. He holds 5 villages of Dharampuri *pargana* in perpetuity, for which he pays annually Rs 500. He also receives Rs 150 from Sindhia and is answerable for robberies in 17 villages in Bankaner. These three engagements are under British guarantee.

Kathiwarra.—Guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship under the Bhil Agency. This small independent chiefship is situated on the western frontier of the Central India Agency, bordering Rewah Kantha, under the Presidency of Bombay. The population consisting of Bhils and Bhilalas, numbers about 500. The chief is Thakur Bahadoor Singh. Revenue, Rs 1,200.

Khalghat.—Village with post office [m] in Dhar State.

Kooksee.—Town with post office [m] in Dhai State, 18 miles from Baiwani.

Mandogarh (Mandu).—Extensive deserted town in Dhar State, Central India, the ancient capital of the Muhammadan kingdom of Malwa; situated 15 miles north of the right bank of the Narbada, distant from Mhow 30 miles, from Dhai 20 miles, and from Indore 38 miles. The city, 1944 feet above sea-level, occupies 8 miles of ground, extending along the crest of the Vindhya, and is separated from the table-land, with which it is on a level, by a valley between 300 and 400 yards broad and about 300 feet deep. Among the building of which ruins yet remain are—the Jama Masjid, the marble mausoleum of Hoshang Ghor, the king of Malwa, and the palace of Baz Bahadur, another king of Malwa.

Manpur.—*Paigana* and town under the Bhil Agency, situated on the top of the crest of the Vindhya range, 13 miles from Mhow. Population under 2,000. About 2 miles south of the town are some caves. Post office [m s T]

Mathwar.—Petty State under the Bhopawar Agency. Area, 140 square miles, containing 36 villages. Population about 3000. Revenue, Rs 3,800. The Thakur (Ranjit Singh), pays no tribute.

Multhan (*Multan*)—Town in Dhai State, situated on the Ratlam-Dhar road, 5 miles from Badnawai, and 36 miles from Dhar city. The residence of a Thakur or chief, who is related to the Rahtor Rajput chiefs of Ratlam State. The chief holds 29 villages from Dhai State, for which he pays a tribute of Rs 18040. The soil is rich, water is abundant, and opium and wheat are produced in considerable quantities. Revenue, Rs 62,000.

Nalchha.—Ruined town and head-quarters of Nalchha Paigana, in Dhai State, situated on the route from Mhow to Mandu, 27 miles southwest of the former, and 7 north of the latter. Some of the ruins are very fine. Bazar.

Nimkhera.—Petty guaranteed Thakurate or State under the Bhopawar Agency, situated among the spurs of the Vindhyan range. It contains several well wooded valleys. The Bhumia or chief holds the village of Tirla in hereditary succession, paying an annual tribute of about Rs 500, to the Dhai State, and is answerable for all robberies between Dhar and Sultanpur. Revenue, Rs 15,300. Expenditure nearly Rs. 14,000.

Rajgarh.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhil Agency. Population 800. The chief or Bhumia holds the villages of Rajgarh (with a hill fort) and Dhal under a *sanad* from the British Government, and receives payment from both Holkar and the Dhar State, on condition of keeping the roads free from thieves, and being answerable for all robberies in certain tracts.

Ratanmal.—Petty State in the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency. Population 500. Country hilly and covered with jungle. Revenue, Rs 600. The chief (Thakur Dhirap Singh) receives no allowances from, nor does it pay any tribute to, the British Government. It derives its name from a high flat topped hill Ratanmal, about 4000 feet above sea-level.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

BHOPAL AGENCY—A collection of Native States under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Bounded south and east by the Central Provinces, and north and west by various Native States of Central India and Rajputana. Area, about 8719 square miles. Population about 1,300,000, the great bulk of the people are Hindus. The nine States comprising the Agency are Bhopal, Rugarh, Narsingarh, Kuwai, Maksudangarh, Khilchipur, Basoda, Muhammadgarh, and Pathari—all of which see separately. In addition to the above, the Political Agent whose head-quarters are at Bhopal has also charge of isolated patches of territory belonging to the States of

Gwalior, Indore, Tonk and Dewas The following guaranteed Thaknates are also included in this Agency, viz, Agia, Barkhera, Dargia, Dania-Kheri, Dhabli Dhir Dhabla Ghose Duleta, Ilhapur, Jabria, Jhalera, Kamalpur, Kakar-Kheri, Khajuri, Khaisia, Pipha-nagar, Ramgah, Suthia, and Tappi

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agra Barkhera (*Barkhera*) —Petty State or guaranteed Thaknate under the Bhopal Agency The chief of the State (Thakur Balwant Singh) holds the rank of Thakur, with a grant of 12 villages from Sindhia, to whom he pays annually Rs 5,880 as *istamari* dues or quit rent He also receives from Kawai, Rs 300, and from Sindhia, Rs. 2,370, yearly Revenue, Rs 7000 Population under 5000 Agia Barkhera, is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station [W] 30 miles from Bhopal Post office [m s]

Ashta.—Town in Bhopal State, situated 46 miles from Bhopal. Population 6000 Post office [m s t]

Bamora.—Village and railway station, in the Kawai State, 75 miles from Bhopal Post office [m s]

Bamori.—Town in Bhopal State, 18 miles from Bareil. Post office [m s t]

Bari.—Town in Bhopal State Post office [m s t].

Bareli.—Town in Bhopal State Post office [m s t]

Berasia.—Town in Bhopal State, 20 miles from Dewanganj railway station Post office [m s]

Bharkach.—Town in Bhopal State Post office [m s t]

Bheronda.—Town in Bhopal State Post office [m s]

Bhopal.—Native State in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India Area, 6873 square miles, containing 4 towns and 3,006 villages Revenue, Rs 4,000,000, population 10,00,000 Bounded on the north and west by Sindhia's territory and several petty States of the Central India Agency, east by the British district of Sagar (Sangoi) and south by the Nerbada (Nerbuda) and by Holkar's territory of Aimawar

The Bhopal dynasty was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan in the Service of Aurangzeb The Bhopal family has always been friendly towards the British Government On the death of the Nawab in 1844, he was succeeded by his widow, Sikandar Begam, who ruled Bhopal until her death in 1868, and she was succeeded by the present ruler, Her Highness the Sultana Shah Jehan Begam (G C S I C I), a female Afghan

The Begam of Bhopal is entitled to a salute of 19 guns The force maintained by the State consists of 694 horse, 2200, foot, 14 field and 43 other guns, with 291 artillerymen In commutation of a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry known as the Bhopal battalion, which the State had stipulated to furnish under treaty Bhopal now pays annually 2 lakhs of Rupees in cash The British Government has, by a *sanad* of 1862, recognised the right of succession in Bhopal according to Muhammadan law and the customs of the State

The chief has power of life and death in judicial matters and the territories of Bhopal are beyond the jurisdiction of British Courts. An allowance of Rs 10,000 a year is made by the British Government as compensation for the loss incurred on the remission of transit duty on all salt passing through the State. Bhopal is the principal town of the State of the same name, and railway station [R], situated on the north bank of a fine and extensive lake $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The name of Bhopal is said to be derived from that of its founder, Raja Bhoj, and the dam by which he formed the Tank, dam being in Hindu *pal*. Thus Bhopal has been corrupted into Bhopal. The city proper is enclosed by a masonry wall, 2 miles in circuit. On the summit of a hill within a short distance is the citadel of Fatehgarh, from which a good view of the city and the large lake at the base of the fortress can be obtained. The objects worth a visit are the palace of the Begam, the Jama Masjid, the Moti Masjid, the Mint and Arsenal, and the Gardens of the Khudsiya and Sikandar Begams. The town of Bhopal is well kept and lighted and fairly clean. In the city proper, water has been laid on to all the houses. The dam is of masonry, and is an imposing work. A zemani hospital and a school for Nurses and Midwives have been established. Population (1891) 70,630. The Political Agent lives at Sehore, 20 miles distant from Bhopal. The town contains, schools, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Bias.—River, rising in the hills of Surmau in Bhopal State, flows in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Sonai near Narsinghgarh, in Damoh District.

Biaora.—Town in Rajgarh State, 65 miles from Sehore. Post office [m s t]

Budni.—Town and railway station, 43 miles from Bhopal. Between Budni and Burkheia, a distance of 14 miles, the railway line passes through a series of ghats over the Vindhya range, the scenery on each side being grand and impressive. Post office [m s t]

Chhipanere.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m s]

Darya Kheri.—Petty State held by Thakur Ranjit Singh as a guaranteed *Ghiasia*, under the Bhopal Agency Area, 6 square miles. The Thakur receives a pecuniary allowance (*tanlha*) of Rs 4480 from Gwalior, Dewas and Bhopal in lieu of former rights over land. He holds a grant of two villages in Shujawalpur under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays to the Gwalior Darbar a quit-rent of Rs 1070.

Deep.—Town and railway station [W], 14 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m s t]

Dhabla Dhir.—Guaranteed *ghasia*, or petty chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency Area, 10 square miles. Population 1,000. The Thakur, or chief, receives a *tanlha*, in lieu of rights over land, from Holkar, Sindhia, Dewas, and Bhopal to the total amount of Rs 4250. In addition, he holds a grant of 3 villages in Shujawalpur, under the guarantee of the British Government, for which he pays a quit-rent of Rs 1400 annually. He is also Thakur of Kankeikheia, in which right he holds

another village in Shujawalpur, receiving a *tanlha* of Rs 800, and paying an additional quit-rent of Rs 170, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent on the transfer of the *pargana* to *Sindhia*

Dhabla Ghosi.—Guaranteed *gnasia*, or petty chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency The Thakur, or chief, receives a pecuniary allowance in lieu of rights over land—from *Sindhia*, Dewas, and Bhopal to the total amount of Rs 5,000 He also holds a village in Shujawalpur, for which he pays a quit-rent of Rs 1,050

Dhasan (*Disaun*)—River of Central India, rising in Bhopal State, a few miles north of Sumau, at an elevation of 2,000 feet After a course of 10 or 12 miles, it enters Sagar district, and finally falls into the Betwa On the road between Sagar and Rahatgarh, Dhasan is crossed by a stone bridge

Diwanganj.—Town and railway station [W], 17 miles from Bhopal Post office [m s]

Dugria.—Guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship under the Bhopal Agency

Gulgaon.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bhopal

Hirapur.—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency Population 1,000 The chief, Rao Chhatar Singh, receives through the Political Agent the following pecuniary allowances in lieu of rights over land —From Holkar, Rs 3,330, from *Sindhia*, Rs 2910; from Bhopal, Rs 200, total Rs 6,440 He holds Hirapur and Ahirwas on an *istemari* rent of Rs 600 He is also a political pensioner of the British Government, from which he receives Rs 2180 a year

Ichhawar.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, Bhopal State Population about 4,500 Held in *jagir* by a French lady, the lands yielding Rs 38,280 yearly Small Christian community Post office [m s]

Jabria Bhl.—Guaranteed *Gnasia Thakurate*, or chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency The *Jagir* consists of three villages—Piphanagar, Kajuri and Jabria Bhl—and an *istemari* farm of Dugria and Jabri at an annual rent of Rs 500 The *Jagir* was divided among the five brothers, (the sons of Chitu Pindari) of whom Raja Bakhsh received Jabria Bhl and Jabri The present chief (Jamal Bakhsh, son of Raja Bakhsh) pays Rs 250 a year as tribute to *Sindhia*

Jahangirabad.—Town in Bhopal State Post office [m s t].

Jawar.—Town in Bhopal State Post office [m s]

Jhalera.—Guaranteed *Gnasia*, Thakurate, or chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency The chief receives from *Sindhia* a pecuniary allowance, in lieu of rights over land, of nearly Rs 1200 This is paid through the Political Agent, to whom also the Thakur is subordinate in his administration

Kajuri (or *Kajuri Alladad*)—Estate held by a guaranteed *Gnasia*, Thakur, or chief under the Bhopal Agency The present chief (Karam Bakhsh) administers the estate in person. Revenue, Rs 2500 Dak bungalow

Kaliakhera.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s t].

Kamalpur.—Guaranteed Guasia or chiefship under the Bhopal Agency. The chief, Thakur Madan Singh, receives a *tankha* (pecuniary allowance in lieu of land rights) from Sindhia, amounting to Rs 1600 paid through the Political Agent. He also holds a village in Shujawal-pur, under British guarantee, on a quit-rent of Rs 700.

Ken (*Kayan* or *Karnavati*)—River of the North-Western Provinces, rises in Bhopal State, on the north-western slopes of the Vindhya Mountains, flows in a northerly direction, and falls into the Jumna a few miles below Pailani. After a course of about 35 miles it falls in a cataract over the brow of the Bandui range, at Pipariya *ghat*. It then takes a westerly direction, and finally falls into the Jumna, on the right bank, near Chilla.

Khilchipur.—State under the Bhopal Agency, a tributary of Gwalior. Area, 273 square miles, containing 269 villages. Population about 20,000. Chief products—grain and opium. The present chief is Rao Amai Singh, a Khichi Rajput who since his accession in 1869 has received the title of Rao from the British Government. Revenue, Rs 175,000. The chief pays tribute of Rs 13,130 to Sindhia, through the Political Agent in Bhopal. He maintains a force of 40 horse and 200 foot, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Khilchipur is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the banks of the Kali-Sindh river, 7 miles from Rajgarh. The country about the city is hilly and jungly and sparsely cultivated. Population about 5,500. Post office [m s T]

Khujnere.—Town in Narsingarh State under the Bhopal Agency. Post office [m s]

Kurwai.—State under the Bhopal Agency, situated on the river Betwa, between Sagar and Sironj. Area, 139 square miles. Population 25,000. Revenue, 1 lakh. The chief, Muhammad Najaf Khan, bears the title of Nawab. The Nawab keeps up a force of 40 horse and 150 infantry. Kurwai is the chief town of the State of the same name, with a fort. Native weapons such as matchlocks and knives, are manufactured, and are much prized in the neighbouring villages. Population 5000. Dispensary and post office [m s T]

Muhammadgarh.—Native State and chief town of the State of the same name, under the Bhopal Agency, lying between Bhilsa and Rahatgarh. Area, 27 square miles, containing 19 villages. Population 5,500. Revenue, Rs 7,000. No tribute is paid. The chief (Hafiz Kuli Khan) is a Pathan, and holds the rank of Nawab.

Muxoodangarh (*Malsudangarh*)—Petty State under the Bhopal Agency, a tributary of Gwalior. It lies on the right bank of the river Parbati. Area about 81 square miles, containing 78 villages. Population about 15,000. Revenue about Rs 31,000. The chief products are opium and grain. The Chief Raghunath Singh is a Khichi Rajput. The State has been under British superintendence since 1880. Post office [m s t]

Narsingharh.—Native State under the Bhopal Agency. Area, 623 square miles, containing 1 town and 416 villages. Population 115,000. Revenue about Rs 500,000. The State pays Rs 85,000 as

tribute to Holkar under the mediation of the British Government. The chief receives a *tankha* (or pecuniary allowance in lieu of rights over land) of Rs 1200 from Sindhia, and another of Rs 5100 from the State of Dewas. The chief (Raja Mahtab Singh) is an Umat Rajput, and holds the title of Raja. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. A military force is maintained of 10 guns, 24 artillerymen, 98 cavalry, and 625 infantry. Narsinghgarh is the chief town of the State of the same name. Population 1,2000. The town is built on a rising ground at the edge of a lake. Above the town on a boldly scarped hill stands the fort, which was built in 1780 by Achal Singh. The palace of the chief is in fort. Dispensary, hospital, and post office [m s t]

Pachaur.—Village in Narsinghgarh State. Post office [m s t].

Parbati.—A long but (except in the rains) fordable tributary of the Chambal. Rises in the Vindhya hills, and after a northerly course of 220 miles past the Native States of Bhopal, Dhar, Rajgarh, Tonk, and Kotah, falls into the Chambal.

Raisin.—Fort in Bhopal State, situated at the eastern extremity of a sandstone hill, with scarped sides, 500 feet above the plain. It is 10 miles from the famous Sanchi tope, and 50 miles from Hoshangabad. Post office [m t]

Rajgarh.—Native State in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Bhopal Agency. Area, (including Satalia) is 655 square miles. Population 120 000, dwelling in 638 villages. In 1448, the chief of Rajgarh received a title of Rawat, which is still borne. The family trace back their descent to Raja Bhoj, and through him to Vikramaditya. Revenue, 5 lakhs, of which Rs 85,172 is paid to Sindhia as tribute for Talhan District, and about Rs 1000 to Jhalawar for Kalpit *pargana*. The principal products of the State are opium and grain. The present chief (Rawat Balbahadur Singh, an Umat Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 360 infantry 4 fields and 8 other guns, with 12 artillery men. Rajgarh is the chief town of the State of the same name, 10 miles from Khilchipur. Contains a population of 7000, and post office [m s t]

Ramgarh.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency. The Thakur receives through the Political Agent the following pecuniary allowances in lieu of rights over lands, viz—from Holkar, Rs 1,000; from Sindhia, Rs 6810, from Dewas, Rs. 100, and from Bhopal, Rs. 700, total, Rs 8610.

Sanchi.—Village in Bhopal State, situated on the left bank of the Betwa river, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Bhilsa and 20 miles north-east of Bhopal city. Sanchi is famous as the site of some of the most extensive and remarkable Buddhist remains in India, called the Bhilsa Tope. *

Schore.—Town in Bhopal State, situated on the right bank of the Saven, 22 miles from Bhopal city. Schore is the head-quarters of the Bhopal Political Agency, and of the Bhopal Battalion, a local Corps under

* A tope is a solid semi-circle building, to commemorate some event,

the orders of the Government of India Population 5 000 Manufacture of printed muslins Good *bazar* and post office [m s t]

Silwani.—Town in Bhopal State Post office [m s t]

Suthalia.—Guaranteed Guasia chief-ship under the political superintendence of the Bhopal Agency The chief pays, under British guarantee, Rs 3400 to the chief of Rajgarh, within whose State he holds a lease of 12 villages. Revenue, Rs 22,000 Population 5,000 Post office [m s t]

Talain.—Village in Rajgarh State, Bhopal Agency Post office [m s]

Tappa.—Petty State under the Bhopal Agency, consisting of 13 villages in the Gwalior Pargana of Sonkach The chief Takht Singh manages the State in person

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

BUNDELKHAND (*Ancient name Jajhoti*)—Tract of country in Upper India, lying between the Jumna and the Central Provinces, bounded on the west by the Chumbal, and on the east by Rewah It includes five British Districts (*viz* Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Banda) and 31 Native States The name is derived from the Bundelas, a sub-division of the Gahwa tribe or Rajputs, who established themselves in the country towards the close of the 11th century Area, 10,227 square miles Population 1,500 000 Headquarters are at Nawgong town, 105 miles from Satna railway Station

MINERALS—The mineral resources of Bundelkhand appear very great. Diamonds are found in Panna A small copper mine has been recently worked in Lalitpur

PRODUCTS—The principal crops are—*ol* which yields the dye used in colouring the reddish-brown cloths known as *khawwa*, *jam* bajra, til, and the millets and pulses (moth, masur, kutki etc) The *singhara*, or water-caltrop, is largely grown in Hamirpur, and throughout Bundelkhand

CLIMATE—The climate in the plains is frequently sultry, and the heat is great The prevailing wind from October to May is south-west, that is, up the Gangetic valley, during the other months the wind frequently comes down the valley

ADMINISTRATION—The British Districts of Bundelkhand are within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces The political superintendence of the Native States is vested in the Bundelkhand Agency, subordinate to the Central India Agency, reporting to the Government of India Of the 31 Native States within the Agency, only three (*viz*, Oichha or Tehri, Datia, and Samthar) have formal treaties with the British Government The other chiefs hold their territories under *sanads*, and are bound by *khawannamas*, or deeds of fealty and obedience

PLACES OF INTEREST

— **Ajaigarh.**—Native State and famous hill-fortress in Bundelkhand. Area, 802 square miles, containing 321 villages. Population 9,000.

Revenue, 2½ lakhs, tribute, Rs 7010 The chief maintains a military force of 150 cavalry, 100 infantry, 16 guns and 50 artillery men He receives a salute of 11 guns Ajaigarh is the chief town of the State of the same name 17 miles from Kalinjai, and from Banda 47 miles The chief (Maharaja Sawai Ranjoi Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput), lives at Naushahr a neat regularly built town at the northern base of the hill on which is perched the ancient fort The ruins of magnificent Jain temples in the neighbourhood are now tenanted only by large monkeys and serpents Post office [m s t]

Alipura.—Native State in Bundelkhand Area, 69 square miles, containing 26 villages Population 15,000 Revenue, Rs 30,000 The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption The chief (Rai Bahadur Chhartarpatni) belongs to the Pauriwar caste of Rajputs, he maintains a force of 180 infantry with 2 guns Alipura is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the main road between Gwalior and the Sutna station, 100 miles south-east of Gwalior, and 24 miles north-west of Chhataipuri Population 3500 The town is picturesquely situated on rising ground, and contains a small fort which forms the residence of the ruler of the State Post office [m s T]

Baoni.—State in Bundelkhand Area, 127 square miles, containing 52 villages Population 18,000 Revenue one lakh This is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand The chief (Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Khan) has a military force of 40 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 75 police, 3 guns, and 8 gunners The chief resides at Kodanei, his chief village

Baraunda (Baronda)—Petty State in Bundelkhand also called Pathar-Kuchai Area, 238 square miles, containing 66 villages Population 18,000 Revenue, Rs 28,000 The Raja, Rangbhu Dayal, is a Rajput of very ancient lineage The family was confirmed in the territory under a *sanad* in 1807 by the British Government The Raja has a right of adoption His military force consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and 3 guns Baraunda is the chief village of the State of the same name and residence of the Raja Population under 2,000

Beri (Behri or Bheri)—Petty State in Bundelkhand, Area, 30 square miles, population 5,000 Revenue, Rs 21,000 The chief is a Puar Rajput He holds his territories under a *sanad* from the Government confirming possession, he has also a *sanad* of adoption He maintains a force of 25 cavalry and 125 infantry Chief town Beri, situated on the left bank of the Betwa river, about 20 miles from Kalpi

Betwa.—River in Bundelkhand, rises in Bhopal State, 1½ miles south of the large tank at Bhopal, flows south-east for 20 miles to Satapuri, and thence crossing through Gwalior State, Lalitpur, and Jhansi Districts, and finally falls into the Jumna, about 3 miles below the town of Hamirpur Total length is 360 miles

Bhaisaunda.—One of the Kalinjai Chaubi Jagirs under the Bundelkhand Agency Area, 12 square miles, population under 5000 Revenue, Rs 11,000 The Jagir is held by Chaubi That Prasad, who is a Hindu and Brahman The *Jagirdar* has about 80 foot soldiers

Bihat.—One of the petty States of Bundelkhand. Area, 15 square miles Population 5,000 Revenue, Rs 13,000 The *Jagirdar* of Bihat is a Hindu Bundela and holds a *sanad* of adoption A military force of 125 foot soldiers is kept up

Biawar.—Native State in Bundelkhand Area, 973 square miles, containing 298 villages Population 115,000 Revenue, 2½ lakhs The land is poor and hilly Diamonds are found, and ironstone is plentiful A *sanad* granting the right of adoption, was given to the chief of Biawar in 1862, and, for services during the Mutiny, he received for himself and his heirs a dress of honour and a salute of 11 guns The State pays no tribute but keeps up a contingent of 100 horse with 800 infantry, 4 guns and 32 gunners The title of Maharaja, and the exercise of supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territories was granted to the chief (Maharaja Sawai Bhan Paitap Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) in 1866 The principal town is Biawar, 114 miles from Sutra station *via* Chhatarpur The Rajahs of Pannah and Chhatarpur arrange for conveyance, if applied to Post office [m s T]

Bijna.—One of the Hasht Bhai Jagirs in Bundelkhand Area, 27 square miles, much sub-divided; population 2,200 Revenue, Rs 8000 There are 4 of these *Jagirs*—Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Pahari Banka The present *Jagirdar* of Bijna is Makund Singh, a Hindu Bundela The four *Jagirdars* keep up a total military force of 15 guns, 50 horse, and 530 foot Bijna is the capital of Bijna State, situated on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 95 miles west of former, and 40 miles east of latter

Charkhari.—Native State in Bundelkhand Area, 787 square miles, containing 287 villages Population 145,000 Revenue, 5 lakhs. The present Maharaja (Mulkhan Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) is descended from Raja Chattai Sal The Maharaja remained faithful to the British Government, during the Mutiny, for which he received a jagir of Rs 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a dress of honour, and a salute of 11 guns Charkhari is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the route from Gwahor to Banda, 41 miles from the latter place Occupies a picturesque site at the base of a high rocky hill surmounted by a fort, to which accession be obtained only through a flight of steps cut in the rock, on such a scale as to be practicable for elephants Two neighbouring elevations command the fortress for all purposes of modern warfare Below the town lies a large lake, good roads, a tank irrigates the surrounding fields Post office [m s t]

Chhatarpur.—Native State in Bundelkhand It lies to the south of the Hamirpur District Area, 1169 square miles, containing 315 villages Revenue 2½ lakhs Population 170,000 The present ruler (Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, a Puar Rajput) holds his State under a *sanad*, and keeps up a military force of 62 horse and 1178 infantry and police, with 32 guns and 38 gunners He receives a salute of 11 guns Chhatarpur is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the route from Banda to Sagai, 70 miles south-west of the former, and 100 miles north-east of the latter Population 14,000 It is a thriving place, having manufactures of paper, and coarse cutlery made from iron

mined from the adjacent hills. The most striking architectural objects are the ruins of the extensive palace of Ohhataisal the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelkhand, in whose honour the town received its name. Close by is his mausoleum, a large structure of massive proportions and elaborate workmanship, surrounded by five domes. Post office [m s T]. From Bijawar 24, and from Panna, 45 mile.

Dhurwal.—One of the Hasht bhai Jagirs or petty States, under the Central India Agency. Area, 18 square miles, population under 2000. Revenue, Rs 12,000. The present holder, Diwan Ranjui Singh, is a Hindu Bundela.

Duttiah.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 836 square miles, containing 454 villages. Population 185,000. Revenue ten lakhs. The State pays to Sindhua through the British Government Rs. 15,000. of Nanashahi currency annually on account of the Pargana of Nadigaon. The chief has a right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists of 97 guns, 160 gunners, 700 cavalry, and 340 infantry. Duttia has the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station 16 miles from Jhansi. The town is surrounded by stone wall, about 30 feet in height, and it contains a large number of handsome houses, the residences of the local aristocracy. Population 30,000. The Raja's palace stands in the town within the wall of pretty pleasure-garden. Besides the Raja's pavilion, the gardens enclose an octagonal building surrounded by a reservoir, another palace stands within the city precincts, while a third, also deserted, but remarkable for its great size and strength, as well as for the beauty of its architecture. A curious cluster of Jain temples, at a distance of 4 miles, deserves the attention of archæologists. Post office [m s T].

Garauli.—One of the Petty States in Bundelkhand. Area, 25 square miles with 16 villages. Population 5,000. The chief (Diwan Bahadur Parichit, a Bundela) has a *sanad* of adoption. Revenue, Rs 16,000. The military force is 75 men. Postal communication through Alipura post office.

Gulganj.—Village in Bijawar State. Post office [m s t].

Harpalpur.—Village, and railway station [W] in Alipura State, 18 miles from Nowgong, and 32 miles from Jhansi. Conveyance available. Post office [m s t].

Jamni.—River of Bundelkhand, rises in the Central Provinces, flows northwards into Bundelkhand, and finally joins the Betwa.

Jigni.—Petty State under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 21 square miles. Population 3500 dwelling in 6 villages. The State is situated south of the Betwa, at its confluence with the Dhasan river in the north-west of Hamirpur District. The present Rao Jagudai is named Lakshman Singh, a Hindu Bundela. He holds a *sanad* of adoption. Revenue about Rs 14,000. There is a military force of 57 infantry.

Kamta-Rajaula.—Petty State under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 4 square miles. Population 1600. Revenue, Rs 3,000. Kamta is a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage. The chief Rao Bharat Prasad, is a Hindu Kayasth. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

Khajurahu.—Ancient and decayed town in Chhatupur State ; famous for its magnificent architectural remains. Population about 900, situated at the south-east of the Khajur Sagar or Nimera Tal Lake, 34 miles from Mahoba, and 25 miles from Chhatapur town on the Sagar and Hamupur road.

Khamia-dhana.—One of the petty States in Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 84 square miles. Population about 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. The State is in a wild tract of country, with much hill and jungle, west of the river Betwa, and south-west of Orchha. The chief is a Hindu Bundela. Khamia-dhana is the chief town in the State of the same name. Population 2,000. The town contains a small fortress, which forms the residence of the Raja. The roads leading to it are extremely bad.

Lohargaon.—Village in Ajaigarh State, situated on the route from Allahabad to Sagar, 198 miles south-west of the first named town, lies in depression between the Panna and Bandui Hills. Population about 500. Formerly contained a British military station, now abandoned.

Lughasi.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area 17 square miles with 12 villages. Population 6,500. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. During the Mutiny in 1857, the chief, Sardar Singh, was loyal to the British Government. In reward for his services, Sardar Singh received the title of Rao Bahadur, a *jagu* of Rs. 2,000 a year, a dress of honour, and then privilege of adoption. The present chief, Rao Bahadur Khet Singh, grandson of Sardar Singh, is a Bundela Hindu, and administers his State in person. The military force consists of 7 guns with 1 gunners and 90 infantry. The town of Lughasi with fort and good bazar, is situated on the route from Kalpi to Jabalpur, 86 miles south of the former and 183 miles north of the latter. Population 2200.

Naigaon-Ribahi (or *Nayagaon* or *Nawagaon*)—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 16 square miles. Population 3,500 dwelling in 5 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,370.

Nowgong (*Nacgaon* or *Naugaon*)—Town and cantonment in Bundelkhand, Central India, situated between Hamupur and the State of Ohhataipur, 18 miles from Harpalpur station. Population 8,000. The military force consists of 2 companies of British infantry, 3 troops of Native cavalry, and wing of a Native infantry regiment. The Raj-Kumar College, established by the Native chiefs in memory of Lord Mayo, is at Nowgong. The cantonment is generally described as a healthy one. Dak bungalow, school, dispensary and post office [m s t].

Orchha (*Tehr* or *Tilamgarh*)—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 2,000 square miles. Population 315,000. Orchha is situated to the south of the Jhansi District. A great portion of the country is covered with hill jungle and poor soil, and is thinly inhabited. There are some large tanks constructed by the ancestors of the ruling family. Orchha is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela principalities, and was the only one of them not held in subjection by the Marathas. On account of the loyalty of the Raja during the Mutiny, the tribute he paid was remitted. The principal towns are Tehri, the present, and

Orchha, the old, capital, 7 miles from Jhansi Tehri, where the Raja now resides, is situated in the south-west corner of the State, about 40 miles from Orchha, with which town and Baunani it is connected by road. Revenue 9 lakhs, but about one-half of this amount is alienated in grants to relations of the chief and others. The chief was granted the title of Maharaja in 1865, and in 1882 the honorific title of 'Sawai' was bestowed on his family. The present chief (Maharaja Mahindia Sawai Pratap Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. A military force is maintained of 200 cavalry, 4,400 infantry, and 90 guns, with 100 gunners. Orchha is the old capital of the State of the same name, situated on both banks of the river Betwa. Population 20,000. There is a imposing fortress containing the former residence of the Raja and the palace built for the accommodation of the Emperor Jehangir. A wooden bridge connects the fortress with the remainder of the town, which would otherwise be cut off during the rains by a branch of the river.

Pahari Banka.—One of the petty *Jagirs* in Bundelkhand, known as the Hasht Bhayi *Jagirs*. Area, 4 square miles, population 1,100. Revenue, Rs 5,000. The *Jagir* contains a single village of Pahari-Kalan. The present chief is Diwan Banka Piyaiji Bahadur, and he has the right of adoption.

Pahra.—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 10 square miles, containing 11 villages. Population 4,500. Revenue Rs 13,000. Pahari Khas, the capital of the State, contains about 1200 persons. The present chief is named Chaube Radha Charan.

Paldeo.—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 28 square miles. Population 10,000, Revenue, Rs 20,000. The present chief is named Anudh Singh. A military force is kept up of about 250 infantry. The capital of the State contains a population of 1,200 persons.

Panna.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 2568 square miles, containing 1 town and 807 villages. Population about 230,000. Revenue 5 lakhs. British tribute, Rs 9950. Panna is for the most part situated on the table-lands above the Vindhya Ghats, and contains much hill and jungle land. It is noted for its diamond mines. Iron is also found in the State. As a reward for services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857, the then Raja Kishori Singh received the privilege of adoption, a drees of honour of the value of Rs 20,000, and a personal salute of 13 guns. The present chief (Maharaja Sri Rudra Pratap Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) succeeded in 1870, and in 1876 he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A military force is maintained of 250 cavalry and 2440 infantry, with 19 guns and 60 artillerymen. Panna is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the route from Banda to Jabalpur, 24 miles from Ajgaith, 28 from Nagode, 62 from Banda, and 169 from Jabalpur. Population 15,000. Panna is a clean, well laid out city, built almost entirely of stone. Several large modern Hindu temples; and an imposing-looking edifice of nondescript design has been built by the chief as a temple to Buldeo (Balaram). A

new palace is also a handsome building In the town, schools, are established, and it contains dispensary and post office [m s t]

Rajnagar.—Town in Chhataipuri State Post office [m s t].

Sahaval.—Town with post office [m s t]

Samthar (*Samphthar*) —Native State in Bundelkhand Area, 174 square miles Population 40,000 Revenue, 4 lakhs The chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns He has received the right of adoption The military forces of the State are 300 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with 35 guns and 150 gunners Chief town, Samthar

Sarha.—Petty State of Bundelkhand Area, 35 square miles, containing 11 villages Population 5500 Revenue, Rs 30,000 The military force consists of 4 guns, 40 cavalry, and 200 infantry and police

Seorha.—Town in Duttiah State, situated 36 miles east of Moiar, and 40 miles north-east of Duttia town Population 8,000

Tehri.—Capital of Tehri or Orchha State, 40 miles from Orchha, the former capital A miserable, ill-built town, with no respectable houses, except the Raja's palace A few handsome temples, erected as tombs or cenotaphs Large fort of Tikamgarh, within the town

GWALIOR AGENCY.

GWALIOR AGENCY —The collective name given to the Gwalior State, and 15 petty states of Central India, and the Goona Sub-Agency of Gwalior, under the political superintendence of Governor-General's Agent for Central India

PLACES OF INTEREST

Afzalpur.—Town in Mandsaur District, Gwalior State, 16 miles from Mandsaur, and 7 miles from Dalauda station Post office.

Agar.—Town and *pargana* in the District of the same name, situated on an open plain, 1675 feet above the sea, on the bank of a lake 3 miles in circumference, 41 miles north-east of Ujjan. Population 6,500. Fort with stone rampart. Agar is the head-quarters of one of Sindhia's revenue districts, he maintains no troops here, but the Central India Horse, consisting of 2 cavalry regiments (one of which is stationed at Guna) under the command of English officers, has its head-quarters here. A horse and cattle fair is held here in the month of April Post office [m s T].

Aino.—Town in Ambah District, Gwalior State Post office.

Amarkot.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Ambah.—District in Gwalior State, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office

Amjhera.—Revenue Division of Gwalior State, and chief town, 12 miles from Dhai The town was once populous, but is now in ruins; it has a fine tank, with a good camping ground to the eastward. Post office.

Antri.—Town and railway station in Lashkar District, 14 miles from Gwalior Salt is manufactured here Large game-shooting is obtainable in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s.].

Aroun.—*Pargana* in Naiwar District, held in *jagir*, under the Guna Sub-Agency. Post office

Attair.—Town in Bhind District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Badagaon.—Town in Agai District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bagh.—Small town in Rath *pargana*, celebrated for Buddhist cave-temples in its immediate neighbourhood. Situated at the confluence of the two small rivers Giona and Wagnī and distant from Ujjan 80 miles, and from Jhabua 30 miles. The cave-temples, known as Panchpandhu by the Natives, lie about 850 feet above the level of the sea, on a hilly tract below the Vindhyan range. These *Viharas*, only a little less interesting than those of Ajanta, date from 500 to 700 A. D.

Baghchini.—Town in Sikarwarī District, Gwalior State. Post office

Bagru.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Bhilsa.

Bajrangarh.—*Subahat* of Gwalior, under the Guna Sub-Agency in Gwalior territory. The *subahat* comprises four *parganas*, namely, Ranod, Pachai, Chachaura, and Bajrangarh, these are known as the *Jaubat*, and are managed by *subha* for the chief, who is a tributary of Gwalior. Capital, Bajrangarh, where a fair is held in October, lasting 15 days

Bakaner.—*Pargana* of the Gwalior State, under the Bhil Agency.

Bangrer.—Town in Ujjan District, Gwalior State. Post office

Bankaner.—Chief town of the small outlying *pargana* of Bankaner, in Gwalior territory, situated on the river Man, about 30 miles south of Amphera

Banmor.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gwalior. Post office [m s]

Barnagar.—Town and railway station in Ujjan District, 34 miles from Ujjan. Post office [m s t] Population 8,000

Barode.—Town in Agai District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Barodia.—Town in Shajapur District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Basoda.—Native State in Esagarh District, Gwalior State. Area, 22 square miles, population about 8,000 distributed in 19 villages. Revenue, Rs 10,000. The military force consists of 3 guns, 8 artillery men, 12 *sowars* and 60 policemen. Basoda is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station, 24 miles from Bhilsa. Post office [m s t]

Baug.—Village in Gwalior District, 14 miles from Kooksee. Post office [t]

Bhadaura (*Bhadora*)—Petty State under Guna Sub-Agency. The State contains 10 villages. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs 7,000. Half of the revenue is paid to Sindhua. The chief (Madho Singh) holds the title of Thakur. Chief town Bhadaura

Bhagana.—Town in Neemuch District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bhandair.—Chief town in the District of the same name in Gwalior territory. Post office

Bhaoogarh.—Town in Mandsaur District. Gwalior State. Post office.

Bhesoda.—Town in Agar District, Gwalior State Post office

Bhilsa.—Fortified town and railway station [W], in Esagarh District, situated on the right bank of the river Betwa, 31 miles from Bhopal Population 7,500 In the fort lies an old gun 19½ feet in length, with a bore of 10 inches said to have been made by order of the Emperor Jehangir The place is noted for the remarkable and interesting series of Buddhist topes found in its neighbourhood The 'Bhilsa Topes' cover a district 17 miles east and west by 6 miles north and south, and consist of about 65 individual examples Sanchi possesses 10 topes, Sonari, 8 miles to the north-west, has 8 topes, Sadthara, 8 miles to the west, has 9 topes, Andheri, 13 miles south-east of Bhilsa, has 3 topes, and Bhojpur, 8 miles in the same direction from Bhilsa, has 35 Post office [m s t]

Bhind.—Town in Gwalior State, situated on the route from Etawah to Gwalior, 29 miles from the former, and 51 miles from the latter It was formerly populous, and possessed a fort with a double rampart, but the whole place is now much decayed Post office

Bhitarwar.—Town in Gwalior State Post office

Bichore.—Town in Neemuch District Post office

Bijeypur.—Town in Sabalgarh District Post office

Bilanda.—Petty State in Ujjain District Nearest railway station Bainagai

Binagaon.—Town in Gwalior State Post office [m s t]

Chanderi.—Town in Esagarh District, 105 miles from Gwalior The fort, and the ruins which remain show that some of the buildings of the ancient city, must have been of considerable size and magnificence Among other memorials of the former greatness of Chanderi, a pass cut through a solid rock, 100 feet high, is conspicuous Post office.

Chachora.—Town in Bajiangarh District Post office

Daboh.—Town in Bhandari District Post office

Dalanda.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Mandsaur.

Dasai.—Town in Gwalior territory, and the capital of the Dasai *jagir*, situated 10 miles from Amjhera, and 12 from Sundarpur The revenue of the *Jagir* is Rs 24,000, and is a grant by Sindhia to Raja Dinkar Rao Raghunath

Dattigaon.—Town and *jagir* in Amjhera *pargana* The residence of Maharaj Balwant Singh of Amjhera, who derives a revenue of Rs. 16,000 from the estate, paying a tribute of Rs 3,750 to Sindhia

Dhamra.—Petty State in Amjhera District Postal service through Sundarpore post office

Dharnaoda.—A petty chiefship in the Guna Sub-Agency The State consists of 32 villages Revenue, Rs 9,000 Population 4,500 The Thakur (Bhum Singh, a Chauhan Rajput) manages his estate in person Thieving and cattle-lifting are incessant in the State

Dhodhar.—Town and railway station in Sabalgarh District, 21 miles from Mandsaur Post office [m s]

Dikthan.—Town and the capital of a *pargana* of a Gwalior ; situated 16 miles west of Mhow, and 14 miles from Dhar The *pargana* is held in *Jagu* by Hanmant Rao Madik and Ram Rao Madik, and the revenue is Rs 40,000 per annum The *pargana* is managed by two Kamavisdais, or agents for the Jagirdars, who always reside at Gwalior. Appeals from the Kamavisdar's decisions are referred to the Naib Subha of Amjhera

Dinara.—Town in Bhandair District Post office

Dupada.—Town in Shajapur District Post office

Durya Kheri.—Petty chiefship in Shajapur District. Postal service with Shajapur post office

Esagarh.—District and head-quarters town of the District of the same name Post office

Fatehabad.—Village and railway junction station [R], in Ujjan District, 14 miles from Ujjan Post office [m s]

Garaspur.—Town and fort in Gwalior State Noted for some fine ancient buildings elaborately sculptured, and carved out of the sandstone of the neighbouring hills

Gharra.—Petty State under the Guna Sub-Agency This State is feudatory to Gwalior Population 10,000 Revenue, Rs, 17,000. The chief (Balbhaddar Singh, a Kachhi Rajput)

Ghatia.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m s].

Gohad.—Fortified town in Ambah District ; situated on the road from Etawah to Gwalior, 55 miles from the former, and 28 miles from the latter Formerly the capital of a Jat chieftain Post office.

Goolana.—Town in Shajapur District Post office

Goona (Guna)—District of Gwalior State, also the chief town, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the Agra and Indore main road, 120 miles from Jhansi, and 135 miles from Gwalior Rest-houses and dak bungalows on the road *via* Jhansi Goona is also a British cantonment, at which a regiment of Central India Horse is stationed, the Officer Commanding being *ex officio* Political Assistant in charge of the Goona Sub-Agency, and also holding political and magisterial charge of the District and cantonment A fair is held annually in November, to which large crowds from the neighbourhood resort, and much traffic is carried on Five miles south of Goona lies the large town of Bajrangarh, the head-quarters of the Governor of the District, under whom is a detachment of 4 companies of Sindhia's infantry Population 4,000 School and post office [m s t]

Goona Agency.—Tract of country in Gwalior territory, comprising the States of Raghugarh, Paron, Gaiha, Dharnaoda, Umri, Bhadaura, and Sirsi This tract is the charge of a Political Assistant, who lives at Goona, and who is also second in command of a regiment of the Central India Horse.

Goremi.—Town in Ambah District Post office

Gulabganj.—Village and railway station [W], 13 miles from Bhilsa.

Gungapur.—Town in Neemuch District Post office.

Gwalior.—Native State in political relationship with the Central India Agency and the Government of India It is composed of several detached districts in Central India The main portion is in the north, bounded on the north-east and north-west by the Chambal river This State has played a conspicuous part in Indian history The whole territory may be divided into three great table-lands, the southern, being the highest The north-eastern part is generally level; the upper country is dotted with small detached hills which start abruptly out of the level plain Some parts are only slightly wooded; others are sprinkled with forest, or are covered in autumn with various kinds of grass, useful for forage The State is watered by numerous rivers

PRODUCTS—Grain, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and indigo are the principal crops The southern portion is noted for its abundant production of opium Cotton and opium are the chief exports

CLIMATE.—In the dry and hot seasons the climate, though extremely trying, is not unhealthy, but during the rainy season fevers prevail, especially in the north The range of the thermometer is small, except during the latter part of the year, when great and sudden changes often take place The cool season comprises the period between the beginning of November and the end of February, the hot season succeeds, and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in, and last to the close of September During the sultry season hot winds prevail, but they are of short duration, and the nights are frequently cool and refreshing

AREA AND POPULATION—The area of the whole State is 29,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000 persons, inhabiting in 10,346 villages and towns The Marathas, the ruling race, do not number much more than 15,000 The number of Brahmans is about 380,000, Rajputs, amounting to 422,000 are the most numerous class The aborigines numbered 167,000 The Muhammadan population is about a nineteenth of the whole

HISTORY—The founder of the Gwalior ruling family was the Maratha Ranoji Sindhia, slipper-bearer of Balaji Peshwa at the beginning of the last century His father was headman of a Deccan village Ranoji rose rapidly, and was soon at the head of the body-guard After leading many Maratha raids through Malwa into Hindustan, he was, at the time of his death, the acknowledged possessor of lands which still form part of the Gwalior State During the mutiny of 1857, the Gwalior army revolted The late Maharaja, then but a youth, displayed courage and loyalty to the British Government In June 1858, he was deserted by his troops, and his minister, Dinkar Rao, were compelled to flee to Agra Shortly afterwards Gwalior was re-taken by Sir Hugh Rose, and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace In recognition of his services, the Government conferred upon him the right of adoption, together with lands yielding a revenue of 3 lakhs Army, 48 guns, 6,000 cavalry, and 5,000 infantry The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns in his own territory as well as in British territory also.

REVENUE —The total revenue of the State is estimated at Rs 125 lakhs, including Rs 80 lakhs derived from the land, and Rs 15 lakhs from customs, the remainder consists of tributes from feudatories, and *jagu* and local taxes. The customs revenue is realized from transit duties on iron, tobacco, and sugar, all other articles being free.

ADMINISTRATION —His Highness the Maharaja (Madho Rao Sindhia, a Maratha) is now 16 years of age, and during his minority the administration of the affairs of the State has been in the hands of a council. There are 16 courts of justice and 7,500 police, including 3,000 drilled police, called 'najibs'. Education is afforded by 148 schools, attended by 9,600 pupils. The average attendance at the Lashkar College amounts to 600 pupils.

GWALIOR —The capital of Gwalior State, also residence of the Maharaja Sindhia, and railway station [W & R], 65 miles south from Agra. It is remarkable for its Jain remains, its beautiful palace built by Man Singh, and for its rock fortress. The old town of Gwalior lies at the eastern base of the rock. It is a crowded mass of small flat-roofed stone houses. Flanking the city to the north stands a curious old Pathan archway, the remains of a tomb. Outside the gates is the Jumma Masjid (a beautiful mosque), with its gilt pinnacled domes and lofty minarets. The old town also contains a noble tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, and the tomb of Tansen, the famous musician. Close to the latter, there is a tamarind tree which is much visited by musicians as the chewing of the leaves is alleged to impart a wonderful sweetness to the voice. This tree is religiously believed by all dancing girls. The New City or Lashkar —When Daulatrao Sindhia obtained possession of Gwalior in 1794-1805, he pitched his camp on the open plain to the south of the fort. As the camp remained, the tents soon disappeared, and a new city rapidly sprang up, which still retains the name of Lashkar, or the camp, to distinguish it from the old city of Gwalior. The *sarafa*, or merchant's quarter, is one of the finest streets in India. In the centre of Lashkar is the old palace, and near it are the houses of the chief Sardars, or nobles of the State. The modern city is about 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers. The population of Lashkar, where the Maharaja resides is 85,000. It has a college, with upwards of 600 pupils, and a charitable dispensary. The new buildings worthy of a visit are the *Dufferin Sarai*, the Victoria College, and the Jayaji Rao's Memorial Hospital, and the modern temple erected by Sindhia's mother. Since the occupation of the Lashkar, the old city has been gradually decaying, and is now only one-third as large as the new city. But the two together still form one of the populous places in India.

The fort of Gwalior stands on an isolated rock of ochreous sandstone formation capped at places with basalt. The face of the fort is perpendicular. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west is a mile and a half, and the greatest breadth 300 yards. The rock on the northern end attains its maximum height of 342 feet. On its eastern side are sculptured several colossal figures in bold relief. A rampart

accessible by a steep road, and further up by huge steps cut out of the rock, surrounds the fort To see Gwalior fort an order is necessary, it can be obtained at the Residency office, or from the keeper of the Musafir Khana The rest-house keeper will make arrangements for the elephant which the Maharaja puts at the disposal of visitors to meet them at the foot of the steep ascent to the fort The objects of chief interest are all in the fort Notice especially the gateways, the Man, the Karan and Vikram palaces, the Sas Bahu temples, the Jain and the Telika Mandir temples, and the gigantic rock-cut figures A small detachment of Sindhia's troops occupy the fortress, which is 3 miles in circumference Gwalior town contains a paper-mill, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Harkia Khal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Neemuch.

Hetampur.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Gwalior

Janak-Tal.—Town in Gwalior State Post office [m s t]

Jat.—Village in Neemuch District. Post office

Jawad.—Town in the Sub-division of Neemuch District Jawad is surrounded by a stone-wall, distant 12 miles north of Neemuch A fair amount of trade carried on, and well known for its red cloth Post office

Jeeran.—Village in Neemuch District Post office

Kachnara.—Town in Mandsaur District Post office

Kalhar.—Town and railway station in Esagarh District, 36 miles from Bhilsa Post office [m s]

Kannar.—Town in Agar District Post office

Karahal.—Town in Sabalgarh District Post office.

Karera.—Town with post office

Karoda.—Village and railway station in Gwalior State, 65 miles from Bhilsa Post office [m s]

Kayampur.—Town in Mandsaur District Post office.

Kelaras (Mangarh)—Town in Sikarwar District Post office.

Khachraud.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office

Khiaodah.—Petty State in Gwalior, under Goona Sub-Agency. Originally a portion of the Umri State, it now comprises 7 villages with a population of 1,200, and an income of about Rs 3,000. The *Thakur* or chief is not a feudatary of Gwalior

Khorsad.—Town in Ujjan District Post office

Kolaras.—Town in Narwar District Post office.

Kumbhraj.—Town in Bajrangarh District Post office.

Kurhya.—Town in Naiwar District. Post office

Lahar.—Fortified town in Bhandair District, situated 6 miles east of the right bank of the river Sind, 50 miles from Gwalior, and 85 from Agra Post office

Lashkar.—District in Gwalior State Post office [m s. t.]. see Gwalior Town

Magroni.—Town in Narwar District Post office

Makoom.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Maksee.—Town in Shajapur District Post office

Malhargarh.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Neemuch

Manawar.—Town in Amjhara District Post office

Mandsaur.—Town and railway station [W], situated on a tributary of the Chambal, 31 miles from Neemuch. Population 23,000. Post office [m s t]

Mangor.—Fortified village, situated at the base of a high range of hills

Manpur.—Town in Sabalgarh District Post office.

Mehgaon.—Town in Bhind District Post office

Miana.—*Pargana* of the Gwalior State, held in *jagir*, under the Goona Sub-Agency

Mohna.—Town in Bhandair District Post office

Morar.—Formerly the British Cantonment of Gwalior, and now a railway station [W], situated on the river Marar, an affluent of the Sind river. Population about 25,000 The Resident and most of the European officials, connected with the Gwalior State reside here Dak bungalow, three-quarters of a mile, and post office [m. s t]. Conveyance can be obtained

Morena.—Town and railway station, 23 miles from Gwalior. Contains a cotton press and post office [m s]

Mungaoli.—Town in Esagarh District Post office

Nahargarh.—Town in Mandsaur District Post office.

Nalkhera.—Town in Agar District Post office

Narwar.—Town with fort in Gwalior State ; situated on the right bank of the river Sind, on the route from Kalpi to Kotah, 152 miles south east of the former, and 169 north-east of the latter, 44 miles south of Gwalior city Narwar is a town of great antiquity, and although now decayed, was once a place of much splendour. Magnetic iron-ore is found in the neighbouring hills

Neemuch (Nimach)—Town and British cantonment, also railway station [W & R], in the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of Sindhua, situated on the north-western border of Malwa, 241 miles from Khandwa, and 155 miles from Mhow The cantonment contains the usual barracks, and subsidiary buildings Neemuch is surrounded by Native States, the cantonment alone being British territory There is a small fort, in which are located the military treasury, and store room The city is the head-quarters of a District of Gwalior Population about 14,000 The climate of Neemuch is agreeable, never exhibiting either extreme of heat or cold, even at the hottest season the nights are generally cool There is a fine club, with cricket ground, tennis courts, &c, attached Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Nurabad.—Town in Gwalior State ; situated on the right bank of the river Sankh, and on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort, distant 60 miles from the former, and 11 from the latter Near the town is a pleasure-ground of considerable size, which contains the Mausoleum of Gunna Begam, wife of the Emperor Alamgir II. Post office.

Pabai.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bhilsa.

Pachhar.—Town in Baijagarh District Post office

Pandokhar.—Town in Bhandair District Post office

Parone.—Guaranteed chiefship under the Goona Sub-Agency, and a feudatory of Gwalior The ruling family are of ancient lineage, being descended from the family of the Kachwa Ajodhya Rajputs, and were formerly Thakurs of Nairwar The chief (Gajandai Singh), owns 34 villages, containing a population of 8,000, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,000. Chief town, Parone with a fort

Pichore.—Town with post office

Pichoregird.—Town in Lashkar District Post office

Piplia.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Neemuch.

Piplone.—Town in Agar District Post office

Poresa.—Town in Ambah District Post office

Raghogarh.—Guaranteed chiefship, a feudatory of Gwalior, under the superintendence of the Goona Sub-Agency The chief of Raghogarh is recognized as the head of the Kechi clan of Chauhan Rajputs, who originally held possession of nearly all the country round Goona for a distance of about 100 miles The State contains 88 villages with a total population of 18,000 Revenue, Rs 33,000 Raghogarh is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated on a tributary of the Parbati river, 16 miles from Mhow Population 3,500 Contains a fort and post office [m s].

Rajgarh.—Town in Amjhera District Post office

Ranaud.—Town in Baijagarh District Post office

Ratagarh.—Town in Neemuch District Post office

Rughunathpur.—Town in Sabalgarh District Post office

Runjia.—Town and railway station in Ujjain District, 19 miles from Ratlam Post office [m s]

Sabalgarh.—Head-quarters town of the District of the same name in Gwalior State Post office.

Sadhora.—Town in Baijagarh District. Post office

Sanchi.—Village and railway station [W.], situated 5 miles south of Bhilsa, and within 15 minutes walk of the hill, on which still stands the famous "Sanchi Tope" one of the most ancient and interesting Buddhist relics in India The country for miles around is studded with Buddhist remains, but only at Sanchi itself are the remains abundant and well preserved.

Sasnair.—Town in Agar District Post office

Sawan.—Town in Neemuch District Post office

Sheopur.—Town in Sabalgarh District, situated near the western boundary of the State It was formerly the capital of a small Rajput principality, but in 1816 it was subjected by Sindhia Post office.

Shajapur.—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated between Goona and Indore, 106 miles from the former, and 60 from the latter town Population 10,000 Post office [m s t].

Sikarwari.—District in Gwalior State, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Singoli.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office

Sipri.—Town in Narwar District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsi.—Guaranteed chiefship, a feudatory of Gwalior under the Goona Sub-Agency, situated in the midst of forest, 30 miles to the north-west of Goora and is apt to become a refuge for cattle-lifters and bad characters. Population 4,500. Revenue Rs. 4,000. The present Diwan of Sirsi is named Bijai Bahadur.

Sonekach.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Sonekhera.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Soyath.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Soyet-Kalan.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s.].

Sumaoli.—Town in Sikarwar District. Post office.

Tajpur.—Town in Ujjain District. Post office.

Tharod.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Neemuch.

Tonk.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Udina.—Town in Bhandari District. Post office.

Ujjain (*Old name Awanti*) —Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, also railway terminus station of the Malwa line, and a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage; situated on the right bank of the river Sipra, 37 miles from Indore, and 50 miles from Mhow. Though much decayed, Ujjain is still a large and populous city with considerable commerce. It was in ancient times the great and famous capital of Malwa, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. This city is best known in the history as the capital of Vikramaditya. In 1792 Ujjain was taken and burnt by Holkar, subsequently it fell into the hands of Sindhia, whose capital it remained until 1810. The principal bazar is a spacious street, with houses of two storeys, 4 mosques, and many Hindu temples, also a palace of Sindhia. At the southern end of the city is the observatory erected by Jai Singh, Maharaja of Jeypore. The ruins of the ancient city are situated about a mile to the northward. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Umri.—Native State in Bhind District under the Goona Sub-Agency. Population about 3,000 dwelling in 24 villages. Income Rs. 7,090 of which half is enjoyed by the chief, the remainder being apportioned to different members of the family in *Jaqi* for their maintenance. The present ruler Pirthi Singh resides generally at Goona. Chief town, Umri. Post office.

Unhel.—Town in Ujjain District. Post office.

INDORE AGENCY.

INDORE AGENCY —The collective name given to the three Native States of Central India, comprised therein, namely, Indore, Dewas, and Bagli (all of which see separately), under the superintendence of the Government of India, through an official styled ' Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahirwas.—A ruined fort in Holkar's dominions, distant 14 miles from Bagh

Ajnod.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Indore. Post office [m s T.].

Ajranda.—Petty State in Indore territory

Alampur.—*Pargana* of Indore State, comprises 27 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 73,270 Population about 18,000. Chief town, Alampur

Alote.—Town in Dewas State, 36 miles from Jaora railway station. Post office [m s.]

Antri.—*Pargana* of Indore State

Bagaud.—*Pargana* of Dewas State; situated along the foot of the Vindhya range, length about 14 miles, and breadth 10 miles Area, 70 square miles, containing 44 villages Population 3,500 Revenue, Rs 5,500

Bagli.—Petty State of the Indore Agency Area about 300 square miles Population 16,000 The estate consists of 61 villages, of which 14 are guaranteed holdings The Thakurs, or chiefs, are Rajputs of the Champawat clan The present Thakur is dependent of Sindhia, to whom he pays an annual tribute of Rs 16,470 Revenue Rs 80,000 Military force 120 foot and 30 horse Chief town Bagh, situated on the banks of the Kali Sind river Population 2,500

Bai.—Guaranteed Thakurate, under the Indore Agency

Barwaha.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Mhow. Post office [m s t]

Barwai.—*Pargana* of Indore State in Nimar. Revenue, Rs. 23,000 Barwai is also a town and railway station, situated about a mile north of the Narbada, and 32 miles east of Mahesar

Bhanpura.—Town and *Pargana* of Indore State, situated on the Rewa river, 60 miles from Neemuch Population 14,000 The town is surrounded by a wall, and has an unfinished stone fort and fine palace, commenced by Jaswant Rao Holkar, of whom there is a fine marble statue in the palace, and on the walls and gate way are several beautiful figures of animals of various kinds The town also contains a beautiful mausoleum (*Chhatra*) of white marble built over the ashes of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who died in camp at Bhanpura on the 20th October 1811.

Bhoja-kheri.—A guaranteed Thakurate of Indore State, under the Indore Agency

Bijagarh.—Ruined hill-fort among the Satpura hills, in ancient times the capital of Nimar The modern district of Holkar, known as Bijagarh, has taken its name from this fortress The district of Bijagarh comprises nearly the whole of southern Nimar

Chambal.—River of Central India, and one of the principal tributaries of the Jumna (Jamna), rises in Malwa, about 9 miles south-east of Mhow, amidst a cluster of summits of the Vindhya mountains and

joins the main channel of the Jumna, 40 miles below Etawa town. Length, 650 miles

Chambal.—Village in Indore territory Post office [m. s.]

Choral.—Village in Indore territory Post office [m. s.]

Dewas.—Native State under the Indore Agency Contains 2 towns and 455 villages The chief products are grain, opium, cotton, and sugar-cane The State has two chiefs, and the rule of each chief is distinct within his own limits They are of the Puar Rajput race, and of the same stock as the Raja of Dhar The Senior Branch keeps up a force of 87 horse and about 500 foot, including police, with 10 guns for saluting purposes The junior Branch maintains a force of 123 horse and about 500 foot, including police The total population of the combined States is about 150,000, and an area, 289 square miles Both chiefs who hold the title of Rajas, did good service during the mutiny, and have received *sanads* guaranteeing the right of adoption, and both are entitled to a salute of 15 guns Dewas is the chief town of the State of the same name, situated 22 miles north-east of Indore The two chiefs of the State reside in different palaces within the town, which is of comparatively recent origin, and irregularly built Population 13,000 The town contains, a staging bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.] To the north-west of the town is a small conical hill, about 300 feet high, on which stands the temple of Chammunda Devi, which is reached by a half finished flight of steps The hill and the temple are masonry visited by numerous devotees from the town and surrounding country

Dhaura-Kunjara.—Petty chiefship under the Indore Agency. A remuneration of Rs 80 is granted to the *Thakur* or chief for protection of the roads between Simol Ghat and Sigwai

Dipalpur.—Town in Indore territory, situated on the route from Mhow to Neemuch, 27 miles north-west of the former, and 128 south-east of the latter A tank to the east of the town irrigates a large area of ground in the neighbourhood

Hasilpur.—Town in Hasilpur *paragana*, Indore State, situated 5 miles north-west of Manpur The place is noted for its *pan* cultivation, the produce being largely exported The Maharaja Holkar has built a substantial masonry tank, which has greatly added to the irrigation of the District The soil produces a double harvest of grapes.

Hinglajgarh.—Hill fort in Indore territory, distant from Indore 130 miles north

Indore (*Indor*)—Large Native State in Malwa, composing the territories of the Holkar dynasty The political relations of the Indore State are conducted direct with the Agent of the Governor-General or Central India The name of the State is taken from that of the capital, Indore city Area, 8,400 square miles Population 1,100,000 Indore, next in importance to Gwalior, also consists of several isolated tracts The territory lies south of Sindhia's dominions The northern parts of the State are watered by the Chambal, the southern by the Nerbada The

latter are traversed by the Vindhya range. The general appearance of the country is an undulating valley. The land is fertile, consisting largely of black cotton soil. The principal crops are grain, opium, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and tobacco.

HISTORY—The Holkar family are Marathas. The founder of the dynasty was Malhar Rao, the son of a shepherd, who was born about 1693 in the village of Hol on the Nira river in the Deccan, from whence the family derives the surname of Holkar. In his youth Malhar Rao joined a small body of cavalry under a Maratha noble. About 1724, he entered the service of the Peshwa as the commander of 500 horse. He rose rapidly till at his death in 1765, he left a principality with an annual revenue of 75 lakhs. He was succeeded by his grandson, Mal Rao, who died nine months afterwards. The Government was then assumed by his mother, the famous Ahalya Bai, who, in conjunction with her Commander-in-Chief Tukaji Rao, prosperously ruled the State for 30 years. Tukaji Rao, the late Maharaja, attained his majority in 1852, and was invested with the entire management of the affairs of the State. The Maharaja has received a *sanad* of adoption. He has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and is entitled permanently to a salute of 21 guns in his own as well as in British territories. Military force, 3100 regular, and 2150 irregular, infantry, 2,100 regular, and 1200 irregular, cavalry, and 340 artillery men, with nominally 24 field-guns equipped. The Maharaja has powers of life and death. Tukaji Rao, died in 1886, and the present Maharaja (Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar, Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) was installed by Sir Lepel Griffin, on the 12th July, 1886.

MANUFACTURES—At Indore there is in constant work a steam cotton mill belonging to the Maharaja. The Governor-General's Agent is *ex officio* Opium Agent for the States of Central India, and a part of Rajputana. The central weighing office is in Indore, with seven subordinate assistant agents in the principal local marts, Ujjan, Jaora, Dhar, Bhopal, Chittor, Mandesar, and Ratlam.

CLIMATE—The climate of Indore State is sultry.

ADMINISTRATION—The revenue is steadily increasing. In 1875 it amounted to 46 lakhs. By 1882 it had increased to 71 lakhs, while the expenditure was only about 53 lakhs. The palace establishment cost 12 lakhs. The expenditure on education was less than half a lakh, while hospitals and dispensaries received about one-third of a lakh. The administration of justice is carried on by means of a Sadar or Central Court at Indore, presided over by English-speaking Native judges. The three subsidiary *Zila* Courts are established at Indore, Mandesar and Rampura. At each of these places there is a State jail. There are altogether 135 schools in this State. Within the limits of the Residency at Indore is situated the Rajkumar Colleges, for the education of the sons of the Native chiefs, nobles, and Upper classes in Central India, affiliated to the Calcutta University. The Maharaja has also a High School and College at Indore. The law and Sanskrit schools were established in 1875. There are also three girls' schools at Indore city. Besides these

there are 9 Marathi, 39 Hindi, 8 Sanskrit, 9 Persian, and 14 Hindi-Marathi schools. Indore is the chief city and capital of the State of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Katki river, near its junction with the Khan river. Indore is also the railway station, and the residence of the Maharaja and of the Political Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. The town is of modern date, having been built by Ahalya Bai in 1770. The city stands on an elevated and healthy site. The palace of the Maharaja, with its lofty, many-storied gateway, is conspicuous from every part of city. The other objects of interest are the Lall Bagh, with its pleasant summer palace and interesting collection of animals, the mint, the high school, market, cotton mills etc. Apart from the town of Indore, but adjoining it, on the other side of the railway, is the British Residency. The railway station is about a mile from the city. Dak bungalow and post office [m s. T.] Population 92,000

Jaum.—Village and fort in Indore State, situated on the summit of a pass in the Vindhya range that is practicable for wheeled carriages, 14 miles from Mhow, and 100 miles from Asugarh

Kalakund.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Mhow. Post office [m s]

Kali-sind.—River of Central India, rises in the Vindhya Mountains, and falls into the Chambal river. Length, 225 miles

Khargon.—Town in Indore State, now in ruins, but once the capital of the southern part of Nimar. Distant from Indore city 60 miles south, and from Mhow 49 miles south

Kharsi Thalaria (Kharsia).—Guaranteed Thaknate under the Indore Agency. There are two Thakurs who receive allowances (*Tankhas*) from Sindhia and Dewas State, under two joint *sanads* from those States. The *Tankha* from Sindhia amounts to Rs 1,750, and that from Dewas State to Rs 226. Area about 10 square miles.

Maheswar.—Town in Indore State, situated on the right bank of the Narbada. It is the chief town of Maheshwar district, within Holkar's *subah* or governorship of Nimar. Maheshwar was formerly the residence of Ahalya Bai, widow of Khande Rao, son of the Maharaja Malhar Rao. A town of great antiquity, and mentioned in the Purans. Under the name of Mahesvati it was traditionally founded by Sahasia Arjuna, and formed the first capital of the Indu or Lunar race. It contains a fort in bad repair, and a fine palace, built about 50 years ago. The population about 7,000. The cloth manufactures of Maheshwar are prized all over the country. Large school with about 300 pupils

Mandlesar.—Town in Indore State, situated on the right bank of the Narbada, 30 miles from Mhow. The Narbada is at this point about 500 yards wide and unfordable except in spring, even then it is only crossed with difficulty. There is a ferry. The town is surrounded by a mud-wall, and has a small well-built masonry fort. Mandlesar is now the head-quarters of Holkar's District of Nimar, and the fort is used as jail for convicts under long sentences. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mehidpur.—Chief town of the *pargana* of Mehidpur, Indore State, situated on the right bank of the Sipra, 24 miles from Ujjain. Population 8,000. The town is garrisoned by a company of native infantry, and is a military station of the Bombay Army.

Mhow.—British cantonment in the Indore State, also railway station, and head-quarters of a division of the Bombay Army, situated between the Gambhīr, and Santer rivers, distant from Indore city $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The cantonment is situated about one mile to the south-east of the village from which it takes its name. A considerable force is stationed here in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Mandasaur. Population 30,000. Church, three chapels, lecture room, large library, arsenal, dak bungalow, and theatre. Post office [m s T.]

Narwar.—Petty chiefship under Dewas State.

Palia.—Village in Indore territory. Post office [m s].

Pilawad.—Petty chiefship under Indore State.

Sarangpur.—Town in Dewas State, situated on the right bank of the Kali-sind river, 80 miles from Indore. Population 14,000. Post office [m s T].

Sindwa.—Village with mud fort, 90 miles from Mhow. It lies 9 miles north of the Sindwa Ghat.

MALWA.

MALWA—A political province of Central India, forming the southern portion of the Central India Agency, exclusive of the districts south of the Vindhya range. Malwa is the richest part of Central India, and has never in historical times been known to suffer from famine caused by drought. The principal States in Malwa are Indore, Bhopal, Dhar, Ratlam, Jaisa, Rajgarh, Narsingharh, and the Neemuch District of the Gwalior State.

MALWA AGENCY, WESTERN.

MALWA AGENCY—A group of Native States, forming a Political Agency in Central India, comprising the States of Jaisa, Ratlam, Sailana, and Sitamau (all of which see separately). The rights also of a number of Zamindars are guaranteed. The area of the whole Agency is about 1,200 square miles, with a population of about 1,600,000. The head-quarters of the Agency are at Agai, and the Political Agent is also Sessions Judge of Neemuch.

The country is undulating, scattered over with low hills, and interested by numerous streams. The greater portion of Western Malwa is covered by the Deccan trap, one of the most widely spread formations in India. It is of volcanic origin, and composed of horizontal beds of basalt and similar rocks. The staple crops are jowar, subsidiary but important crops are wheat, barley, *bagia*, pulses (gram, peas, linseeds), fibres (hemp, cotton), sugar-cane, and opium. The races inhabiting the Western Malwa country are Sondiahs, Rajputs, Bhils, Kutums, Anjnas, and Ahirs—all of them cultivators. The Moghias, scattered, scanty, and thievish race, are immigrants from Mewar or Udaipur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baraoda.—Town in Jaora State Post office [m. s t].

Bardia.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency

Bichhraud.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency

Bilauda.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency

Dabri.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency Receives Rs 180 per annum from Sindhia.

Datana.—A guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship The Thakur receives a sum of Rs 180 as *tanlha* from Sindhia

Dhulatia.—A guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship of the Western Malwa Agency Receives Rs 400 per annum from Sindhia, and Rs 600 from Holkar as *tanlha* on Mahidpur and Dipalpur

Gurguchha.—Town in Malwa, and residence of a Tahsildar Population 1,200

Jaora (*Goolshanabad*)—Native State under Western Malwa Agency Area, 872 square miles Population 120,000 Revenue 9½ lakhs The lands of this chiefship were originally assigned by Holkar to a Pathan adventurer for the support of troops in aid of his schemes. The present ruling chief (Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan Bahadur Feroz Jung) is by race a Pathan Though nominally a feudatory of Holkar, he is under the protection of the British Government He holds a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession, according to Muhammadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs This State contains the best poppy-growing lands in Malwa, and silver mines are said to have formerly been worked. The Nawab keeps up a military force of 15 guns, with 69 gunners, cavalry, 121, regular infantry, 200, and irregular foot levies, 200, police, 500 His services during the mutiny were rewarded by an increase to his salute of 13 guns, and by a reduction in his annual contribution to the contingent, now fixed at Rs 161,810 Jaora, the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station, situated on the bank of the small river Pina, 20 miles from Ratlam Population 22,000 The town was formerly the residence of a *Thakur*, whose family still exists here in the enjoyment of a pension The city is beautiful, and the houses and shops are substantial Contains school, dispensary, opium-weighing depôt, and post office [m s t]

Khan.—River of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhyan range, 8 miles east of Mhow It flows in a northerly direction through a very fertile country until it is joined by the Saraswati It then takes a north-easterly direction for about 19 miles, and eventually falls into the Sipra

Kuluhera.—Petty chiefship in Jaora State

Mahr.—River of the Bombay Presidency The main branch of the Mahr rises about 1850 feet above sea-level, in the Amjhera State, Malwa, almost due east of the town of Cambay The source of the river is in the Mehad Lake, half-way between the town of Amjhera, and the vil-

Highly recommended the award of honor of the Verdugo Mountains
to the Verdugo Mountains National Monument in the Mount
Verdugo National Monument by the National-Mountain Park.

Wainwright.—I was in my office on Jan. 8, 12, 13 m. in
the N. 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., 1st Meridian, Polk Co., Iowa.
1905. Don H. Johnson.

Tamil - தலைநகரம் சென்னை - சென்னை ரெயில் போஸ்ட்

[illegible]

Part-Plantain.—Grows in the low-lying wet places. The leaves are
 like those of the plantain, but the fruit is a small, round, black berry.

Pipe.—This was made of iron pipe 8 in. dia. from
the old water main

Pipioia.—I am the first to see

[illegible]

Sailana (Sillana) — In the State of the Western Malwa Agency. Area 14 square miles. Population 10,000, comprising 59 villages. Revenue Rs 1,20,000. The State originally made a part of Railam. An annual tribute of Rs 40,000 was originally paid to Sindhia but is now assigned to the British Government in part payment of the Gwalior contingent under the same conditions as the tribute of Railam. The Sailana Raja (The Raja of Sailana Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force of the State consists of 3 field guns 15 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 1250 foot. Sailana is the chief town of the State. It is situated 12 miles northwest of Railam, and 6 miles

from Namli station Population 4,500 Dispensary and post office [m s t.]

Sipra (*Sipri*) —River of Central India, rising in Malwa, on the north side of the Vindhyan range, 11 miles from Pipalda ; flowing north-westerly, and falls into the Chambal Length, 120 miles

Sirdarpore.—A small town on the banks of the river Mahi, 58 miles from Mhow and 25 from Dhar It is the head-quarters of the Bhopawal Political Agency and of the Malwa Bheel Corps Rest bungalow, and post office [m s. T]

Sitamau.—Native State under the Western Malwa Agency Area, 350 square miles Population 32,000 Revenue, Rs 19,5870, exclusive of *Jagns*, Rs 126,000 Tribute of Rs 5,000 is paid to Sindhia. The principal products of the State are grain, opium, and cotton The chief is a Rahtoi Rajput He receives a salute of 11 guns The military force consists of 40 horse and 100 foot Sitamau is the chief town of the State of that name, situated 17 miles from Mandesar The town is built on an eminence, and is enclosed by a wall in good preservation. Population about 6,000 Post office [m s t]

Tall.—Town in Jaoia State Post office [m s t]

Vindhya.—A great series of mountain ranges separating the Gangetic basin from the Deccan, and forming a well marked, although not quite continuous, chain across India This mountain occupies a considerable place in the mythology of India as the great demarcating line between the Madhya-desh, or middle-land, of the Sanskrit invaders, and non-Aryan Deccan. It extends east and west for about 350 miles and terminates in the hilly region of Central India On the northern side the Vindhyas form the table-land of Malwa, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—These provinces stretch from Bundelkhand in the north to the Madras Presidency in the south, from the frontier of Bengal in the east to Malwa and the Dekhan in the west Of the ancient geographical divisions of India, the Central Provinces comprise nearly the whole of Gondwana (the country of the Gonds), and parts of Hindustan and Malwa The Gonds had several lines of kings. They were conquered by the Muhammadans, and afterwards the Mahiattas seized the country. The Saugor and Narbada Districts were ceded to the English in 1818, and on the death of the last Raja, in 1853, Nagpur was annexed In 1861 the districts were united under the name of the Central Provinces Area, (including Native States) 115,936 square miles Population (in 1891) 12,944,805 The Central Provinces are a little larger than the North-West Provinces The administrative headquarters are at Nagpur

A large portion of the Central Provinces is hilly and covered with jungle The most prominent hill range is that of the Satpura Mountains, south of the Narbada, and running parallel with it from east to west

from its source on the table-land of Amarkantak at to the western-most borders of Nimai. The total length of the range is about 300 miles, with an average breadth of 60, making a mountainous region of about 18,000 square miles in extent. Portions of the Satpura range have different names, as the Mahadeo Hills, and Pachmarhi Hills, south of Jabalpur. The chief plains are the open valleys of the Wardha and the Wainganga, both very fertile tracts, the former being the cotton field and the latter the rice field of these provinces, and together forming a plain 20,000 square miles in extent. The principal rivers are the Nerbada, the Mahanadi, and the Godavari.

CLIMATE—There are three well-defined seasons—the hot, the rainy, and the cold. The first begins in April and lasts till the middle of June, when the second begins and lasts till October, the third continues from November to March.

PRODUCTS—The mineral productions are coal and iron. Coal is found in several districts. Iron is almost everywhere abundant. Limestone also abounds in many places. Cotton, rice, wheat, Indian corn and millet, oil-seeds, opium, sugar-cane, safflower and indigo are grown in great quantities. Lac-dye abounds in the forests. Fibrous, medicinal, and edible plants are found in great abundance, as well as trees yielding timber, resins, gums, and dyes.

MANUFACTURES—The only important manufactures consist of weaving, and smelting and working iron ore.

RELIGIONS—Hinduism and Muhammadanism are the principal religions, but among the Gonds, or aboriginal tribes, the grossest ignorance and superstition prevail.

LANGUAGES—In Nagpur, Marathi is used, in Sambalpur, Hindi, in the Godavari country, Telugu and in the Gond districts, a great variety of dialects, each of which may be called a jargon of all three.

REVENUE—The imperial and provincial revenue amounts to about a crore and twenty five lakhs, a year.

ADMINISTRATION—The administration is carried on by a Chief Commissioner, aided by a Secretary and a Junior Secretary, in direct subordination to the Government of India. The courts, civil and criminal, are separately controlled by a chief judge, under the name of Judicial Commissioner. The administrative staff consists of 4 Commissioners, 18 Deputy Commissioners, 14 Assistant Commissioners, 36 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and 50 Tahsildars or Sub-Collectors who are distributed over 18 Districts, grouped into 4 Divisions, or Commissioner-ships (namely—Nagpur in the south, Jabalpur in the north, Chhatisgarh in the east, and Nerbada in the west). The police force consisting of 18 District Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents, 38 Inspectors, and about 8,000 petty officers and constables, is controlled by an Inspector General, but in its executive functions is subordinate to the District authorities. Education, forest, conservancy, and vaccination have separate establishments, though they receive aid from the regular civil staff. The medical staff is directly subordinate to the executive authorities.

though the heads of the medical Department throughout India exercise a general supervision. The Public Works Department owns no subordination to any local authority but the Chief Commissioner, to whom the provincial chief engineer is secretary in that branch of the administration. The following is a list of the 18 Districts—Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Chhatisgarh, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Raipur, Sambalpur, Saugor, Seoni, and Wardha, all of which see separately.

BALAGHAT.

BALAGHAT.—District in the Nagpur Division, of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the west by Seoni, on the south by Bhandara, and on the east by Raipur. Population (1891) 313,331. Area, 3139 square miles, containing 1 town and 1101 villages. The administrative head-quarters are at Burha, 108 miles from Nagpur, *via* Gondia and Rajegaon.

PRODUCTS—The most important crops are rice, wheat, and other food grains, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, and vegetables.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trading classes chiefly consist of oil-sellers and spirit-distillers, who, however, combine other trades, and even agriculture, with their hereditary vocations. The artisan class as yet scarcely exists. Gold is washed in a few of the streams, especially the Deo and the Son, but the quantity obtained hardly repays the labour. In many places on the hills iron abounds. The greatest obstacle to the prosperity of the District arises from the difficulty of communication.

CLIMATE—The rainy season lasts from June to September.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Burha and Behir. Revenue Rs. 320,000. Expenditure about Rs. 72,000. *District Staff*.—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator, District Superintendent of Police, Justice of the Peace, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Burha town see Burha.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Baihar.—Village with post office [m s t].

Bamhangaon.—*Zamindari*, or estate in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 8 square miles, containing 5 villages. Population about 2,000.

Behir.—*Tahsil* or sub-division of Balaghat District, also municipality, and head-quarters of Tahsildar, situated 41 miles north-east of Balaghat town. Population 800, chiefly Gonds and Pardhans. Although Behir is now small village, it must once have been a place of considerable importance, as indicated by the remains of 13 massive temples of hewn granite built prior to the days of mortar. Three only are now standing.

Bhadra.—*Zamindari* or chiefship in the Burha *tahsil*. Area, 128 square miles, containing 62 villages. Population about 20,000. The residence of the chief (a Pathan) is in Bela village.

Bhanpura.—Estate or *Zamindari* in Burha *tahsil* Area, 208 square miles, containing 40 villages Population about 7,000

Bhim-lath.—A small Gond village, situated in the Bangar river about 64 miles east of Seoni town. Near the village is a curious stone pillar without inscription, lying on the ground in a grove of mango trees. Said by the natives to be the *lath* or club of Raja Bhuma. The village is also noted for having within its borders one of the finest banian tree in the Central Provinces.

Burha.—Town and Tahsil, also administrative head-quarters of Balaghat District, situated on a high ridge of micaceous shale, about 10 miles south of the main range of hills, and one mile from the Wainganga river. Population about 4,000. The soil appears well suited for mango cultivation, and large mango groves shelter the town. Nearest railway station Gondia, 27 miles. Post office [m s t]

Chauria.—Small estate or *Zamindari* in Behir *Tahsil* Area, 25 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 600. A wild jungle tract the grant of which to the holder appears to have been made on condition of his guarding the neighbouring hill passes.

Gondia.—Village and railway station, 81 miles from Nagpur, and 28 miles from Balaghat.

Halon.—River of the Central Provinces, rising about 8 miles south of the Chulpighat, or pass, in the Maikal range, flows northwards for about 60 miles through Balaghat and Mandla Districts, and falls into the Buihnei.

Hatta.—*Zamindari* or estate containing a population of about 30,000. Area, 134 square miles. Some parts under cultivation, and the remaining is covered with jungle. Hatta, the head-quarters of the estate, situated 8 miles east of the Wainganga river. Population 2,500. The old Gond fort encircles the residence of the Zamindar, who, as an honorary magistrate, has done much for the improvement of the village. Contains school, dispensary, a fine well, and post office [m s T.]

Katangi.—A municipal town with post office [m s t]

Kinkhi.—*Zamindari* or estate comprising 64 villages, on an area of 159 square miles, partly above and partly below the hills. Kinkhi the chief village, 25 miles from Burha.

Kirnapur.—Estate in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 40 square miles. Population 13,000, residing in 29 villages. Kirnapur, the principal town, and residence of the chief, stands on high ground, 16 miles south-east of Burha, and contains some ancient temples. School, post office [m s t], and police outpost.

Lalbarrah.—A municipal town with post office [m s t].

Lanji.—Town 40 miles from Burha. Contains old temples dedicated to Mahadeo and Kali, a fort, school, police station and post office [m s t].

Paraswara.—Village in the highland portion of Balaghat District; situated in the centre of a well-watered plateau, and surrounded by 30 thriving villages, and excellent rice-fields. Population 800. Police station and post office [m.].

Saletekri.—*Zamindari* or revenue-free estate, comprising 38 villages Area, 284 square miles The country is hilly, and produces timber and bamboos of all descriptions The chief is a descendant of one of the old Gond families. This chiefship was probably one of the grants made for guarding the passes of the hill country, and has remained in the same family for many generations. The principal village is 50 miles from Burha

Wara-Seoni.—Town and municipality in Burha *tahsil*. Population 3,500. Post office [m s t]

BETUL.

BETUL—District in the Nerbada Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north and west by Hoshangabad District, on the east by Chhindwara, and on the south by Amiaoti District Area, 3824 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1,154 villages Population 323,196 The administrative head-quarters are at Badnur, 5 miles from Betul

PRODUCTS—The chief crop consists of wheat and pulses, other crops include oil-seeds, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES—The single industry of importance is weaving.

CLIMATE—During the greater part of the year the climate of Betul is agreeable and not unhealthy The elevation of the country and the neighbourhood of extensive forests, temper the great heat of the sun; and even in the hot season the nights are cool and pleasant Between January and May, showers are not infrequent Little or no hot wind is felt before the end of April, and even then it ceases after sunset During the rains, the climate is sometimes cold and raw, thick cloud and mist enveloping the sky for many days together

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Betul and Multai Revenue 4 lakhs, and the cost 1 lakh *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Supervisor, and honorary magistrate. For further information regarding Badnur town see Badnur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amla.—Village with post office [m s t].

Atnair.—Town in Betul *tahsil* Population about 3000. Weekly market, remains of old fort, police station, school, dispensary and post office [m s t]

Badnur.—Town and municipality, also sudder station of Betul District. Population 3,000 The public buildings are the Commissioner's court-house, the District court-house, the Jail, the *tahsil*, and police station, two schools, dispensary, the Government Central, distillery, 2 good *sarais* for Native travellers and a dak bungalow Near Badnur is Kheila, the former residence of the Gond Rajas, with a ruined fort Post office [m s t]

Baurgarh.—An isolated granitoid hill and crowned by a ruined fort, 25 miles north-west of Betul

Betul.—Town and *tahsil* in the District of the same name, also municipality, situated 55 miles from Itarsi railway station. Population about 5,000. Bisk trade in pottery. School, police out-post, old fort, an English Cemetery and post office [m s t].

Bhaisdehi.—Village in Betul Tahsil. Population 3,000. Post office [m s t].

Bardhai.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Chachondra.—Village with post office [m t].

Chicholi.—Village with post office [m s t].

Jhallar.—Village with post office [m s t].

Kheri.—Village with post office [m].

Kherli.—Village with post office [m].

Masode.—Village with post office [m s t].

Mulnai.—Southern Tahsil of Betul District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Tahsil of the same name, situated 28 miles from Badnur. Population about 4,000. The large tank, ornamented with several temples, is revered by Hindus as the source of the river Tapti. Mulnai has a Tahsil, and police station, a dispensary, school, and dak bungalow. Small trade in opium. Post office [m s t].

Nimpani.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s t.].

Patton.—Village with post office [m t].

Shahpura.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s t.].

Tapti.—One of the great rivers of Western India. It rises near Betul on Satpura mountains, flows westerly through Nagpur, Khandesh, and south Guzerath, and falls into the Arabian sea. Length 500 miles. Though it enjoys a less widespread reputation for sanctity than the Nerbada, the Tapti receives much local respect. On its banks there are, according to the *purana*, or religious history of the river, no fewer than 108 spots, or tithas, of special sanctity. Of these, the chief is Bodhan, about 15 miles east of Surat, where a religious gathering is held once in every twelve years. Ashvini Kurnai and Gupteswar, about 2 miles up the river from Surat, are also held in esteem. Both spots are provided with temples, rest-houses, and flights of steps leading down to the water, and here, on several occasions in each year, large numbers come together to bathe. Gupteswar is also a favourite place for burning the dead.

BHANDARA.

BHANDARA—District in the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Seoni and Balaghat, on the south by Chanda, on the east by Raipur, and on the west by Nagpur. Area, 3,968 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1,617 villages. Population 742,850. District head-quarters are at Bhandara, 45 miles from Nagpur.

PRODUCTS—Rice constitutes the staple crop. The other crops include wheat, oil-seeds, gram and sugarcane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Cloth, and brass, and potstone wares constitute the chief manufactures of the District. A turban of the best sort

made to order sometimes costs as much as Rs 200 Pauni produces brass-ware, but Bhandara is the most important seat of this manufacture, sending its exports to Nagpur, Raipur and Jabalpur The pot-stone-ware consist of caps, plates, and pipe bowls, chiefly made at Kanheii and Pendii

CLIMATE—The most deadly disease is fever, which prevails throughout the year, but proves most fatal during the months of September, October, and November Bowel complaints carry off large numbers, and small-pox, owing to the little progress as yet made by vaccination, commits great ravages, more especially during the months of April, May, and June

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Bhandara, Thora, and Sakoli Revenue about 7 lakhs, and the cost of District officials and police amounts to Rs $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, District Inspector of schools, Justice of the Peace, and Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Bhandara town *see* Bhandara

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adhar.—Village, 18 miles from Bhandara Post office [m s t].

Adyal.—Town, 50 miles from Bhandara, *via* Sakoli Population about 3,400

Amgaon.—Zamindari in Bhandara District Area, 144 square miles containing 61 villages Amgaon the chief village of the Zamindari of the same name, and railway station [R], 61 miles from Bhandara Large weekly market and post office [m s t]

Andhargaon.—Town in Thora *tahsil* Population 3,000 Manufacture of cotton fabrics Government school

Arjuni.—Estate, 12 miles east of Sakoli town Area, 13,894 acres, consists of 10 villages Population 3,000, chiefly Gonds

Bagh.—River, rising in the hills near Chichgarh, flows in a northeily direction, and falls into the Wainganga at Satona

Balahi.—Hill range in Bhandara District, 6 miles from Bhandara, rising 400 feet above the plain Area, about 24 miles in circumference.

Beni.—Town in Thora *tahsil*, situated on the Wainganga river, 50 miles from Bhandara Population 2,500 Small trade in cotton cloth. The dyers of the village are noted for the excellence of their colours, and for their tasteful patterns for carpets Village school

Bhandara.—Chief town, municipality and head quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the Wainganga river, 6 miles from the railway station The town is dry and healthy, but depends for its water on wells and tanks outside It does a good trade in the hardware it manufactures, and in cotton cloth Population 11,000 Contains the usual public offices, dispensary, jail, Travellers' and dak bungalows, public library, Government Zilla school, also a girls' school, two indigenous schools for Marathi, and for Persian and Urdu, and post office [m s T]

Bijli.—Zamindari on the north-east border of Bhandara District. Population about 19,000, number of villages, 46, area, 129 square miles. The forests produce much valuable timber

Boretalao.—Village and railway station, 83 miles from Bhandara.

Chihgarh.—Extensive but poor Zamindari, near the south-eastern borders of Bhandara District. Population about 11,000, chiefly Halbas, Gonds and Goalas. Area, 237 square miles, containing 69 villages. The forests abound in valuable timber, especially teak. At the foot of the pass near Chihgarh, the chief has dug a well and built a sarai. Police outpost and school.

Dalli.—Zamindari or estate, with Population about 3,600, chiefly Gonds residing in 17 villages. Area, 52 square miles. Principal village, Dalli. The chief is a Gond.

Dangurli.—Small Zamindari, containing only one village, on the left bank of the Wanganga river. Area 1905 acres, producing a large quantity of the castor-oil plant. The chief claims to be a Rajput. Population 800.

Darekasa.—*Shikma Zamindari* or minor estate, consisting of 15 villages. Chief village, and railway station, 79 miles from Bhandara town. Post office [m s t]

Dawa.—Zamindari, about 30 miles north-east of Bhandara. Population about 5,000, chiefly Gonds and Halbas, dwelling in 12 villages. Area, 26 square miles. Dawa and Kor Seoni, the only large villages; both possess indigenous schools. The chief is a Halba.

Ganjaghiri.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Bhandara.

Gondia.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Bhandara.

Gondia-Kalam.—Village with post office [m s t]

Gond-umri.—Zamindari, 10 miles from Sangarhi, containing 10 small villages. Area, 17,715 acres. Population about 3000, chiefly Gonds and Dhers. The chief is a Brahman.

Gudma.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Bhandara.

Jamri.—A small Zamindari near Sakoli, consists of 4 small villages. Area, 15 square miles. The Zamindar is a Gond, and obtains a moderate income from the sale of timber. Population 600.

Kamtha.—Zamindari estate in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 126 villages. Area 271 square miles, population about 80,000. The present chief (a Lodhi) pays quit-rent to Government of Rs 45,800. Principal village, Kamtha. Population 2000 chiefly agricultural. The chief has a handsome residence, surrounded by a wall and moat. Dispensary, Government school, and post office [m s].

Kanhargaon.—A small Zamindari, consisting of a single village, with an area of 1404 acres. Around the village site are some very fine trees.

Kanheri.—A barren hill about 18 miles from Bhandara, rising about 300 feet above the plain. Yields good building stone, besides bones, and white soft stone for pottery.

Khari.—Small estate, 8 miles north of Sakoli. Area 14 square

miles, comprising 4 villages. The forests yield abundance of inferior timber. Population 700, chiefly Gonds. The chief is a Mana.

Khajri.—Small Zamindari estate in Sakoli *tahsil*, 6 miles north of Arjuni, comprising 2 villages, with an area of 7 square miles. The chief is a Halba, and the population 1,600 consists of Halbas and Gonds.

Khat.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bhandara.

Koka.—Village and railway station 11 miles from Bhandara.

Lakhni.—Village with post office [m s t]

Mahagaon.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, on the southern boundary of Bhandara District, comprising 14 villages, of which 11 are inhabited. Area 30 square miles. Population 2,500. The forests yield much valuable timber, chiefly teak and *say*. Mahagaon, the only large village where the Zamindar, (a Rajput) resides. Contains Government school, and ancient ruined fort. The famous hill fortress of Pratapgarh overlooks the village, though beyond its limit. In the neighbourhood of the fort is a hill with a large cave, in which water is found even in the hottest weather. The cave is annually visited by large numbers of Hindu pilgrims, and is venerated as a favourite residence of the god Siva.

Mohari.—Town and municipality, situated on the affluent of the Sur river, 10 miles north of Bhandara. Mohari is reckoned healthy, though the well water is scanty and brackish. The cotton cloth manufactured in the town, commands a good sale. Also some trade in grain. Population 5,500. School, police station, and post office [m s t]

Mundhri.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*. Population 2500. Post office [m s t]

Murdara.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*. Population 2,400. Post office [m s t]

Nansari.—Small chiefship, 9 miles from Kamtha, comprising 9 villages, area, 8,600 acres. The chief is a Brahman, a large weekly market for cattle is held at Kaltipar, on this estate.

Nawagaon.—Hill range, rising 200 feet above the plain, with eight distinct peaks, known as the 'Seven sisters and then Little Brother.' Though scantily clothed with vegetation, these hills are infested with wild animals.

Nawagaon.—Artificial lake, 17 miles in circumference, surrounded by Nawagaon hills.

Nawegaon.—Village near the lake and Hills of the same name. Post office [m t]

Palasgaon.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, situated in a wild and hilly country, 7 miles from Nawagaon Lake. Area, 71 square miles, containing 10 villages. The forests yield valuable timber. Population 1500.

Palkhera.—Zamindari in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 21 villages. Area, 39 square miles. A good deal of sugar-cane is grown, and the forests supply *sal* and *biyasal* timber. Population 8,000. The chief and most of the population are kunbis.

Palundur.—Village with post office [m s t]

Pauni.—Town and municipality, 32 miles from Bhandara town. Population 10,000 It is surrounded on three sides by high ramparts of earth along the fourth side, to the east runs the river Wainunga. Two or the three handsome stone ghats lead down to the river. A considerable trade takes place in cotton cloth and silk pieces, and the finer fabrics manufactured at Pauni are exported to great distance. The town contains many old shrines but the great temple of Murhidhar, though comparatively modern, is the only one of repute. School, dispensary, small rest-house, police outpost station, and post office [m s t]

Purara.—Zamindari or petty chiefship in the south-east of Bhandara District, comprising 7 villages. Area, 37 square miles. Population 4,000 The chief is a Gond, and the population consists mainly of Gonds and Goaras. The forests contain good building timber. Purara, the chief village is situated along the Bagh river.

Rajoli.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, comprising 12 villages, with an area of 43 square miles. Population 2,000 The chief is a Muhammadan, but the population consists for the most part of Gonds and Gahils.

Rampeli.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*, with post office [m s t] Population 2500

Sakoli.—Eastern *tahsil* of Bhandara District, also village and headquarters of the *Tahsil* of that name. Contains *Tahsildar's* Court, dak bungalow and post office [m s t]

Salekasa.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Bhandara.

Sangarhi.—Town in Sakoli *tahsil*, 24 miles from Bhandara and 3 miles from Seoni Lake. Population 3500 Manufactures of cotton cloth, and silk spinning. Sangarhi derives its name from the ruined Afghan fort which commands it. The town is unhealthy. School and post office [m t].

Tirkheri Malpuri.—Zamindari in Tirora *tahsil* comprising 13 villages, the largest of which is Tirkheri. Area, 35 square miles. Population 4000 Tirkheri lies to the east, and Malpuri to the west of the Kamtha pargana. The estate contains much forest, but little good timber.

Tirora.—*Tahsil* of Bhandara District also village railway station, and head-quarters of Tirora *tahsil*, 30 miles from Bhandara. Population 3000 Cotton cloth of inferior quality is manufactured. A large tank, school, police outpost and post office [m s t]

Tumsar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, situated on a small affluent of the Wainunga 17 miles from Bhandara town. Population 8,000 It is a local centre of the grain trade, and also a receiving depôt for the produce of Bilaghat and Seoni Districts. The only manufacture is of coarse cotton cloth. The town stands on the red gravel, and is thought healthy. School, coin exchange, commodious sarai, police station and post office [m s t]

Turmapuri.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, 5 miles from Sakoli, comprising 5 villages. Area, 13 square miles. Population 1000 chiefly Gonds and Goaras, but the Zamindar is a Maratha by caste. The forests contain much large timber of the unreserved kind.

Umri.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil* ; 4 miles from Nawagaon Lake ; comprising 7 villages with an area of 17 square miles. Population 1300. The chief is a Halba by caste

BILASPUR.

BILASPUR —District in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces Bounded on the north by the Native State of Rewah , on the south by Raipur , on the east by Garhjat States of Chutia Nagpur and chiefships of Sambalpur , and on the west by Mandla and Balaghat Districts. Area, 8341 square miles, containing 2 towns and 3804 villages. Population about 1164,158 District head-quarters at Bilaspur town, 256 miles from Nagpur

PRODUCTS —Rice forms the staple crop of the District The other crops being—wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables

MANUFACTURES —The weaving trade constitutes the only important local industry The District offers at many points sandstone excellently suited for building purposes, but the only important quarries are those near Bilaspur and Seorinarayan

CLIMATE —From the middle of April to the middle of June hot winds prevail, and the heat is frequently excessive, though tempered by occasional showers After the first heavy fall of rain, the climate becomes cool and agreeable, and few days pass without a pleasant breeze In the plain, however, the cold weather from November to February fails to prove bracing

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Bilaspur, Mungeli, and Seorinarayan Revenue $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs , cost one-fourth of the whole revenue *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer with 2 Assistants, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail and District Inspector of Schools For further information regarding Bilaspur town *see* Bilaspur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajmirgarh.—Hill, 3,500 feet high, a little north of Amarkantak hill Summit difficult of access, at one time fortified

Akaltara.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Bilaspur. Post office [m s T]

Baloda.—Town in Bilaspur *tahsil* Population 2,500 Post office [m s t]

Baraduar.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Bilaspur.

Belghana.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Bilaspur.

Bhatapara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bilaspur.

Bhatgaon.—Zamindari or estate in the Seorinarayan *tahsil*, lying south of the Mahanadi Area, 62 square miles, comprising 44 villages. Population about 10,000 The Zamindar is a Bija by caste. Chief village, Bhatgaon with about 2,500 population.

Bilaigarh.—Chiefship or Zamindari. Area, 109 square miles, containing 54 villages. Population 11,000 The ruins of a large fort and of some ancient temples show that the hamlet of the same name, where the chief resides, was once a place of some importance. The chief is of Gond descent.

Bilaspur.—*Tahsil* of Bilaspur District, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station ' R] to Katni, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the south bank of the river Apia Population 8,000 Founded 300 years ago by a fisherwoman named Bilasa, whence the name Bilaspur The belt of woods, the gardens and mango groves, and the distant hills, render the situation pleasant and attractive The city is about 4 miles from the railway station Besides the usual public offices, there are missionaries, and the Bengal Nagpur Railway co-operative stores Dak bungalow and post office [m s T]

Bilha.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Bilaspur town.

Champa (Chapa).—Estate or Zamindari in Seorinarain Taluk Area, 120 square miles, containing 65 villages Population 24,000 The chief is a Kunwar, at Champa, his head-quarters, dwell a considerable number of weavers, whose manufactures find a ready sale in the adjoining market of Bamnidehi Post office [m s T]

Chhuri.—Estate with an area of 320 square miles, containing 134 villages Population 16,000 The chief is a Kunwar Post office [m s t]

Ganyari.—Village with post office [m t.]

Ghutku.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Bilaspur.

Janjgir.—Village with post office [m s t]

Kanteli.—Village with post office [m s t].

Katagora.—Village with post office [m t].

Katgi (Katangi).—Zamindari or estate, containing 41 villages. Area, 57 square miles Population 16,000 The chief is a Gond, and Katgi village, where he resides, contains a small but flourishing community of traders and weavers Weekly market and post office [m]

Kenda.—Zamindari estate adjoining the Lapha estate Area, 298 square miles, containing 79 villages. Population about 13,000 The chief is a Kunwar Post office [m s t]

Kharod.—Town, 40 miles east of Bilaspur town Population 2000, comprising traders of all kinds The remains of ancient earthworks prove the place to have been strongly fortified Weekly market

Khodri.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Bilaspur Post office [m s t]

Korba.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District Population 43,000, residing in 316 villages Area, 823 square miles The chief village Korba is situated on the river Hasdu, 48 miles from Bilaspur town The estate possesses timber and coal It exports *tasar* silk. The chief is a Kunwar Post office [m s t].

Kota.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bilaspur.

Lapha.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District Area, 272 square miles, with 72 villages Population 12,500 The Zamindari is a Kunwar by caste

Laphagarh.—Hill fortress, 25 miles north of Bilaspur town, crowning the Lapha Hill, which rises 3,200 feet above sea-level, with an open area on the top of 3 square miles, now overgrown with under-wood Much of the fort wall, constructed of large slabs of hewn stone, still remains in excellent preservation

Lormi (*Lurmi*) —Valuable estate in Mungeli *tahsil*, owned by a Bairagi Area, 92 square miles Post office [m s t]

Maikal.—Range of hills in Bilaspur and Mandla Districts, running south-west from Amaikantak for about 70 miles, and continuing thence by a similar range known as the Saletekri hills The Maikal range forms the eastern scarp of the great hill system which traverses India almost from east to west, south of the Narbada river

Maniari.—River, rising in the Lormi hills, it flows south and west past the towns of Lormi and Takhpur, forming the boundary between the Mungeli and Bilaspur *tahsils*, and falls into the Seonath in the Tarenga Taluk

Maro.—Village with post office [m s t]

Matin.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District Area, 569 square miles with 65 villages Population 6,500 The estate lies entirely in the hill country, and is infested to some extent with wild elephants Near Matin rises the sacred hill called Matin Deva The chief is a Kunwar

Mungeli.—Western *tahsil* of Bilaspur District, also town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 36 miles west of Bilaspur town Population 5,000. The river Agai winds round three sides of the Mungeli, which lies on the direct road from Bilaspur to Jabalpur, and carries on an increasing trade in salt, cereals, and skins Contains 1 civil and 2 criminal courts, police station, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t] Two large markets are held weekly

Naila.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Bilaspur

Nandghat.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Nawagarh.—Village with post office [m s t]

Nipania.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bilaspur

Pamgrah.—Village with post office [m t]

Pandaria.—Zamindari in Mungeli *tahsil*, comprising 332 villages Area, 486 square miles Population 72,000, Products—cotton, wheat gram and sugar-cane. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Pandaria is the chief village and the residence of the Zamindar of Pandaria estate Population under 5,000 Contains a dispensary and post office [m s t]

Panda Tarai.—Village in Mungeli *tahsil*, and within the Pandaria Zamindari, situated near the foot of the Maikal hills, 50 miles from Bilaspur town Population 2,500 Trade in grain Weekly market.

Paraghat.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bilaspur.

Pendra.—Northernmost chiefship or Zamindari, situated on the

Vindhyan uplands Area, 585 square miles with 200 villages Population 45,000 The chief is a Raj-Gond Pendra, the head-quarters, lies on the direct road from Bilaspur to Rewah Contains the ruins of a fort and post office [m s t]

Pendra Road.—Railway station, 65 miles from Bilaspur

Ratanpur.—Town in Bilaspur *tahsil*, situated in a hollow surrounded by the Kenda offshoots of the Vindhyan range, 15 miles from Bilaspur. Population 6000 Trade in lac, cloth, spices, and metals The town covers an area of 15 square miles, and contains within its limits a perfect forest of mango-trees, with numerous tanks and temples scattered amid their shade Mixed up with temples, great blocks of masonry of uniform shape commemorate distinguished *satis* The most prominent of these is near the old fort, where a large building, gracefully adorned on all sides with arches and minarets, records that there, 250 years ago, 20 Ranis of Raja Lakshman Sahu devoutly fulfilled the duty of self-immolation

Seorinarayan.—Town and eastern *tahsil* of Bilaspur District; situated 39 miles east of Bilaspur, on the Mahanadi river Population 2,400 The temple to Narayan (whence the name) It has no architectural merits The town was once a favourite residence of the Ratanpur Court An important religious fair is held every February Contains civil and criminal courts, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Sonakhan.—Estate in Bilaspur District, 60 miles south-east of Bilaspur town, comprising two small fertile villages surrounded by hills. The estate is now under British control

Surgaon.—Town with post office [m s t]

Takhatpur.—Town in Bilaspur *tahsil*, situated on the Mandla road, 20 miles west of Bilaspur town Good school, weekly market, police post, the remains of a brick palace and temple of Mahadeo, and post office [m s t]

BILASPUR STATES.

Kawardah.—Petty State attached to Bilaspur District Area, 887 square miles, containing 389 villages Population 90,000. Products—rice, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, resin, gum, and mahua flowers. Revenue, Rs 68,000, tribute of Rs 16,000 is payable to the British Government Chief town Kawardah (near Mungeli), situated at the foot of Saletkri range, 60 miles from Bilaspur Population 6,000 A considerable trade in cotton and lac The high priest of Kabirpanthi sect lives here, and his presence attracts devotees from all parts of India. Post office [m s t]

Sakti.—Native State at the eastern limit of Bilaspur District, to which it is now attached Population 23,000, chiefly Hindus, residing in 117 villages Area, 115 square miles Chief products—rice wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, lac, gum, and mahua fruits The chief is a Raj-Gond, and pays a tribute of Rs 350 Total Revenue, Rs 16,800 There are several flourishing village schools Sakti, the chief village of the State and railway station, 52 miles from Bilaspur Contains dispensary, and post office [m s t]

CHANDA.

CHANDA—District in the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces Bounded on the western side by the Wardha river, on the south-eastern side by the Bastar State and Raipur District, and on the north by the Districts of Wardha, Nagpur, and Bhandara. Area, 10,749 square miles, containing 2 towns and 2,749 villages Population, 697,610. District head-quarters—Chanda town, 28 miles from Warora station

PRODUCTS—The principal crops consist of rice and sugar-cane, excellent cotton, joar, oil-seeds, wheat, gram, and pulses *Pan* gardens are famous throughout the province Hoined cattle of indifferent quantity, are bred in great numbers

MANUFACTURES—The principal manufactures consist of the weaving of fine and coarse cotton cloths, which once found their way as far as Arabia, and are still largely exported to Western India Silk fabrics are well made, considerable quantity of excellent iron are smelted, both for home and foreign use

CLIMATE—The rainy season sets in about the middle of June, and lasts till the end of September Showers, on which the dry crops and sugar-cane are dependent, are so expected in November and December. From the middle of September to the end of November, malarious fever prevails throughout the District, exposure to the night air being especially dangerous Cholera frequently occurs, and dysentery, diarrhoea, and small-pox carry off large numbers

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *Tahsils* of Warora, Biahmapuri, Mul, and Soncha Revenue, 3 lakhs, expenditure, 1 lakh *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, Overseer, Honorary magistrate and Head Master High school. For additional information regarding Chanda town see Chanda

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahri.—*Zamindari*, constituting the southern portion of Chanda District. Area, 2,672 square miles, villages 309. Population 26,000, almost entirely Gonds The country is hilly and is famed for its magnificent forests The proprietor is first in rank of the Chanda Zamindars, and is Gond by caste

Allapillee.—Village with post office [m s t].

Ambagarh Chauki.—Chiefship or *Zamindari* with an area of 2080 square miles, with 179 villages Population 30,000, chiefly Gonds and a few Gauls The country is hilly with large tracts of jungle Excellent iron ore is found Chief town Ambagarh Chauki, with about 1,500 inhabitants The *Zamindar* ranks third of Chanda Chiefs

Armari.—Town, situated on the left bank of the Wanganga river, about 80 miles north-east of Chanda town The third place in commercial importance in the District with manufactures of fine and coarse cloth, *tasar* thread, and country carts, and large mart for the exchange

of forest produce Population 6,000 Large-market place, police out-post station, school, dispensary and post office [m s t.]

Asseralli.—Village with post office [m s t.]

Aundhi.—Estate in *Brahmapuri tahsil*. Area, 21 square miles with 25 villages Population 1,100

Babupet.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bhandak.—Chief town of the *Pargana* in Warora *tahsil*, 18 miles north-west of Chanda town Population 2,600, chiefly gardeners The town carries on, but little trade It has a school, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m] Tradition runs that here stood the great city of Bhadravati, mentioned in the Mahabharata, extending from Bhatala to the Jharpat, the scene of the cattle for the Shamkarna horse The demi-god Bhima, whose foot-print is still pointed out on the Dewala Hill, bore away the horse for sacrifice by Dharmas, the king The temple-cave at Bhandak and in the Dewala and Winhasani Hills, the traces of forts on those hills, the temple of Bhadravati, the foundations of the King's palace, the bridge over a now dried up lake, and numerous ruined temples and tanks, testify to the existence here of a great city in the remote past.

Bhatala.—Village, situated 26 miles north-west of Bhandak town. On a hill near the village, are the remains of a fine ancient temple, in good preservation

Bhisi.—Town in Warora *tahsil*, situated 11 miles north of Ohmur town Population 3,500 Fine modern temple, school, and police station

Brahmapuri.—*Tahsil* of Chanda District, also chief town and headquarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name Population about 5,600 An old ruined fort, school, the usual *tahsil* offices and dispensary Manufacture of fine cotton cloth and thread, excellent brass and copper utensils, and good bullock-carts Post office [m s. t.]

Chamorsi.—Town in Mul *tahsil*, situated near the left-bank of the Wainganga Population about 4,000 Trade is castor seed, *ghu*, silk, cocoons, and thread Weekly market, school, and post office [m s t]

Chanda (*Chandrapur*)—Chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name It stands amid charming scenery Population 18,000, chiefly Marathas and Telungas The town is surrounded by a continuous wall of cut stone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit Chanda carries on a considerable trade, especially at the great fair, which begins in April and lasts three weeks The tombs of the Gond kings, and the temples of Achaleswar, Maha Kali, and Mulidhar are all worth a visit At Lalpet in the town, a large space is covered with monolith figures of gigantic size which appear to have been prepared for some great temple never erected The public buildings are the Kotwali with garden in front, the Zila school, the dispensary, the travellers' and dak bungalows, the *sarai*, the Victoria market and the public park This park contains the District court-house, police station, a Christian cemetery, and post office [m s t]

Chandala.—Small *Zamindari* or estate in the Mul *tahsil*. Area,

17 square miles, containing 7 villages Population 700 The Zamindar ranks as a first-class holder

Cherla.—Village with post office [m]

Chimur.—*Parqana* and town in Waiora *tahsil* Population about 5,000 Seat of an honorary magistrate Police station, and school One of the principal annual fairs in the District is held here Manufacture of fine cotton cloth Post office [m s t]

Dewala.—Small village, 6 miles west of Bhandak Population 600 Noted for its architectural remains

Dewalgaon.—Small village, 10 miles south-west of Wairagarh. Near it stands a remarkably shaped hill, from which excellent iron-ore is quarried Population 500

Dhaba.—Town with population 2,200, mostly Telugu Small local trade in cotton cloths, groceries, and salt. School for boys and girls, police station, and post office [m s]

Garchioli.—Town on left bank of the Wainganga river, 23 miles north of Mul Population about 3,500 Small trade in cotton, cotton cloth, *tasar*, cocoons, and thread, jungle produce, carts, and salt. Schools for boys and girls, police outpost and post office [m s t]

Garhbori.—Town and *parqana* of Chanda District, situated on a branch of the Andhar river, 16 miles north-north-west of Mul Manufactures a *sari* (native female garment), of a peculiar pattern, and produces excellent *pan* Near the town are quarries of freestone and limestone Schools for boys and girls, and a police outpost

Ghugus.—Village, situated 13 miles west of Chanda town It contains three temple-caves and near them some carved stones apparently meant to represent animals

Gilgaon.—Ancient estate or *Zamindari* Area, 60 square miles, with 14 villages Population under 1,000 Hilly and covered with forest, contains good timber Gilgaon, chief village with population 500.

Herapur.—Village with post office [m t].

Jambulghata.—Town, 7 miles north-east of Chimur Largest bi-weekly market in the District Products sold being iron and cotton cloth Extensive quarries of soapstone Population 600 Police outpost.

Junona.—Ancient village 6 miles north of Ballalpur Possesses a fine tank, on the stone embankment of which stand the ruined remains of a palace, and in its rear are traces of a wall 4 miles long Population 400

Keslabori.—Ancient village, beneath the Chimur hills, 10 miles north-north-east of Segaoon Population about 200 Near the village is the Ramdighi pool According to tradition Rama formed the pool, and an ancient temple still overhangs it, in which are two good carvings of a warrior with shield and straight sword

Khutgaon.—Zamindari estate and chief village, 20 miles south-east of Wanagarh, comprising 42 villages, area, 156 square miles Population 4,000

Koracha.—Zamindari estate, in Biahmapuri *tahsil*, comprising an

area of 204 square miles, and 52 villages, the largest village being Manpur Population 3,000

Madnagarh.—Fine reservoir, situated 11 miles east-north-east of Chimu, under the western slopes of the Perzagari range Supplied by a hill stream, diverted into it by a long embankment, at the end of which are the remains of a fort The village is deserted, but the neighbouring population cultivate the lands

Mugdai.—Spring and cavern, in Perzagari Hills, sacred to the Mana goddess, Mugdai A fair is held here annually.

Muharli.—Village with post office [m s t]

Mul.—Hill range, 3 miles west of Mul town, extending 18 miles north and south, and 13 miles east and west, covered with forests The numerous perennial streams along the foot dot the forest with patches of cultivation The hills produce a kind of snowdrop, of which the Gonds eat the leaves

Mul.—Southern *tahsil* of Chanda District, also chief town, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 30 miles from Chanda town Population about 4,000 Three-fourths of the population are Telingas. Manufactures—coloured cotton cloth, and native shoes and sandals Rice and sugar-cane are grown in the neighbourhood Contains civil and criminal courts, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Nagri.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Warora

Neri (Nari)—Town in Warora *tahsil*, 5 miles east-south-east of Chimu Population 3500, chiefly Marathas Manufactures—brass and copper utensils, and cotton cloth for export Considerable trade in grain, groceries, and salt Neri consists of an old and new town The old town contains two ruined forts, and an ancient temple, with pillars and carvings like those of the cave temples at Ajanta Some graceful Panchal tombs, in which husband and wife lie side by side are of later date

Nugur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Palasgarh.—*Zamindari* estate in Warora *tahsil*, situated 20 miles from Wairagarh, and comprising 85 villages, area 262 square miles. Population 10,000 The country is hilly The Zemindar is a Raj-Gond by caste

Panabaras.—*Zamindari*, situated 80 miles from Wairagarh, within a dense belt of jungle and forest, comprising an area of 344 square miles, with 142 villages. Population 13,000 Wild arrowroot (*tikhu*) grows abundantly in the valleys, and the hills yield much wax and honey. The climate is moist and cool even in the summer months. The ruler ranks first of the Wairagarh chiefs

Pawi Mulanda.—*Zamindari*, 16 miles east of Ohamusi Area, 87 square miles with 23 villages Population 2000 Supplies excellent iron-ore, and the forests yield teak, ebony and *byesal*

Perzagari.—Hill range, 13 miles long by 6 broad, and ending on the south in a scarped cliff which can be seen 40 miles off This cliff is called Perzagari, and also Sat Bahini from seven sisters who lived in religious seclusion, on its summit.

Potegaon.—Zamindari or petty chiefship, 16 miles from Chamursi. Area, 34 square miles, comprising 15 villages, in a hilly country, which yields much *saj*, *bijesal*, and ebony. Population 800. Chief village Potegaon, with population 300.

Pranhita.—The name of the united streams of the Waidha and Wanganga rivers down to their junction with the Godavari at Suoncha. Length about 70 miles.

Rajgarh.—*Pargana* in Mul *tahsil*, comprising 140 villages, with an area of 447 square miles. Principal towns are Saoli and Mul.

Rangi.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, comprising 39 villages. Area, 112 square miles. Population 4800. Rangi, the principal village has a weekly market, and at Ingala an ancient temple contains a sculpture of a warrior with a short straight sword and shield.

Shankerpur.—Town, situated 16 miles from Chimai. Population 2,000. Under the Marathas, a cannon foundry was worked here, and some half finished guns yet remain. School, and post office [m s t].

Sawli (*Saoli*)—Town, situated 7 miles east of Mul. Population 4,000. Manufacture of cotton cloth, and trade in cotton, cotton cloth, grain, groceries, and *gur*. Weekly market. School and post office [m.].

Segaon.—Village with post office [m t].

Seonath.—River rising in the Panabaras chiefship, and flows through Raipur District and joins the Mahanadi at Devighat.

Sindewae.—Town in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, with school, police outpost, and post office [m s t]. Population 5000.

Sironcha (*Simoncha*)—Town in the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Pranhita river, 2 miles above its confluence with the Godavari, and 120 miles from Chanda town. Population about 4,000. The public buildings and houses of European officials stand on a ridge formerly covered with dense jungle, which slopes generally northwards down to the village. On the summit, there is a ruined fort which contains a sacred tomb of Wah Haidar. The town contains Tahsildar's court, English and Telugu schools and post office [m s t].

Sirsundi.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, 24 miles east of Wairagarh. Area, 38 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 800. Chief village Susundi, with 300 inhabitants.

Sonsari.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *Tahsil*, 14 miles from Wairagarh. Area, 56 square miles, with 20 villages. Population 4,000. The chief is a Halba.

Surjagarh.—Lofty hill and a fort of striking aspect in the north of the Ahiri chiefship in Chanda District.

Tahganw.—Village with post office [m t].

Taroba.—Large lake, situated 14 miles east of Segaon, in a basin of the Ohmur Hills, at a considerable height above the plain. It is of great depth, and though artificially embanked at one point, has the appearance of a natural lake. This lake attracts many worshippers, especially in December and January, wives yearning for children, and sick men praying for health. A Gond performs the sacred rites of the

god The fish grow to a large size, the skeleton of one stranded measured 8 feet in length

Tepagarh.—Hill range in Chanda District, forming the highest part of a wild mountain region 2000 feet above sea-level, covered with dense forest, and crowned by the old fortress Here is a large tank or reservoir which never fails The fort contains the ruined palace of the Gond chiefs of Tepagarh

Thaloda.—Village with post office [m s t]

Wairagarh.—*Pargana* in the north-east of Chanda District, and ancient town of the same name, now a petty village in Brahmपुरi taluk, 80 miles north-east of Chanda town at the confluence of Khobragarh and Tepagarh Tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to a king of the family of the Moon in the Dwapar Yug, who called it Wairagarh after his own name, Wairochan Noble groves of ancient trees surround the town, and in the centre tower the walls and bastions of the large stone fort (1600) which contains the tomb of the Gond prince Durga Shah In the forest around, many traces of ancient buildings remain, and near the town stand several old temples, the most interesting being those sacred to Mahakali and Mahadeva Near the former, in a deep reach of the Khobragarh an old-world temple is said to be buried in the sands Wairagarh is very unhealthy during the autumn and early winter, and most of its trade has passed to Armori Population 2,500. Good sandstone and granite are obtained near the village Contains schools, police station, and post office [m s t]

Warora.—North-eastern *taluk* of Chanda District, also *pargana*, chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the taluk of the same name, 45 miles from Waidha, 35 from Chanda, and 12 from Wun Population 9 000 Warora is the second commercial town in Chanda District At the weekly market, a good trade in cotton, grain, groceries, country cloth, and salt is carried on The town has civil and criminal courts, schools for boys and girls, police station, large tank, camping ground, dak and travellers' bungalows close to the station, and two sarais for Natives, one in town, and the other about 60 yards from the station Mines of best coal worth a visit Post office [m s t].

BASTAR STATE.

BASTAR —Feudatory State attached to Chanda District Bounded on the north by Raipur District, on the south by the Sironcha Taluk of Chanda District, on the east by the Bendia Nawagarh Estate in Raipur, and the Jeypore State, and on the west partly by the Ahiri estate, and partly by Sironcha Sub-division Area, 13,062 square miles, containing 2,204 villages Population 200,000 Hindus form the great bulk of the population The Gonds are the most numerous of the aboriginal tribes The Raja resides at Jagdalpur, the principal town, 40 miles from Jeypur

In the centre and north-west, the country is mountainous, on the east there is a rich table-land, only a small portion of the State is cultivated, and it is almost destitute of manufactures.

Kali and Mata Devi are the usual objects of worship. Kali, under the name of Danteswari, is considered the guardian goddess of the State. Human sacrifices were offered to her, and for many years after 1842, a guard was placed over her temple to prevent them. At present most travellers offer a goat to the goddess when they pass her shrine. Some, too, consult her by placing flowers upon the head of her image. As the flowers fall to the right or the left, so her response is deemed favourable or the reverse.

The chief cause of mortality is fever. Small-pox is common, and the dread of it appears in the numerous temples dedicated to Mata Devi. The patient into whose body the goddess is supposed to have entered, is treated with the greatest regard. As soon as the disease shows itself, his feet are washed with cow's milk, and carefully wiped upon the head of his nearest relative, Mata Devi is then prayed to take under her special protection the family whom she has honoured with a visit.

The estimated gross revenue of Bastar amounts to about Rs. 141,300, and the tribute of Rs. 3050. The Raja's military force consists of 4 gunners, 12 horsemen, 50 sepoy, and 400 retainers armed with swords, and 3 small canon. Raja Bhairam Deo claims to be a Rajput. The family follow primogeniture, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Education is at a low standard in the State. For further information regarding Jagdalpur town see Jagdalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhupalpatnam.—The most westerly Zamindari or estate in the Bastar State. Area, 700 miles, containing 111 villages. Population 10,000. The Zamindar is a Gond.

Bijji.—Zamindari or large estate, comprising 85 villages. Area, 850 square miles. Population 11,000. Timber is the principal export, and it is floated down to sea by rivers.

Chintalnar.—Zamindari with an area of 480 square miles, containing 48 villages. Population 4500. The chief resides at Jigaigunda.

Dantewara.—Village situated at the confluence of the Dankani and Sankani rivers, and to the west of the Bela Dilas, a lofty range of hills, about 60 miles from Jagdalpur and 120 from Soncha. Population 400. Famed for its temple to Danteswari or Kali, the patron goddess of the Rajas of Bastar, where human sacrifices were practised of old.

Jagdalpur.—Chief town of Bastar State, and residence of the Raja. The place is a collection of huts, surrounded by a mud wall and deep ditch, with one face resting on the Indravati. Population 5000. A large tank lies close to the town. The weavers make a coarse kind of cloth, and a caste called Ghasias carry on a business, by working up brass pots out of the fragments of old ones. All petty sales are effected by barter, or by kauris or shells when procurable, 20 cowries making a bori, 12 boris a *dugani*, and 12 *duganis* one rupee. Seat of an Assistant Agent, a police officer, and a strong police force. Post office [m s t.]

Kotapalli.—Sub-division of Bastar State, comprising 60 villages.

the chief of which are Panar and Teklet. The population is composed of Kois, Manias, and Telingas. Timber is much exported.

Kutru.—Zamindari estate comprising 150 poor villages, scattered over a wild country. The proprietor is a Gond.

Parlakot.—Zamindari or chiefship, comprising 67 villages. Area, 500 square miles. Population 3500.

Potikall.—Zamindari or chiefship, comprising 22 villages. Area, 350 square miles. Population 2,200, almost entirely Kois, although the Zamindar is a Telinga. Potikall, the chief village is situated on the river Tal.

Sunkam.—Estate comprising 98 villages. Area, 400 square miles. Population 12,000. The estate lies between a range of hills and the river Sabani, on the right bank of which stands Sunkam, the chief village.

Vijapur.—Zamindari, comprising 98 villages. Area, 170 square miles. Population 13,000, chiefly Kois and Telingas.

CHHATISGARH.

CHHATISGARH (*The thirty-six forts*)—The south-eastern Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Comprises the Districts of Raipur, with the four attached States of Chhuikadan, Kankar, Khanagah, and Nandgaon, Bilaspur, with the two attached States of Karwaidha and Saku, and Sambalpur, with the seven attached States of Kalahandi, Raigarh, Sarangah, Patna, Sonpur, Rairakhol, and Bauma. Total area, including feudatory States, 39,761 square miles. Population about 4,800,000. The tract which is regarded as one of the richest corn-growing countries in the world, and is known as the granary of India.

CHHINDWARA.

CHHINDWARA—District in the Nerbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north and north-west by Narsingpur and Hoshangabad, on the south by Nagpur, on the east by Seoni, and on the west by Betul. Area, 4,630 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1,741 villages. Population 407,494. District head-quarters are at Chhindwara, 78 miles from Nagpur, and 128 from Jabalpur.

PRODUCTS.—The only important mineral product of Chhindwara is coal. The principal crops are—rice, wheat, cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—The weaving of cotton cloth constitutes the only important manufacture in Chhindwara. The village markets supply the means of carrying on trade within the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate above the *ghats* is temperate and healthy. In the cold season, frost is not uncommon. Before May, the hot wind causes little annoyance, and during the rains the weather is cool and agreeable.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Chhindwara and Sansar. Revenue 4 lakhs, expenditure nearly 1 lakh.

Administrative Staff.—Deputy Commissioner, with an Extra Assistant and 2 tahsildars, Assistant Settlement Officer Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Supervisor, District Inspector of Schools, Head Master of town school, Honorary Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. For further information regarding Chhindwara town see Chhindwara

PLACES OF INTEREST

Almodh.—Chiefship, consisting of 52 villages, situated among the Mahadeo Hills Area, 52 square miles Population 3,400 The Jagirdar is one of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the Mahadeo temples He receives from the Government an annual allowance of Rs 170 in lieu of pilgrim tax, and pays tribute of Rs 35 Almodh village is a mere hamlet of about 100 houses, picturesquely situated at a high elevation It is, however, very inaccessible from all sides, and the Jagirdar has removed his residence to a more populous village at the foot of the hills

Amarwara.—Village situated on the road to Narsingpur Contains school, police station, staging bungalow, sarai, and post office [m t]

Batkargarh.—Zamindari north of Chhindwara Area, 161 square miles with 90 villages Population 11,000 The Jagirdar, who is a Gond, pays tribute of Rs 30 Chief village, Khapa with a population under 1,000

Bhardagarh.—Zamindari, adjoining Almodh estate to the south, containing 37 villages Population 3,000 The Jagirdar, who is a Gond, receives an annual allowance of Rs 85 in lieu of pilgrim tax, and pays a tribute of Rs 35 Head-quarters are at Tikadhana or Panja, a small village of 400 inhabitants, in the south-west of the estate.

Bichwa.—Village with post office [m]

Birdie.—Village with post office [m t]

Chand.—Village with post office [m t]

Chaurahi.—Village with a sarai and post office [m s t]

Chhindwara.—Sub-division or *tahsil* in the north of Chhindwara District, also chief town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on a dry, gravelly soil, 2,200 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by ranges of low hills, 42 miles from Seoni The supply of water is plentiful, but that used for drinking comes from the wells out-side the town Population 10,000 It has a public garden, District court-house, Commissioner's circuit house, staging bungalow, jail, police station, dispensary, church, Mission Anglo Vernacular school, sarai, and post office [m. s t]

Chicholi.—Village with post office [m t.].

Chita Rewa.—River of the Central Provinces, rising in Chhindwara District, and after a course of over 50 miles, falling into the Shalkar, about a mile above the railway bridge at Patton in Narsingpur District.

Harai.—Zamindari, comprising 90 villages Area, 164 square miles. The country is mountainous Population 14,000. The chief

is a Gond, and receives from Government Rs 5120 per annum, in commutation of former privileges. Chief village, Harai with a masonry fort, where the chief resides. Population 2,000.

Kanhan.—River of the Central Provinces, rising in the Satpura Hills, winds in a south-easterly direction through a series of small hills in the Ghaigaigarh forests, 4 miles south of the ruined fort of Deogarh; receives the Jam below Lodhikhera, and joins the Pench just above Kamthi. The united stream then flows on until it falls into the Wam-ganga, below Bhandara. Length 110 miles.

Lodhikhera.—Town and municipality in Sausar *tahsil*, situated on the Nagpur road, 38 miles from Chhindwara town. Population 5,000. Chief Manufactures, excellent brass and copper utensils, and coarse cotton cloth. The town has a dispensary, school, sarai, and post office [m s t].

Mohgaon.—Town, situated on an affluent of the Jam river, 38 miles south of Chhindwara town. On either side of the river stand a large Hindu temple, one of which, sacred to Mahadeo. Population 5500, many of whom are traders. The town contains a vernacular school, a police outpost station, and post office [m s t].

Mohker.—Town in Chhindwara *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Post office [m].

Motur.—Plateau, situated 35 miles north-west of Chhindwara, 3,500 feet above sea-level. The plateau is open and free from jungle, and during the hottest months of the year the climate is temperate.

Pagara.—Village with post office [m T].

Pandhurna.—Town and municipality in Chhindwara *tahsil*; situated on the main road from Betul to Nagpur, 54 miles south-west of Chhindwara town. Population 8,000, chiefly agriculturists. The soil around is rich and produces much cotton. Contains travellers' bungalow, sarai, (native inn), school, a police out-post station and post office [m s t].

Paratsinghu.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Pench.—River of the Central Provinces, rising on the Motur plateau, and joins the Kanhan river in Nagpur District. Length, 120 miles.

Pratapgarh.—Zamindari estate near Motur, comprising an area of 289 square miles with 140 villages. Population 17,000. Principal village and residence of the chief, Pagara with population 400.

Sausar.—Southern *Tahsil* of Chhindwara District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the main road to Nagpur, 34 miles from Chhindwara town. Population 4,500. Sausar has civil and criminal courts, school, a small fort, sarai and post office [m s t]. The proprietor is the representative of the Gond dynasty of Deogarh.

Singori.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonpur.—Zamindari estate in Chhindwara *tahsil*. Area, 110 square miles with 61 villages. Population 12,000. The chief is a Gond, and pays to Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 15.

Umreth.—Village with staging bungalow and post office [m. t.]:

DAMOH.

DAMOH.—District in the Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bundelkhand, on the east by Jabalpur, on the south by Narsingpur and on the west by Saugor Area, 2831 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1136 villages Population 167,329. District head-quarters are at Damoh town, 66 miles from Jabalpur, and 48 miles from Saugor.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat constitutes the principal crop Rice and oil-seeds from the only other important produce The cultivation of cotton is small and the produce is used principally for local consumption.

MANUFACTURES.—Piece-goods manufactured at Maria-Doh, hard-ware, with trinkets made at Hindoria and Patera, form the articles chiefly dealt in **IMPORTS.**—European and Country made piece-goods, betel, cocoanuts, hard-ware, tobacco, spices, rum, and sugar. **EXPORTS.**—wheat, gram, rice, hides, *ghi*, cotton, and coarse cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate may be pronounced fairly healthy All the year round, the nights are cool In the winter it generally rains, and then the weather becomes really cool, and sharp frost sometimes occur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Damoh and Hatta Revenue, 4 lakhs, cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Overseer, and 2 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Damoh town *see* Damoh.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Abhana.—Village 11 miles from Damoh on the road to Jabalpur. Population under 2,000. Good encamping ground in the neighbourhood.

Aslana.—Village situated on the right bank of the Sonar river, about 13 miles north-west Damoh town The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins and Chhipias or cloth printers, who command a wide sale for their work. School, ferry

Balakot.—Fortified village in the hilly region of Damoh District ; 12 miles south-west of Damoh The inhabitants are Lodhis, police post

Bandakpur.—Village celebrated for its annual fairs held in January and February, at the *Basantpanchmi* and *Svaratri* festivals respectively, when crowds of devotees visit the place for the purpose of pouring water from the Ganges or Nerbada on the image of Jageshwar Mahadeo, in fulfilment of vows made for prayers granted, or favours solicited.

Bansa.—Village in Damoh *tahsil*, about 15 miles from Damoh town Population 2600 Manufacture of coarse cloth, Village school, and police station

Bardha.—Village 21 miles north-west of Hatta, and head-quarters

of an estate covering 17,531 acres, being the largest in Damoh District. A police outpost

Damoh.—*Tahsil* or revenue-sub-division in Damoh District also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name situated on the high road between Sagour and Jabalpur, and between Sagour and Allahabad *via* Jukehi railway station. Population 9,000. There are but few buildings of any interest, most of the old Hindu temples having been destroyed by the Muhammadans, and their materials used to construct a fort, which in its turn has been destroyed. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a staging bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Hatta.—Northern *Tahsil* in Damoh District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Sunar river, 24 miles north of Damoh town. Population 7,000. Hatta has always been a place of some importance. The town contains civil court, a *tahsil* or sub-collector's office, police station, dispensary, *sarai*, and school. Bi-weekly markets, in which brisk trade is done in red cloth. Post office [m s t]

Hindaria.—Village with post office [m]

Jabhera.—Village with post office [m s t].

Kundalpur.—Village in Damoh District, celebrated for its annual fair, which takes place in March, beginning with the yearly gathering of Jains, immediately after the *Holi* festival, and lasts a fortnight. It owes its origin to the Jain temple erected by the Purwar Banias, to which the neighbouring Jains resorted to worship Nemimath, and to settle caste disputes.

Mariado.—Village in Hatta *tahsil*, situated on the Jogidabar *nala*, 10 miles north of Hatta town. Fort and Baradari palace worth a visit. Population about 3,000. Coarse cloth is manufactured. Contains a police station, school, and post office [m s t]

Narsingharh.—Ancient town, situated 12 miles north-west of Damoh town by the river Sunar, and on the route from Sagour to Rewah. The Muhammadans, who built the fort and mosque, called it Nasiatgarh, and the Marathas gave the present name. The latter erected a second fort, which the British troops partially destroyed in 1857. Police station.

Panchamnagar.—Village, 24 miles north-west of Damoh town. Population 2,000. The paper produced here bears a high repute. Police station, and school.

Patera.—Village in Hatta *tahsil*, 18 miles north of Damoh. Population about 2800. Trade in grain, and manufacture of brass-work. Good market.

Pathuria.—Village in Damoh *tahsil*, 17 miles west of Damoh town. Population 2,500. School, dispensary, staging and travellers' bungalows, and post office [m s t]

Singaurgarh.—Hill fort 26 miles north-west of Jabalpur city, on a high hill commanding the narrow Sangiampur valley. A tower and some ruined reservoirs remain. Two smaller towers also stand on neighbouring hills.

Sitanagar.—Town in Damoh *tahsil*. Population below 3,000.
Post office [m s t]

Tejgarh.—Village with post office [m]

HOSHANGABAD.

HOSHANGABAD—District in the Nerbada Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Nerbada river, on the east by the Dudhi river, on the south by the District of Western Berar, Betul and Chhindwara, and on the west by the Nimar. Area, 4,59½ square miles, containing 4 towns and 1579 villages. Population about 529,945. District head-quarters—Hoshangabad town, 163 miles from Jabalpur.

PRODUCTS—Wheat forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops include rice, sugar-cane, cotton, oil-seeds, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURE—There are no manufactures of any note, and merely the ordinary handicrafts. The workers in brass have a local reputation. The coarser fabrics worn by the peasantry are still mainly supplied by the weavers of the District. Export—Agricultural produce. Import—English piece-goods, spices, cocoa-nuts, sugar, and salt.

CLIMATE—The District is generally free from violent alterations of temperature, hot winds are rare, and the nights during the sultry weather and rains are always cool. The cold weather is seldom severe. The winter rains are very regular, and, according to a local tradition, there have been famines from too much rains, but never from drought. The prevailing diseases of the District are fevers and bowel complaints.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four Sub-Divisions of Hoshangabad, Haida, Sohagpur, and Seoni Revenue, 8½ lakhs cost 160,000. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Overseer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head-master High school. For further information regarding Hoshangabad town *see* Hoshangabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Babai.—Town and municipality, 16 miles from Hoshangabad, and connected by road with Bagra railway station, 6 miles distant. Weekly market, school, police station, and post office [m s t]

Bagra.—Village and railway station [W], 27 miles from Hoshangabad.

Bankheri.—Town and railway station in Sohagpur *tahsil*, 64 miles from Hoshangabad. Population about 3000. Post office [m s t]

Bhiringi.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Haida. The ruins of ancient fortress, 2½ miles distant.

Chapabar.—Village with post office [m s t]

Charwa.—Village with post office [m s t]

Denwa.—River in Hoshangabad District, running in a rough semi-circle round the scarped cliffs on the eastern and northern faces of

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the Narmada channel. It is the largest village situated on the right bank of the river in the main Narmada valley by the Hoshangabad branch line and entering the Narmada again a short distance below the town of 4 miles above Baria.

Dharamkundi—Village and railway station 17 miles from Hoshangabad.

Daiaria—Village and railway station 16 miles from Hoshangabad. Post office [m. s. l.].

Patehpur—Village situated on the right bank of the Narmada. A line of small villages of this name runs along the river valley coming from the days of the Maratta Empire to the present day. It contains still traces of Patehpur and Patehpur were taken by the British. Post office [m. s. l.].

Handia—Ancient Mohammedan town and is situated on the south bank of Narmada: 15 miles from Baria. The town commands several river gorges or fords. Post office [m. s. l.].

Harda—Western town of the Hoshangabad District also the town municipality, railway station [W.], and headquarters of the District of the same name. 44 miles from Hoshangabad. It is a small town but an important commercial town. Population 14,000. A great fair is held here during January. The town is in the centre: it is a religious as well as a commercial town and is crowded by about 40,000 people. Some six miles from the south of the village Baria, which contains several Hindu temples. Harda is a large market for the export of grain and seeds. Messrs. R. B. B. and Messrs. B. B. B. have agencies here. The town contains an American Consulate, a court, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, a Cathedral and civil hospital: also a fine library belonging to the Railway Company. It is a large town and post office [m. s. l.].

Harsud—Village and railway station 31 miles from Harda. Post office [m. s. l.].

Hoshangabad—North-western town of Hoshangabad District also railway station [W.], chief town municipality, and headquarters of the District of the same name: situated on the south side of the Narmada. 50 miles from Baria. 50 miles from Baria and 45 from Hoshangabad. Population 16,000. Besides the usual district staff the town contains dispensary, church, two schools, post office [m. s. l.], a dak bungalow, a good bazaar and Government garden. A great Hindu religious fair is held here annually in November. Hoshangabad forms the chief seat of the English piece-goods trade in the District and does a considerable business in cotton, grain and by means of bills of exchange. About 4 miles north of the Narmada river the aspect of the district commences. The train travels at a slow speed sufficient to permit the grand sight to be seen.

Itarsi—Town and railway junction station [B. N.] 12 miles from Hoshangabad. Population about 3,000. Dak bungalow, and stand for Natives. Post office [m. s. l.].

Jogigarh—Fort situated on a small island in the Narmada river.

Kaisla—Village with post office [m. s. l.].

Khaparia.—Village with a Bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s t].

Khaper-Khera.—Village with post office [m s t].

Kirkian.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Harda

Mahadeopahar.—Group of hills In these hills, the Mahadeo sandstone attains its greatest development The sanitarium of Pachmari is situated in these hills, 32 miles from Piparia railway station, with which it is connected by a good road

Pachmari.—Small Zamindari Estate in Sohagpur *tahsil*, containing 6 villages, situated in the heart of the Mahadeo Hills Population 600 The chief is a Kurku by caste, and the principal of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the temple on the Mahadeo Hills, in which capacity he receives yearly Rs 750 in lieu of pilgrim tax, less a quit-rent on his estate of Rs 25 per annum Pachmari is a plateau, and sanitarium, 20 square miles in extent, situated 32 miles from Piparia. It is the summer residence of the Chief Commissioner and other officials of the Central Provinces, and contains a military dépôt There are two Hotels Government Telegraph communication with the hill station. Municipality, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t] Pachmari has some interesting ancient temples

Pagara.—Zamindari Estate, comprising 12 villages lying among the Mahadeo Hills Population 2,000 The proprietor is one of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the temple on the Mahadeo Hill, and pays a tribute of Rs 100 a year to British Government

Pagdhal.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Harda Post office [m s t]

Palasner.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Harda.

Pimplani.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Harda

Piparia.—Village and railway station [W], 53 miles from Hoshangabad Contains a bazar, and dak bungalow

Rahatgaon.—Village with post office [m s.]

Rampur.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Hoshangabad

Roshni.—Village with post office [m t]

Sangakhera Kalan.—Village in Hoshangabad *tahsil* Population 3,000, Post office [m. s t]

Sarali.—Village with post office [m s t]

Semri-Harchand.—Village with post office [m s t.]

Seoni (Malwa)—Central *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Harda Population 7,000. The town is of considerable commercial importance, the principal part of the trade in cotton and grain of the Hoshangabad district passing through the hands of its merchants, contains civil and criminal courts, police station, school, and post office [m s t] Bullock carts are procurable

Shiupur.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s t.]. Honorary magistrate's court

Sobhapur.—Town situated 6 miles from Sohagpur. Population 5000. An important weekly market, trade in country cloth. A Gond Raja lives here. Post office [m s t].

Sohagpur.—Eastern *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 41 miles from Hoshangabad town. Population 8,000. Manufactures, silk-weaving and lac-melting. This town is also of some commercial importance. A horse and cattle fair is held weekly. Bullock carts obtainable. The Society of Friends have a missionary resident at this place. Besides the usual *tahsil* offices Sohagpur contains an old fort, school, police station, good sarai, and post office [m s t].

Tawa.—River of the Central Provinces debouching from the Satpura hills, flowing westward, and joins the Nerbada river, 4 miles above Hoshangabad town. The confluence is marked by an old temple, near which a religious fair is held every year in November-December.

Timburni (*Timarni*)—Large village and railway station, 8 miles from Harda. Population under 5000. Post office [m s t].

Umardah.—Town with post office [m s t].

HOSHANGABAD STATE.

Makrai.—Petty State in Hoshangabad District. Area 215 square miles with 59 villages. Population about 17,000. Revenue, Rs 22,000. The Raja, who is a Gond, pays no tribute. He exercises civil and criminal and executive jurisdiction, subject to the general control of British Government. The succession is by primogeniture. Makrai, chief village, lying round a hill fort, which the Raja inhabits. Post office [m. s t].

JABALPUR.

JABALPUR—One of the four Divisions or Commissionerships of the Central Provinces, comprising the Districts of Jabalpur, Singor, Damoh, Seoni, and Mandla, all of which see separately.

JABALPUR.

JABALPUR (*Jubbulpur*)—District in the Division of the same name, under the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Panna and Mahai States, on the south by Mandla, Seoni, and Narsingpur Districts, on the east by Rewah State, and on the west by Damoh District. Area, 3,948 square miles, containing 3 towns and 2313 villages. Population about 748,146. District head-quarters are at Jabalpur town, 163 miles from Hoshangabad.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops include wheat, inferior food-grains, cotton and oil-seeds. The District is rich in garden produce, raising in addition to the ordinary Indian fruits, peaches, and pine-apples and strawberries, as well as potatoes of an excellent quality.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The trade of the District centres at Jabalpur.

town which is one of the most important railway centres in India. One of the chief manufactures is iron. The most productive mines are at Jauli, Agaria, Saroli, and Paitabpur. Coal is found at Ramghat, Bheiraghat, and near Singapur on the Mahanadi. The other manufactures consist of brass, utensils, cotton cloth, and leather articles. Tents and carpets also are made at Jabalpur, both in the School of Industry and by private persons.

CLIMATE—The climate is healthy, and the temperature extremely moderate. As a rule the hot weather extends only over 2 months, and except immediately before the rains, is not oppressive. The rains last from early in June until the latter part of September. The prevailing winds are westerly. Cholera and small-pox are occasional visitants. Fevers and dysentery are the prevailing diseases.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Jabalpur, Sihoria, and Murwara. Revenue, 9 lakhs. Divisional and District Staff—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Commissioner, Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of School of Industry, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Principal with 4 Professors of Jabalpur College, Judge of Small Cause Court, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 8 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Jabalpur town see Jabalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Balihri.—One of the oldest towns in Jabalpur district, formerly called Babavat Nagari, then Papawat Nagari. The present town is picturesquely situated among groves of mango and other trees in a fertile country diversified by numerous hills. The large tank, fine old masonry wells and many ancient remains are full of interest.

Barela.—Ancient town, 10 miles south-east of Jabalpur. Population 3,000. The present Taluk of Barela obtained 14 villages for good service from Raja Seoraj Sah of Garha Mandla. Post office [m s t].

Baurgarh.—Hill south-west of Jabalpur town, rising about 500 feet above the valley. Coal is found in the neighbourhood.

Bhanrer.—Hill range forming the south-eastern face of the Vindhya hill system. Highest peak, Kalumbe or Kalumai, 2544 feet above sea-level.

Bijeraghogarah.—Tract of country in Jabalpur District. Iron is found in several places, and is smelted after the rough native method. Bijeraghogarah is the village in Murwara tahsil with population 3,000. It contains a handsome fort with a public garden, and post office [m s].

Bilheri.—Village with post office [m s t].

Burgee.—Village with a staging bungalow and post office [m s t].

Burwara.—Village with post office [m s].

Deori.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jabalpur.

Garha.—Ancient town, 2 miles from Mohania station. It was once the capital of the Gond dynasty, whose ancient keep, known as the

‘Madan Mahal’ still crowns the low granite range, worth noticeabe. Contains school and post office [m s t]

Jabalpur.—Southern *tahsil*, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station [W & R], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated in a rocky basin at an elevation above sea-level of about 1458 feet, distant 165 miles north-east from Nagpur. It is a convenient halting station to break a long journey. Population 84,570. The native town is about a mile from the station, and is divided from the cantonment by the railway. The river Narbada can be reached by a good road, 4 miles distant, and the Madan Mahal, a house built in memory of a Fakir, is worth a visit, and is half an hour’s drive from the station. From its terraces a fine view of the city and station is obtained. There are several objects of interest in and about Jabalpur, amongst others the Thuggee jail and School of Industry, where excellent tents, carpets, coarse cloths &c, made by the prisoners are on sale. The garrison consists generally of a European and a Native Infantry regiment, a Battery of Artillery, and a squadron of Native cavalry. Besides the usual district staff, and a large railway staff, Jabalpur contains, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, two schools, as also college, hotel, dak bungalow, sarai, and post office [m s T]. The Marble Rocks are situated 11 miles from Jabalpur.

Kaimur.—The eastern but detached portions of the Vindhyan range, commencing near Katangi, and running through the State of Rewah, and Shahabad District of Bengal. The ruined fortress of Rohtas is situated on these hills.

Kalumbe (or *Kalumar*) —The highest peak in Bhaner range near Katangi, 2544 feet above sea-level.

Katangi.—A large but decaying village, situated at the foot of the Bhaner Hills, on the north bank of the Huan, 22 miles from Jabalpur on the road to Sagour. Population 3800, mostly agriculturists, and among them many Muhammadans. Katangi is famous for its manufacture of gun-barrels. It contains a large tank and the remains of some mosques, and has a school and post office [m s t].

Katni.—Village and railway junction station, 57 miles from Jabalpur.

Mirganj.—Village and railway station [W], 19 miles from Jabalpur. Marble Rocks, or Bhera Ghat, 2 miles, 2 Dak bungalows.

Mohania.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jabalpur. Madan Mahal, 2 miles.

Murwara.—Northern *tahsil* of Jabalpur District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of Murwar *tahsil*, 57 miles from Jabalpur on the road to Mirzapur. Murwara was formerly a village which has now become an important mercantile centre with a large trade in grain, oil-seeds, lac, hides, leathers, *ghu*, iron, lime, piece-goods, salt, sugar, tobacco, and spices. The town contains civil and criminal courts, a Government school, police station, and post office [m s t]. The river Kathna is here crossed by two fine bridges.

Nagar.—Hill range covered with forest between Jabalpur and Mandla Districts. The valley of the Narbada lies below.

Niwar.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Jabalpur

Oomria.—Village with post office [m s t]

Panagur.—Town in Jabalpur *tahsil*, situated on the northern road, 9 miles from Jabalpur city. Population 5,000, chiefly agricultural. Iron from the neighbouring mines, forms the chief article of trade, sugar-cane is the principal agricultural product. Post office [m s t]

Patan.—Village with Government school, police outpost, and post office [m s t] Small trade in grain

Patna.—A small river rising in the Bhanier range of hills, and after the northerly course of 35 miles, it falls into the right bank of the Bauma river. For some distance the Patna marks the boundary between Panna State and Jabalpur District

Shahapura.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Jabalpur. Post office [m s t]

Sihora.—Central *tahsil* of Jabalpur District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 27 miles from Jabalpur city, 4 miles north of the Hiran river, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sihora station. Population 6000. Sihora does a brisk trade in grain and country produce. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station and post office [m s t]

Sihora Road.—Railway station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sihora town

Silondi.—Town in Sihora *tahsil* with population 2,200. Post office [m s t]

Sleemanabad.—Town with post office [m s t]

Sleemanabad Road.—Railway station, 39 miles from Jabalpur.

MANDLA.

MANDLA—District in the Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces. Bounded on the north-east by the State of Rewah, on the south-east by Bilaspur District, on the south-west by Balaghat District, and on the west by Seoni and Jabalpur Districts. Area, 5056 square miles, containing 1 town and 1756 villages. Population 339,373. District headquarters are at Mandla town, about 50 miles from Jabalpur by road. The prevailing languages in the District are Hindi, Urdu, and Marathi.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops of the District are rice and wheat. Fibres and sugar-cane are produced in considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURES—No manufacture exists in the District beyond the ordinary weaving of cotton cloth. In many villages *bazars* or markets are held, but none of them has any real trade, either export or import. Iron-ore abounds in the Maikal hills.

CLIMATE—The climate throughout the District is exceedingly variable. The hottest time of the year is at the break of the monsoon in June, just before the rains begin, and in September, when they cease. The cold weather extends from October to November till the end of February or March. During the monsoon, the rainfall is heavy. Storms are frequent and at times the hailstorms are so violent, that whole fields are swept of their crops as if they had been reaped. In March, the hail-

stones are sometimes as large as pigeons' eggs, and when heaped together in a shady place, will often remain unmelted during the whole of two days. Mandla has, throughout its length and breadth, a very bad name for fever. Strangers are peculiarly liable to it. Cholera visits the country occasionally, and small-pox carries off large numbers.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub divisions of Mandla and Ramgairh. Revenue, Rs. 270,000. Cost of officials and police about Rs. 80,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Inspector of Schools, Honorary Magistrate, and Overseer. For further information regarding Mandla town see Mandla.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Airi.—Teak forest, conveniently situated at the junction of the Buhnai and Halon rivers. Area, 3 square miles.

Bajag.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bamni.—Town in Mandla *tahsil*. Post office [m s t]

Bichia.—Village with post office [m t]

Chauradadar.—Hill plateau in the east of Mandla District, upwards of 3,200 feet above sea-level. The winter nights are intensely cold, and in the hottest days of April and May the heat is not excessive. Water is abundant, and, but for its inaccessibility, Chauradadar might prove an excellent sanitarium.

Dindori.—Village and head-quarters of the Ramgairh *tahsil*, 16 miles from Ramgairh. Contains Tahsildar's court, and post office [m s t]

Ghoogri.—Village with post office [m s t]

Hirdenagar.—Village founded by Rajah Hude Shah (1644). An annual fair is held on the banks of the Banjar, and considerable trade is done.

Mahanadi, Little.—River rising in Mandla District, and falling into the Son (*Soane*) after a course of about 100 miles, during part of which it forms the boundary between Rewah and Jabalpur. *Sal* forests clothe both sides of the river, and coal is found on its banks near Deori, where there is also a warm spring.

Maharajpur.—Large village situated opposite to Mandla town, at the confluence of the Naibada and Banjar. Formerly called Biahmaputia, it derives its present name from Raja Maharaj Sah, who founded the present village in 1737. It has a school, and on the opposite bank of the Banjar, at the village of Puiwa, a yearly fair takes place.

Mandla.—The south-western *tahsil* of Mandla District, also administrative head-quarters, the principal town, and municipality, situated on the Naibada river, which surrounds it on three sides. Population 5,000. Thirty-seven temples decorate river bank. The only manufacture is of bell-metal vessels, made from an alloy of zinc and copper. The town contains the usual district offices, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T.]

Newari.—Village with post office [m s t]

Patpara.—Village with post office [m s t].

Pindrye.—Village with post office [m s t]

Ramgarh.—North-eastern tahsil of Mandla District, and town situated on a rocky eminence, below which flows the Buihnei, separating Ramgarh from the village of Amaipur, the site of an encamping ground. Ramgarh is now simply a police outpost station. Head-quarters at Dindori.

Ramnagar.—Town 10 miles east of Mandla town, situated at a lovely spot on a bend of the Narbada river. Contains ruins of a palace, and a small temple.

Shahpur.—Hill range, north of the Narbada river, while the Johila flows below. The scenery is wild and desolate, the only inhabitants being a few small colonies of Gonds and Baigas. Most of the range is under the immediate protection of Mahadeva.

Shahpura.—Town in Ramgarh tahsil. Population 3,000. Post office [m s t].

Tikaria (*Narayanganj*) —Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s. t].

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR —Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces, comprising the Districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, and Balaghat, all of which see separately.

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR —District in the Division of the same name, bounded on the north by Chhindwara and Seoni, on the east by Bhandara, on the south and south-west by Chanda District and the river Wardha. Area, 3,813 square miles, containing 9 towns and 1,682 villages. Population 757,862. The administrative head-quarters of the Central Provinces, as well as of the Division and District of Nagpur, are at Nagpur city, 759 miles from Calcutta, and 520 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS —Wheat is the grand *rabi* crop. Of the kharif crops the most important is cotton. The garden cultivation, which is confined to the best black soil, produces sugar-cane, tobacco and vegetables of different kinds.

COMMERCE AND TRADE —The principal exports consist of raw cotton, grain and other agricultural produce and cloth, the principal imports are salt, sugar, English piece and miscellaneous goods, cattle, hardware, and cutlery. The exports considerably exceed the imports in value, and therefore large quantities of gold and silver are sent into the District from Bombay. The manufacture of common cotton cloth is declining, owing to the competition of machine-made goods from England.

CLIMATE —The year is divided into three seasons: the hot, from the beginning of April to the beginning of June; the rainy season sets in in June, and lasts till September; the cold season commences in October, being generally close and sultry till the middle of November, the

Cold weather occupies the intervening months till the ensuing April. From the middle of September to the middle of December is the most unhealthy period of the year. The prevailing disease is fever, but cholera is occasionally epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Nagpur, Ramtek, Umer, and Katol. Revenue, 16 lakhs, cost of officials and police of all kinds, Rs nearly 2 lakhs. *Provincial Staff*—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Settlements, Judicial Commissioner, Registrar of Judicial Commissioner's Court, Commissioner of Excise, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Chief Engineer, Deputy Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner, Comptroller and Deputy Commissioner of Currency Papers, Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Inspector-General of Education, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Post-Master-General, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner 2 Assistant, and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2 Tahsildars, and 1 Naib Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Superintendent of Central Jail, Judge of Small Cause Court, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, Supervisor, Overseer, Assistant Superintendent (Telegraph Department), 10 Honorary Magistrates, and 8 Justices of the Peace. For further information regarding Nagpur town see Nagpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bazarganw.—Village about 25 miles from Nagpur. Population 1,600 mainly traders. Police station and school, a fine reservoir, and the ruins of a fort. Post office [m s]

Bela (or *Vela*)—Agricultural town, 10 miles south of Bori. Population about 6,000. Three fine wells, school-house, and old fort. Exports—coarse cotton cloth, and gunny. The village is the residence of an honorary magistrate. Post office [m t.]

Belona.—A purely agricultural town in Katol *tahsil*, situated on the banks of a small tributary of the Wardha, 4 miles north-west of Mowar town. Population 3,500. Contains a school, market and post office [m s t]

Bhiwapur.—Town, 16 miles south-east of Umer. Population about 5,000. Manufactures of cloth. Besides other trade, banking is carried on, chiefly by Agarwala Maiwaris. Contains school-house, *sarai*, market-place, a large public masonry well, police station, and post office [m s t]

Bori.—Thriving town and railway station, situated on the left bank of the Wana, 17 miles from Nagpur. Population 3,000. Weaving and dying of cloth is the chief industry. *Sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m. s t]

Deolapar.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s t.].

Dhapewara.—A clean and healthy town, on either side of the river Chandrabhaga, in a fertile plain, 20 miles north-west of Nagpur.

Population about 4,000, chiefly Koshtis. Cotton cloth weaving forms the principal industry. Ruins of an old fort, and the seat of an honorary magistrates' court.

Dongartal.—Village situated on the old road between Seoni and Nagpur. Celebrated for its breed of cattle and inhabited by Gaulis. Fine tank and ruins of an old fort.

Gumgaon.—Town in Nagpur *tahsil*, situated on the Wana river, 12 miles south of Nagpur town. Population 3,000, chiefly agriculturists and Koshtis. Near the river is an old fort, and near it a fine temple of Ganpati.

Hingna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalkhera.—Town about 14 miles west of Katol, near the junction of the Jam with the Waidha. Population under 1,000, chiefly cultivators. The remains of a large fort, said to be of Gauli origin still exist.

Kakair (Kankair).—Town, situated between the right bank of the Mahanadi and a high rocky hill surmounted by a fortress. Other lofty mountains surround the town, which is distant 170 miles from Nagpur. Population 2,000. Kakair is now in possession of the Raja, who pays a fixed rent of Rs. 500 annually.

Kalmeshwar.—Town situated about 14 miles west of Nagpur city. The country on the north and west produces opium, sugar-cane, and tobacco. Population 5,000. In the centre of the town stands the old fort where the village proprietor, a Kunbi by caste, resides. Eighty oil-mills, and cloth manufacture. Market, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamptee (Kamthi).—Large town, cantonment and railway station, situated immediately below the junction of the Kanhan with the Pench and Kolar rivers, 9 miles north-east of Nagpur city. Population 51,000. Kamptee dates only from the establishment of the cantonment in 1821. The town and cantonment form one municipality, but affairs are managed by separate committees. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle, country cloth, salt and European piece-goods. There is also a brisk traffic in timber, floated down the rivers to the town. The town contains temple gardens, a sarai and large central market place, also an excellent masonry tank, 5 Muhammadans mosques and 70 Hindu temples, a dispensary, schools and dharmashalas. The cantonment contains a large building used for public purposes, also Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. Cantonment Magistrate's court, and post office [m s T].

Kapri.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Nagpur.

Katol.—North-western *tahsil*, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Jam river, 40 miles from Nagpur. Population 4,500. Contains Tahsil offices and courts, also temple of Bhawani and old fort. School-house, market-place, and post office [m s t].

Kelod.—Town in Katol *tahsil*, situated at the foot of the Satpura Hills, about 7 miles north of Saoner on the main road to Ohhindwara. Manufacture of brass and copper is the chief industry. Kelod also pro-

duces rough glass ornaments School, market-place, ruins of fort and post office [m t]

Khapa.—Town and municipality, situated 20 miles north of Nagpur city Population 8,500 Fine groves surround the town, and the Kanhan river and numerous wells supply excellent water Melons are largely cultivated on the sandbanks in the river bed Good cotton cloth is manufactured and exported The town is well kept, it has English school, dispensary, police buildings, a sarai, market-place, and post office [m s t].

Kondhal.—Village with post office [m s t.]

Maunda (Moudha).—Village and a fort in Ramtek *tahsil*, situated on the Kanhan river, half way between Nagpur and Bhindara The surrounding estate belongs to a Maratha family called Gujar. Population 3,500. Large market, school, dak bungalow, police station, and post office [m s t]

Mohpa.—Town situated on the river Chandrabhaga, 20 miles from Nagpur city Population about 6,000, chiefly agricultural Mohpa is the chief place in a small but valuable estate belonging to the Nawab Hasan Ali Khan School and post office [m s t]

Mowar.—Municipal town in Katol *tahsil*, situated on the Wardha river, 6 miles north of Jalalkhera Population about 4,800 Agriculture and weaving are the principal industries School, bazar and police station The place does a good trade, but is reckoned unhealthy

Nagpur.—Central *tahsil* or sub-division, and chief town of the district of the same name, also railway junction station [W], and the seat of administration of the Central Provinces, situated in the centre of Nagpur District, on a small stream called the Nag, and is about equal distant from Calcutta and Bombay The civil station of Nagpur is called Sitabardi, and the Hill fort of that name commands the native city. Population 85,000 The city is well laid out with good roads, fine public gardens, and several tanks and lakes in the neighbourhood provide the city with an unlimited water supply Nagpur carries on a large and increasing trade, the chief imports being wheat and other grain, salt, country cloth, European piece and miscellaneous goods, silk, and spices. The chief article of manufacture and export is cloth The finer fabrics of Nagpur have long been famous, and are still, in spite of the competition of English stuffs, in great request Large weekly bazars (markets) are held in the Guinganj Square and in the Gachi Paga Most of the public offices are in the civil station of Sitabardi, including the old Nagpur Residency, now the official residence of the Chief Commissioner, a plain but commodious building in well-wooded grounds, and the Secretariat, a large and substantial edifice The city contains the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the Small Cause Court, the *tahsil*, the Honorary Magistrate's Court, and the police station-houses Other institutions are—the Nagpur Central Jail, the city hospital, with three branch dispensaries in different quarters of the town, the lunatic asylum, the leper asylum and the Sitabardi poor-house, the Morris College, the city High School, Normal School, the Bishop's Scottish and Roman Catholic schools, also several Mission Native and Anglo-Vernacular schools. There

are many places of interest in Nagpur including the museum containing many rare specimens and a good library, the four public gardens, (the Maharaja's Bagh, Toolsibagh in the city, Palai Karadi at Sonagaon, and Tellenkeri in the suburbs) Empress Hotel about 100 yards from railway station Sarai for Natives close to the station, and strangers home, in the Native town There are also three public *sarais* (native inns), besides several private dharmasalas for similar purposes Nagpur is celebrated for its delicious oranges Dak bungalow, Branch of Bank of Bengal, and post office [m s T.].

Nandarithan.—Decayed town situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ramtek. Population 3,000 Old castle and school

Narkher.—Town 52 miles from Nagpur city on the Betul road. Population about 7,500, chiefly agricultural. Good market, school, and police-buildings The place is considered as unhealthy.

Parseoni.—Town in Ramtek *tahsil*, 18 miles from Nagpur town. Population about 4,500 Manufactures—coarse cloth and pottery Weekly market The town contains two fine temples Pan (betel-leaf) is largely cultivated in the neighbourhood Post office [m s t.]

Patan Saongi.—Town in Ramtek *tahsil*, 14 miles from Nagpur city Population 5,000 Chief products—cotton, and tobacco It has a good market-place, sarai (native inn) and post office [m. s t.]

Ramtek.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Nagpur District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 24 miles from Nagpur city Population about 9,000. Noted for its cultivation of *pan*, which was introduced three centuries ago by an ancestor of the present owner of the gardens, large quantities are exported to Bombay and other places Ambala, a village (near Ramtek) where a fair is annually held, which is attended by about 100 000. The official buildings are at the west end of the town Ramtek has always been held a holy place There are many temples in and about the town, and many of them are worth a visit Contains a court and *tahsil* offices, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Salwa.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nagpur.

Sauner.—Thriving town and municipality, 24 miles from Nagpur city Population about 6,000, chiefly agriculturists The Kolar river flows through the town It has a circular market-place with large masonry platforms Chief manufactures—cotton cloth which is largely exported. A large cattle fair is held weekly Travellers' and dak bungalows, English school, handsome sarai and police station The fort in the centre of the town, now ruined, must once have been large and strong Post office [m s t]

Sitabardi.—Battle field and cantonment near Nagpur city

Tharsa.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nagpur

Umrer.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Nagpur District, also chief town, municipality and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 28 miles from Nagpur city Built on the north bank of the river Amb Population about 15,000 The town is famous for country cloth, and there is a fort which contains ruins of temples Umrer contains a central

bazar, two large tanks (one on each side of the town) School and dispensary Water supply excellent Post office [m. s. t.].

Wardha.—River rising in the Satpura Hills between Nagpur and Betul districts It flows in the south-easterly direction, and falls into the Godavari

NARBADA DIVISION.

NARBADA,—Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces, comprising the five Districts of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara, and Nimar, all of which see separately.

NARSINGHPUR.

NARSINGHPUR—District in the Nerbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces Bounded on the north by the State of Bhopal and the Districts of Saugor Damoh, and Jabalpur : on the south by Chhindwara on the east by Seoni, and on the west by the river Dhadi and Hoshangabad Area, 1916 square miles Population, 367,026 District head-quarters are at Narsinghpur town, 52 miles from Jabalpur by rail

PRODUCTS—Wheat forms the staple crop of the District Oil-seeds, cotton, sugar and other inferior kinds of grain are also produced in great quantities.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The manufactures consist of brass and bell-metal vessels at Chichli, a kind of stamped cotton fabric at Gadarpur; and *tasar* silk and saddle-cloths at Narsinghpur The mineral resources of the District give rise to an important industry among the Gond inhabitants Considerable traffic is chiefly in English cloth lac ornaments, and copper utensils takes place at an extensive fair which is held yearly in November and December on the sands of the Nerbada at Barman Ghat, 14 miles from Narsinghpur The chief export is cotton

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is healthy

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Narsinghpur and Gadarpur Revenue 6½ lakhs costs 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools Headmaster Zilla school and honorary magistrate For further information regarding Narsinghpur town see Narsinghpur

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amgam.—Village in Narsinghpur *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.]

Babai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Bachai.—Village with post office [m. t.]

Barha.—Large agricultural village in Gadarpur *tahsil* Population 3,000 Sugar-cane is cultivated, and cotton-weaving is carried on to some extent Great trade in forest produce and dyes Schools for boys and girls, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Barman.—Village situated 9 miles from Kareli railway station. An annual commercial and religious fair is held here on the banks of the Nerbada river, during November and December or months corresponding to the Hindu month Kartik, and lasts for about 15 days. It is largely attended. Agricultural and cattle Show is held by the District authorities, and prizes are distributed to the successful exhibitors. Visitors and traders from all parts resort to this fair. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Bikrampur.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Nagpur.

Chanwarpatha.—Decayed village with 1 500 inhabitants. Ruins of a fine Maratha fort which commanded the important fords and ferry across the Nerbada at Barman.

Chauragarh.—Ruined fortress situated on the crest of the outer range of Satpura table-land, 800 feet above the level of the Nerbada valley, and 22 miles from Narsinghpur. Within the fortress are the ruins of a palace of the old Gond Rajahs. Numerous tanks yield a constant supply of water. There are three approaches.

Chhindwara-Chota.—Municipal village and railway station, 20 miles from Narsinghpur. Post office [m s t]

Chichli.—Town in Gadawara *tahsil*. Population about 2,500. Manufacture of brass utensils. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Gadarwara.—Western *tahsil* of Narsinghpur District, also flourishing town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the river Shakar, 27 miles from Narsinghpur. A railway station [W] is situated 2 miles south of the town. Population 9,000, chiefly tradesmen and artisans. The town possesses a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth and the dyers are numerous and fairly skilful. Gadawara is a place of considerable commercial importance, exporting grain, seed, cotton, *ghí*, coal etc. Contains *tahsil* offices, a Bench of honorary magistrates, sarai for Natives, dak bungalow, English and Vernacular schools, police station and post office [m s t]

Kandeli.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*, situated one mile from Narsinghpur town. The Government District offices are situated in Kandeli, and most of the officers live here. Seat of a small manufacture of cotton cloth.

Karak Bel.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Narsinghpur.

Kareli.—Village and railway station [W], 10 miles from Narsinghpur, and 75 from Saugor (by camel wagon) Dak bungalow, Sarai near the station, and post office [m s t]

Kauriya.—Large agricultural village in Gadawara *tahsil*, 3 miles east of Gadawara. Important for the large cotton sales transacted in January and February. Population about 3,500, chiefly agriculturists. The Raja of Gangai is the superior proprietor of Kauriya which has a good town school.

Mohpani.—Village with post office [m s t], 12 miles from Gadawara. The collieries and works of the Nerbada coal company are here.

Mekh.—Village with post office [m s t].

Narsinghpur.—The eastern *tahsil* of the District, also chief town of the *tahsil* and head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality, and railway station [W], situated on the river Singri, which has been dammed up to supply the town with water. The town took its present name after the erection of a large temple to Narsingha, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. It is an important entrepot for the grain and cotton trade of the Nerbada valley. Population 12,000. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a jail, dispensary, 4 schools including a police school, travellers' and dak bungalows, a native travellers' rest house in the town, which is about 3 miles from the railway station.

Piparia.—Village and railway station [W], 59 miles from Narsinghpur. Contains a honorary magistrate's court, bazar, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]. Pachman hill station, 32 miles from here.

Sainkheri.—Town in Gadawara *tahsil*. Population about 3,000. Post office [m s t].

Shrinagar.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*, 22 miles south-east of Narsinghpur town. Population under 2,000. Post office [m s t].

Singhpur.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*. Population about 3,500. Contains honorary magistrate's court and post office [m t].

Soatalao.—Village with post office [m t].

Tendukhera.—Town and municipality, in Gadawara *tahsil*, 22 miles from Gadawara, and 27 miles from Narsinghpur. Population 3,200. Iron-mines 12 miles south-west of the town, yield ore of excellent quality. Honorary magistrate's Court and post office [m s].

NIMAR.

NIMAR—District in the Nerbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. It forms the westernmost District of the Central Provinces, and is bounded on the north and west by the territories of the Raja of Dhar and of the Maharaja Holkar, on the south by Khandesh District and West Berar, and on the east by Hoshangabad. Area, 3,357 square miles, containing 2 towns and 592 villages. Population 253,486. District head-quarters are at Khandwa town, 35½ miles from Bombay by rail.

Products—The chief agricultural products of the District are wheat and rice, the other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco.

Commerce and Trade—A considerable through traffic is carried on in Nimar. Wheat from Hoshangabad is the principal import. The exports consist almost entirely of the fine gold-embroidered cloth fabrics made at Burhanpur, the gum of the *dhawra* tree, of which there are large forests north of the Nerbada, is also exported, to be converted into the gum-arabic of commerce.

Climate—The climate of the open parts of Nimar is, on the whole, good though the heat is very fierce in the Nerbada and Tapti valleys during April and May. Central Nimar does not suffer excessive heat in summer, while during the monsoon months the air is cool and clear.

The jungle parts of the District are extremely malarious from July to December and are consequently inhabited by Kurkus and other hill tribes. The prevalent disease is fever, especially about the close of the monsoon.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Khandwa, and Burhanpur. Revenue about 5 lakhs, cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Cantonment Magistrate, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Sub-Engineer, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, and a Bench of five honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Khandwa town see Khandwa.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajanti.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Khandwa.

Asirgarh.—A strong fortress about 6 miles from Chandni station, and 29 miles from Khandwa, at present principally used for political prisoners, is said to have been built as far back as A.D. 1370 by a herdsman named Asa Ahir, from whom it derives its name. It is situated on an isolated hill in the Satpura range 850 feet high and 1,300 feet above sea level. The fort of Asirgarh is named as a place of worship to Ashvathama. Climate temperate, and the fort is health resort for the Mhow garrison. Water supply is abundant. Fine grapes are produced in the village at the foot of the hill, where there is also a dak bungalow. Several ancient guns of large size, dating from the reign of Aurangzeb, and elaborately ornamented, form splendid specimens of native guncasting. Post office [m s t]

Atta.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Khandwa.

Bagmar.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Khandwa.

Bahadarpur.—Village with post office [m s].

Beria.—Ancient town, 28 miles from Khandwa. A large reservoir 2 miles from the town, which provides the town with a pure water supply. The town contains a handsome Jain temple, and is the residence of a good many merchants of that faith.

Bhamgarh.—Town 8 miles from Khandwa. Population 2,500. Weekly market, Vernacular school and post office [m s t]

Bir.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Khandwa.

Borgaum.—Town with post office [m s t]

Burhanpur.—*Tahsil* in Nimar District, also chief town municipality, railway station [W] and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the north bank of the river Tapti, 43 miles from Khandwa, and 3 miles from the railway station. Population 32,000. An Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar reside here. The principal manufacture carried on in Burhanpur is that of gold and silver wire drawing and the working of the rich kinkab and brocaded silks. The manufacture of coarser cloths and material is also carried on. The minarets of some fine mosques are visible from the railway station. From January to April and August to October fairs and festivals are held at the tombs of the several Mahomedan saints, the most important are Himgutshaw Bicaree, visited by about ten thousand people. Lalbagh,

a park 2 miles north of the town is worth a visit Dak bungalow and a *sarai* or dharmasala within sight of the railway station Post office [m s T]. Asirgaoh fortress, 25 miles by road

Chandni.—Village and railway station [W], 31 miles from Khandwa Sarai for Natives Asirgaoh, 6 miles

Chhegaon-Makhan.—Village with post office [m s t].

Chulkan.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Khandwa

Dhangaon.—Guaranteed Thakurate, or petty chiefship, under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces The Thakur or Chief receives an allowance of Rs 1,480 from Sindhua, and Rs 56 from Holkar He pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs 1,000 Post office [m s t]

Dongargaon.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Khandwa

Echapur.—Village with post office [m. s t].

Jawar.—Village with post office [m s t]

Khaigaon.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Khandwa.

Khandwa.—The eastern *Tahsil* of Nimar District, also municipal town, railway junction station [W & R], of the G I P and Rajputana Malwa Railways, the head-quarters and civil station of Nimar District, situated 74 miles from Mhow and 87 miles from Indore The civil station, 2 miles east of the town, contains a court-house and all the offices including a civil hospital and dispensary, circuit-house, post office [m s T], church, and rest camp for troops Dak bungalow and large *sarai* within view of the station Suitable also as a resting station for passengers travelling long distances Toolja Bhavani fair is held annually during January and February at a distance of four miles from the railway station, and is usually attended by about ten thousand people.

Mandhata (Omkai)—Municipal town, and island in the Narmada river, situated about 7 miles from Motaka, and 40 miles from Khandwa station It is famous for its numerous temples, including the great shrine of Omkai, a form of Siva according to the *Narmada Khand*, which professes to be a portion of the *Skand Purana*, the island was originally called Baidviya Mani Parvati, but its name was changed to Mandhata as a boon from Omkai to the Raja Mandhatri, seventeenth of the Solar race, who performed a great sacrifice to the god The island covers an area of nearly a square mile A great fair of Omkai is held on the 15th of Kartik (end of October), and attended by about 15,000 persons

Mandwa.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Khandwa.

Mathela.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Khandwa

Mortakka.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Khandwa Contains dak bungalow and post office [m t] Omkai Mandhata, 7 miles by road

Mundi.—Village with post office [m s t]

Nimar-Kheri.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Khandwa

Pandhana.—Village, situated 10 miles from Khandwa. Popula-

tion 3,000 At the market held every Tuesday, a brisk trade is done in grain forest produce, and cotton goods Post office [m s t]

Punasa.—Town and fort, 33 miles from Khandwa A large tank, and weekly market on Saturday.

Sanawad.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Khandwa. Passengers for Omkar Mandhata alight here Country carts available. Post office [m s t]

Shahara.—Town in Khandwa *tahsil* Population 2,500. Post office [m s t]

Shahpur.—Village in Burhanpur *tahsil* Population 4,000 Post office [m s t]

Singaji.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Khandwa A fair is held here during Karuk, which is attended by many thousands of people

Talvadya.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Khandwa.

RAIPUR.

RAIPUR—District in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Commissener-ship of the Central Provinces Bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south by Bastar, on the east by petty States attached to Sambalpur District, and on the west by Chanda and Balaghat Area, 11,724 square miles, containing 3 towns and 5080 villages Population 1584,427 District head-quarters are at Raipur town, 188 miles from Nagpur by rail Within the geographical limits of Raipur are the four dependent Feudatory States of Chhuikhadan, Kankei, Khanagari, and Nandgaon, (all of which see separately). The Political Agent for the Chhatisgarh Feudatories resides at Raipur

PRODUCTS—Rice forms the staple crop of the District The other kharif crops are cotton, ahar, *til* and *kodo* Of the *rabi* harvest, the principal grain is wheat Sugar-cane and tobacco also repay the cultivators

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The commerce of Raipur is of quite recent creation Metals constitute the chief import The principal export is grain, but cotton, sugar, and coarse cloth are also exported

CLIMATE—The climate is generally good, being free from sudden or violent changes The prevailing diseases of the District are fevers and small-pox

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Raipur, Simga, Dhamtan and Drug Revenue, 9 lakhs, cost of District officials and police of all kinds, 1½ lakhs *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Settlement Officers, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forests Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Headmaster Zilla School, and 6 Honorary Magistrates For further information regarding Raipur town see Raipur

PLACES OF INTEREST

Arang.—Town in Raipur *tahsil*, situated on the Mahanadi river.

Population 5000. It contains a large number of commercial residents, and a considerable trade, especially in the export of Rangoon teak, and oil-stones, and sugar-cane and rice of the district.

Arjoonda.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Baloda-Bazar.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Balodh.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Banganmurra.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Bhawanipatna.—Chief town of Khandwa District, State. Population 2000. Post-office [m. s. t.].

Bhillai.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Raipur. Post-office [m. s. t.].

Bindranawagarh.—Esate or Zamindari in Raipur District. Area, 1440 square miles, comprising 270 villages. Population 4000. The chief is a Gond by caste. Post-office [m. s. t.].

Bisrampur.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Bodra.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Bortalao.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Cahura.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Damda.—Town about 4 miles from Raipur. Population 2000. The inhabitants make a large number of cross-bow arrows, and manufacture the heavy brass stakes with by the women of the country. Near the town are fine groves, and the remains of an old fort, a relic of an old fort with two islands, and a large number of preserved. Damda has a sub-police station, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Dattan.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Deobhog.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Deori (Deri).—Zamindari or estate of the west of the Jank river, comprising 50 small villages. The proprietor is an aboriginal Binjar. Good teak and sal forests.

Dhamtari.—*Tahsil* in the southern portion of the Raipur District, also the largest and most important municipal town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name: situated 30 miles south of Raipur. Population 7000. The fertile plain produces wheat, cotton, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane unobscured in any part of Chhattisgarh. *Tahsildar's* court, a school for boys and a school for girls, dispensary, police-station, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Dondi Lohara.—Zamindari or estate attached to Raipur District. Area, 364 square miles. Population 30000 residing in 120 villages.

Dongar.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Dongargarh.—Town and railway station [W. & R.], situated 62 miles from Raipur. It is a large engine-changing station, with a considerable European population connected with the railway. Ruins of a fort 4 miles in circuit. Population 6000. The town contains weekly market, a good school, also dispensary, Zamindari police station, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Drug.—*Tahsil* in Raipur District, also chief town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name: 24 miles from Raipur. Population 2500. Ruins of an ancient fort. Drug manufactures excellent cotton cloth, and

contains *tahsil* offices, school, dispensary, travellers' rest-house, police station, and post-office [m s t]

Gandai.—Zamindari or estate at the foot of the Saletkri Hills, 56 miles north-west of Raipur Area, 203 square miles, population about 22 000 residing in 77 villages The Zamindar is a Gond Chief village, Gandai, at which a weekly market is held A bathing place of some sanctity is on the southern boundary of the estate

Gohrapadar.—Village with post office [m s t]

Gundardihi.—Zamindari or estate, comprising an area of 77 square miles, and a population about 20,000 The estate contains no jungle, and is generally well cultivated. The estate has belonged for 300 years to the family of the present proprietor Gundardihi is the principal village

Hathbandh.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Raipur

Karun.—River, rising in the Kankei Zamindari, it flows past the town of Raipur, and falls into the Sea near Simga

Kauria.—Zamindari, situated about 80 miles from Raipur Area, 113 square miles. Population about 13,000 The proprietor is a Gond.

Khalari.—Village in the centre of the Khalari estate, 13 miles from Raipur town The four ancient temples built of uncemented stones, were raised, the legend says, by giants of old At the top of a lofty eminence, crowned by huge granite boulders, stands a small chabutra, dedicated to Khalari Devi, beneath which is yearly held a religious fair at the Chaitia Punava festival, about the end of March, attended by 3,000 persons

Khariar.—Zamindari estate, situated in Raipur *tahsil* Area, 1306 square miles. Population about 60,000 residing in 508 villages. Chief village, Khariar, with 2,500 inhabitants The chief is a Chauhan. Post office [m s t]

Kharora.—Village with post office [m s t]

Khatti.—Village with post office [m s t]

Khuji.—Zamindari estate in Drug *tahsil*, 70 miles from Raipur town Area, 71 square miles, containing 32 villages Population 12,000 Chief village, Khuji The proprietor is a Musalman Post office [m s t]

Kumhari.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Raipur

Laon.—Village with post office [m s t]

Lohara.—Zamindari estate in Dhamtari *tahsil* in the south-east of Raipur District, comprising 120 villages Area, 364 square miles, chiefly hill and jungle The country is well watered by the rivers Tendula and Kaikara Population about 32,000 Aided school, police station, and a good garden The Zamindar is a Gond

Lonara Sahaspur.—Zamindari estate in Drug *tahsil* Area, 197 square miles, with 85 villages Population 20,000 The Zamindar is related to the Kawarda and Pandarna families.

Mahanadi.—Literally the Great River, rises 25 miles south of Raipur, on the outskirts of the wild mountainous region, and after a course of 520 miles through the Central Provinces and Tributary States of Orissa, it falls into the Bay of Bengal

Mandhar.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Raipur.

Manipur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Muripar.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Raipur.

Musra.—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Raipur.

Nandkathi.—Village with post office [m s t].

Pandaria.—Village with post office [m s t].

Panduka.—Village with post office [m s t].

Paragaon.—Village with post office [m s t].

Parpori.—Rich and well-cultivated Zamindari or petty chiefship in Drug *Tahsil*. Area, 32 square miles with 24 villages. Population about 7,000. Principal village, Parpori. The chief is a Gond.

Patan.—Village with post office [m s t].

Pathri.—Village in Khanagarh State. Population 2,200. Post office [m s t].

Phingeswar.—Zamindari or chiefship, containing 80 villages. Area, 208 square miles. Population 16,000. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Phingeswar village, 30 miles south of Raipur town.

Raipur.—Central *tahsil* of Raipur District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, 188 miles from Nagpur. Raipur is also the residence of the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh, and a small cantonment. The old town was to the south and west of the present one, which was laid out by Colonel Agnew in 1830. Population 25,000. The town is surrounded by tanks and groves of trees, which forms its attraction. A fort, several tanks, and the public gardens are the objects of interest here. Raipur carries on a large and increasing trade in gram, lac, cotton, and other produce. The town contains, besides the ordinary offices, the court civil and criminal, of a Divisional Commissioner, an Anglo-Vernacular school, and a Normal school. It has a main and branch dispensary, church, travellers' bungalow, a *sarai* for Natives, and central jail. The garrison consists of a regiment of Native Infantry. Post office [m s T].

Rajm.—Town in Raipur *tahsil*, situated at the junction of the Parri and Mahanadi rivers, 24 miles south-east of Raipur town. Famous for the temple of Rajva Lochan, and for the pilgrimage and fair held in his honour every February. The fair lasts a month and attracts from 20,000 to 30,000 persons. Population 3,500. Rajm is also a great market of lac and grains, and it contains a school, police station, and post office [m s t].

Rampur.—Village with post office [m].

Rasmara.—Village with post office [m s.].

Sehawa.—Village with post office [m s t].

Sewaia.—Village with post office [m t].

Silheti.—Zamindari or petty chiefship in Drug *Tahsil*. Area, 83 square miles, containing 28 villages. Population 1,500. Chief village Silheti, 60 miles from Raipur. The Chief is a Gond.

Silyari.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Raipur.

Simga.—Northern *tahsil* of Raipur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Seo river, 28 miles from Raipur town. Population 25,00. Besides the usual

sub-divisional courts and offices, Simga has a town school, girls' school, police station, and post office [m s t]

Taranga.—Village with post office [m s t].

Thakurtala.—Zamindari estate on the north-west border of Raipur District Area, 376 square miles, containing 58 villages Population 7,000 The Zamindari is a Gond

Tilda.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Raipur

Tungaon.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s t.].

RAIPUR STATES.

The Raipur States lie west of Sambalpur

Chhuikadan (or *Kondla*) —Petty State, lying at the foot of the Saletekiri Hill Area, 174 square miles, containing 109 villages Population 33,000 Chief products, wheat, gram, cotton, etc The Chief resides in a substantial stone building, standing in a fortified square He is a Baniagi, but belongs to a sect among which marriage is permitted. Revenue, Rs 22,230 , British tribute, Rs 11 000 Chhuikadan, chief village with 2,400 inhabitants. Post office [m s t]

Kanker.—A feudatory chiefship in the south of Raipur District , lying north of the State of Bastar Population 64,000 of whom nearly two-thirds are Gonds, residing in 436 villages, on an area of 639 square miles The country is hilly Rice, *Lutla*, *kodo*, lac gum, etc constitute the chief products Raja Naihai Deo, the chief, belongs to a very old Rajput family Revenue, Rs 15,000 Post office [m s t]

Khairagarh.—Native State, lies to the north-west of Nandgaon Area, 940 square miles, containing 512 villages Population 170,000. The ruling family is Raj-Gond, and descended from the royal family of Gailha Mandla Revenue, Rs 214,700 British tribute, Rs 47,000. Cotton, wheat and gram are the principal products Iron-ore is also found in parts Khairagarh, chief town of the State, is situated at the junction of the Am and the Pipania rivers, 45 miles north-west of Raipur town The ruling chief Kainai Narayan Singh resides here Post office [m s t]

Nandgaon (*Raj-Nandgaon*) —Feudatory chiefship lies to the west of Raipur It consists 4 parganas namely Nandgaon, Dongaigaon, Mohgaon, and Pandala Area, 905 square miles Population about 170,000 Principal products are—rice, wheat, gram, *kodo*, oil-seeds, and cotton Principal manufacture—Coarse cloth The Chief (Raja Balram Das), is a Baniagi, or religious devotee Revenue, Rs 222,000. Tribute is payable of Rs 46,000 The Bengal Nagpur Railway, which passes through Nandgaon, has increased the prosperity of the town To distinguish it from Nandgaon in the west, the station is called Raj-Nandgaon The military force of the State consists of 7 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, and 500 infantry Schools, bazar, dispensary, and post office [m s T].

SAMBALPUR.

SAMBALPUR.—The easternmost District of the Chhatargarh Division. Bounded on the east and south by Cuttack District, Bengal , on

the west by Bilaspur and Raipur and on the north by Chhota Nagpur. Area 4948 square miles, containing 1 town and 2831 villages. Population 796,413. District head-quarters are at Sambalpur town, 30 miles from the railway station of the same name.

PRODUCTS—Rice forms the staple crop. No wheat is grown but other food-grains and cotton oil-seeds and sugar-cane are also produced to a small extent.

TRADE AND COMMERCE—The manufactures of the District are few and unimportant. Silk and cotton cloth vessels of brass and bell-metal are manufactured in some parts. Exports—rice, oil-seeds, raw sugar, stick-lac *tasar* silk, cotton, and iron. Imports—salt, refined sugar, European piece goods muslins, fine cloths of native make and metals.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is very unhealthy. Fever is the prevailing disease, especially from September to November.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two *Tahsils* or Sub-Divisions of Sambalpur and Bargarh. Revenue Rs. 24 lakhs; cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master High School, Chaplain, Overseer and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Sambalpur town &c Sambalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ambabhona.—Village with post office [m s t].

Atabira.—Village with post office [m s t].

Bagdehi.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sambalpur.

Bargarh.—*Tahsil* of Sambalpur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Sambalpur town. Besides the usual court and *tahsil* offices, the town contains a dispensary, police station, schools for boys and girls. Weekly market and post office [m s t].

Basna.—Village with post office [m s t].

Belpahar.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sambalpur.

Bharpali.—Estate or Zamindari with 86 villages, on an area of about 180 square miles. Population 30000. Revenue, Rs. 8,300. British tribute, Rs. 900. Barpali is the chief town and head-quarters of the estate of the same name. 2½ miles south-west of the town of Sambalpur. Population 45000. The *tasar* silk cloth woven here holds a high reputation in the surrounding country. The chief who is an honorary magistrate holds his court here. Bharpali, chief village, contains Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t].

Bhedan.—Ancient Gond chiefship situated about 24 miles from Sambalpur town. Area, 60 square miles containing 60 villages. Rice is the principal crop; oil-seeds, sugar-cane are also grown. Revenue, Rs. 3270, out of which Rs. 1040 paid to Government as a tribute. Chief village Bhedan, has an excellent school. The chief (Bajinath Singh) resides here.

Binka.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bolangir.—Village with post office [m s t]

Borasambar.—Zamindari or estate, with an area of 841 square miles, containing 105 villages Population 68,000 The chief crop is rice Iron-ore is found in considerable quantities Revenue, Rs. 15,000 Government tribute, Rs 300

Chakarkend.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s t.]

Chandarpur.—Village and Zamindari with post office [m s t], 20 miles from Sambalpur. The income of Zamindari is Rs 12,250.

Dhama.—Village with post office [m s]

Garpos.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sambalpur

Ghes.—Zamindari, 43 miles from Sambalpur Population 8,000, residing in 25 villages on an area of 30 square miles. The principal village, Ghes, contains a population of 1000 The Zamindar's family are Banjaras Staple products, rice and oil-seeds

Jamga.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Sambalpur station

Jamgaon.—Village with post office [m s t]

Jharsogra.—Village with post office [m s t]

Kanika.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Sambalpur railway station.

Kharsal.—Zamindari estate, 30 miles west of the Sambalpur town Population 5500, entirely agricultural residing in 20 villages, on an area of 30 square miles Kharsal, the chief village, has a school. Revenue, Rs. 1,230. Government tribute, Rs 450

Kolabira.—Zamindari estate, situated in the north-east corner of the District Population about 32,000, chiefly agriculturists, residing in 242 villages Area, 231 square miles Products—rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton Principal village, Kolabira, with 1,000 inhabitants which contains a school The income of the Zamindar is Rs 3090 Tribute payable to Government Rs 1090 Post office [m t].

Korabaga.—Zamindari estate in Sambalpur *tahsil*, 30 miles north-west of Sambalpur town Population about 4500, chiefly agriculturists, residing in 27 villages, on an area of 20 square miles Principal village, Korabaga, with 500 inhabitants, and school

Kumarkela.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Sambalpur station

Lakhanpur.—Village with post office [m]

Languliya.—River, formed by the junction of three streams rising in the Gondwana mountains, near Kalahandi, it flows in the southerly direction into the plains of Madras Presidency, and falls in the sea below Chicacole The whole course of the river is about 140 miles

Lapanga.—Village with post office [m s t]

Leheda.—Zamindari or estate in Sambalpur *tahsil*, 17 miles north of Sambalpur town Area, 46 square miles, containing 25 villages. Population about 6,000 The Zamindar (Bindraban Singh) is a Gond. Post office [m].

Loisinh.—Estate, 20 miles south of Sambalpur town. Population 2500, residing in 26 villages, area 60 square miles. Chief village, Loisinh.

Machida.—Estate, 25 miles north of Sambalpur town. Area, 10 square miles with 9 villages. Population 1,200. Machida, the chief village, has a school. The proprietor is Gond.

Mandu Mahal Sirgira.—Small estate, 42 miles south of Sambalpur town. Population 1500, entirely agricultural, residing in 4 villages, area, 6 square miles. Singui village, the residence of the Zamindar, situated on the Uthali stream, has a population of 600 souls.

Naharpali.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Sambalpur station.

Padampur.—Zamindari and village with post office [m s t], 40 miles from Sambalpur station.

Pahar Sirgira.—Old Gond chiefship, 15 miles west of Sambalpur town. Area, 20 square miles, containing 10 villages. Population 2000. Chief village, Pahar Sirgira, has a school. The estate pays a tribute to Government of Rs. 140 per annum.

Patkulanda.—Ancient Zamindari or chiefship, 35 miles southwest of Sambalpur town. Population 1500, chiefly agricultural, residing in 6 villages, area, 10 square miles. The chief is a Gond.

Phuljhar.—Zamindari with an area of 787 square miles. Population 66,000 inhabiting 436 villages. Phuljhar, the chief town, has a school. The chief is a Raj-Gond. His annual income is Rs. 15,000, and he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,000.

Rampur-Redakhol.—Zamindari estate. Area, 190 square miles, containing 101 villages. Population about 15,000. Chief products—rice, oil-seeds, pulses etc. Iron ore is found in many parts. Income Rs. 2,200, tribute, Rs. 700. The present chief (Raja Bakhtawar Singh) is a Rajput. Rampur contains a school and post office [m s t].

Remenda.—Village in Bargarh *tahsil*. Population 2,700. Post office [m s t].

Salebhatta.—Village with post office [m t].

Sambalpur.—Principal town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District and *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the north bank of the Mahanadi river. To the north-west lie the ruins of the fort. Within the fort stand several temples, which are worth a visit. Besides the court-house and the public offices, the principal buildings are the circuit-house, a jail, dispensary, High-school, market, 2 *sarais*, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]. From Sambalpur there are two roads to Cuttack, one *via* Ongole, and the other *via* Sonepur and Kuntaloo, from which place there are bungalows nearly every ten miles. Another road branches off at Kuntaloo *via* Khoorda, where visit the Black Pagoda, to Berhampore. Country track from Sambalpur to Dorundah, which is on the road to Calcutta. On the Berhampore road the Chilka Lake is met with and crossed by boat to Burcool and Khumbah. Shooting parties come here from Calcutta and Berhampore during the Christmas holidays.

Sambalpur Road.—Railway station, 30 miles from Sambalpur town.

Saraipaili.—Village with post office [m s t].

Sohella.—Village with post office [m. s t].

Talpatia.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Turam.—Village with post office [m t].

Tusra.—Village with post office [m s t]

Utal (or *Bijapur*).—Estate of *Zamindari* in Bargah *taksil* 38 miles from Sambalpur town Area, 80 square miles, containing 57 villages Population 16,000 Products—rice, pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, and oil-seeds Bijapur, the chief village, with a population of 1500, has a fine tank and school The present Zamindar, a Kulta by caste, is an honorary magistrate and holds his court at Bijapur. Revenue, Rs 2,000. Tribute Rs 350 payable to British Government. Post office [m s. t.]

Vamsadhara.—River, rising in the Lonjigar *Zamindari* of Kalond (Kalahandi), flowing south-easterly into the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatam Total length about 170 miles

SAMBALPUR STATES.

The Sambalpur States lie in the east of the Central Provinces.

Bamra.—Native State lies to the north-east of Sonpur Area, 1988 square miles, population about 85,000 Principal crop is rice, but pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton are also cultivated Weaving is another industry. The State pays a tribute of Rs 350 out of the revenue of Rs 37,000 Ruling Chief—Rajah Sudhal Deo, c i e, (a Gangabansi Rajput) Bamra, the chief village and railway station, 23 miles from Sambalpur station

Karond (or *Kalahandi*)—A feudatory chiefship in the south, bordering on the Vizagapatam District of the Madras Presidency, is the largest of the Sambalpur States Area, 3745 square miles, containing 2461 villages Population 225,000 Bhawanipatna, is the principal village The Raja is a Rajput Climate good Revenue, 1 lakh, tribute of Rs 36,00 is payable to the British Government The present chief (Raja Raghu Kishore Deo) administers his State in person

Patna.—Native State, north of Kalahandi, is second in size, and has the largest population of the Sambalpur States Area, 2399 square miles, with 1591 villages. Population 260,000 Rice forms the staple crop, but pulses, sugar-cane, and cotton are also grown Iron-ore is found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked Revenue, Rs. 80,000. and expenditure, nearly Rs 35,000 Though the climate has a bad reputation, the inhabitants appear robust and healthy Patna, the chief town, has a population of 2,000. The Maharaja Ramchandra Singh (a Rajput) administers his State in person

Raigarh.—Native State in the north-west of the Sambalpur District Area 1486 square miles. Population about 130,000, residing in 685 villages Rice forms the principal crop, but wheat, sugar-cane, gram etc are also produced. Iron-ore is abundant but no mines are worked. The chief (Raja Bhup Deo) is a Gond Revenue, Rs. 66,700

and tribute, Rs 400 Climate unhealthy. Raigarh, the chief town of the State of the same name, also residence of the Raja, and railway station, 45 miles from Sambalpur town Contains a school and post office [m s t] Population 5,000.

Rairakhol (*Rehakhol*) —Petty Native State with an area of 833 square miles Population 20,000, residing in 199 villages The soil is light and sandy Rice forms the staple crop, but sugar-cane, oil-seeds, and cotton are also grown Iron-ore of excellent quality abounds and smelting is carried on in ten villages The chief is Rajput His Revenue is Rs 30,000 Tribute, Rs. 580. Climate unhealthy.

Sarangarh.—Native State, in the west, south of the Mahanadi, was one of the "Eighteen Forts" Area, 540 square miles Population 75 000 residing in 442 villages Rice forms the staple crop, but sugar-cane, cotton pulses are also grown. The Chief (Raja Lal Jawahir Singh), is a Gond Revenue, Rs 41,700, tribute Rs 1350 Climate unhealthy Sarangarh, the chief town and residence of the Raja, with 4500 residents Post office [m s t].

Sonpur.—Native State, lies to the north-east of Patna, was one of the "Eighteen Forts" Area, 906 square miles Population about 180 000, residing in 869 villages Rice forms the staple crop, but pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane cotton, are also grown Coarse country cloths constitute the only manufacture Iron-ore found but not worked The chief (Raja Nilidhai Singh Bahadur) is a Chauhan Rajput Revenue, Rs 51,500, tribute, Rs 5,000 Climate unhealthy.

SAUGOR.

SAUGOR.—District in the Jabalpur Division, lying in the extreme north-west of the Central Provinces Bounded on the north by Lalitpur District and the Native States of Bijawar, Panna and Charkhari, on the east by Panna State and Damoh District, on the south by Narsinghpur District and Bhopal State, and on the west by Bhopal and Gwalior States Area, 4,007 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1829 villages. Population 591,743 District head-quarters are at Saugor town, 142 miles from Jhansi

PRODUCTS —The principal agricultural products are—wheat, rice, oil-seeds cotton, and sugar-cane

COMMERCE AND TRADE —Saugor is not the seat of any important manufacture The non-ore smelted near Hirapur goes principally to Cawnpur and the grain is largely exported to Bombay.

CLIMATE —Though the greater part of the district, the climate is moderate Storms are rarely of such severity as to injure the crops The prevalent disease of the District is an intermittent fever, which comes especially during the month of October Bowel complaints also cause many deaths

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Saugor, Koilai, Rehli and Banda Revenue, about 7 lakhs. cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners Settlement Officer, Tahsildar,

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Sub-Engineer, Head Master Zilla school, and four Honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Saugor town see Saugor.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agasod.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Bina junction station.

Banda.—Tahsil in Saugor District also small town, but headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about 20 miles north-east of Saugor town. Population 500. Police station, school and post office [m s t].

Bandi.—Village with post office [m s t].

Barodiya.—Village with post office [m t].

Bilihra.—Rent-free estate consisting of 5 villages, area, 15 square miles. Land revenue Rs 1960, rental paid by cultivators, Rs 9360. Bilihra, chief village, with 1600 inhabitants, and a school.

Bina.—Railway junction station [W & R] called after the name of river Bina, 47 miles from Saugor town. Passengers for Saugor Branch change here. Post office [m s t]. The river Bina is about 4 miles from the station.

Deori.—Chief town of a tract of the same name, situated about 39 miles south of Saugor town. Population 7500. Deori is sometimes called Bara-Deori, and was formerly called Ramgarh Ujagarh. The present name is derived from a temple still largely resorted to. Trade in wheat, and weekly market. Fort to the west of the town. Dispensary, police station, dak bungalow, 3 schools (2 for boys and 1 for girls), and post office [m s t].

Dhamoni.—Village and fort, situated on the bank of a fine lake 28 miles from Saugor town. Population 100. The ruins of mo-gre-tombs, and buildings for nearly a mile round the fort and lake show the importance of the place under Muhammadan rule. Police station.

Eran.—Chief village of a tract of the same name, 48 miles from Saugor town. Population under 5,00. This place is remarkable for its monumental remains, attributed to Raja Bharat. Police station.

Etawah.—Estate in Khurai *tahsil*, containing 47 square miles, area of 77 square miles. Revenue, Rs 10,000. Etawah, chief village, is situated close to the Bina railway station. Contains a fort, fine buildings, two schools for boys and girls, and post office [m s t]. The chief sales at the weekly fair are in cotton and country cloth.

Garhakota (Hudanagar).—The name, and municipality, situated in an *am* and Gadhami, 27 miles east of Saugor, is divided by the river Sonu into two parts. In the latter place all the trade is done. The chief sales are in red cloths called *adhi* and *pathi*, which are largely exported. Besides the *adhi* and *pathi* there are also *adhi* and *pathi*.

the sale of grain, cattle, Native and English cloth, there is a large cattle fair, beginning on the 18th January, and lasting for six weeks, which is attended by about 30,000 persons from different parts of the country. The town contains a fort, police station, and post office [m s t].

Garola.—Rent-free estate, consisting of one village, with an area of 5,479 acres Revenue, Rs 1640 Population 1,200 Garola contains a small fort, a fine lake, and school

Gurjamar.—Town in Rehi *tahsil* Population 2,500 Contains travellers' rest-house, and post office [m s t].

Jaisinghnagar.—Village in Saugor *tahsil* 21 miles from Saugor town. Population 3,000 Bi-weekly market, with trade in grain, cloth, and provisions School, police station, and post office [m s t].

Kanjia.—Ancient town in a tract of the same name, on the northern frontier of Saugor District A market is held every Tuesday Police outpost station

Keshi.—Village with post office [m t]

Kethora.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Saugor

Khimlasa.—Town and fort in Koru *tahsil*, 12 miles north-west of Saugor town Population about 3,000 Within the fort are the police station and two remarkable edifices, one a Muhammadan, and the other of Hindu origin Two schools, weekly market, and post office [m s t]

Koral.—North-western *tahsil* of Saugor District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 33 miles north of Saugor town It contains a fort, and court-house, *tahsil* offices police station 3 schools, one being for girls, and post office [m s t]. North of the fort are some fine Hindu temples Large weekly market Population 6,000, chiefly Dhangis a class of agricultural Rajputs

Malthon.—Chief town of a tract of the same name, situated 40 miles north of Saugor Population 2,400 Contains a fort, weekly market, travellers' bungalow, school, and post office [m s t]

Mundra.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Saugor

Narioli.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Saugor.

Pithoria.—Estate, 20 miles north-west of Saugor town. Area, 51 square miles, comprising 26 villages Revenue, Rs 3,200 Pithoria, the chief village, contains a fort, and weekly market

Pithra.—Estate in the extreme south-east of Saugor District Area, 120 square miles, comprising 86 villages The residence of the Raja is at Pithra, a village on the Narbada river, with population under 1000

Rahatgarh.—Town in Saugor *tahsil*, 25 miles west of Saugor town Population about 4500 The fort stands on an eminence to the south-west of the town In the fort, large bazar, many temples, and palaces are situated Rahatgarh manufactures excellent shoes and *dhoties* Travellers' bungalow, school, weekly market, and post office [m s t]

Rangui.—Ancient village, 22 miles from Saugor The fair, held every March, attracts nearly 70,000 persons.

Rehli.—Southern *tahsil* of Saugor District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 28 miles from Saugor town, in a healthy and fertile country. Population 6000. Grain, coarse sugar and wheat are largely exported. Markets twice a week. Contains *Tahsil* offices, fort, schools for boys and girls, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Saugor.—The Central *tahsil* of Saugor District, also the principal town, municipality, cantonment, railway station [W & R], and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the north-west border of a fine lake, nearly a mile broad from which it derives its name. Saugor town is well-built, with wide streets, and the large bathing *ghats* on the banks of the lake for the most part surrounded with Hindu temples, add much to its appearance. The civil station and cantonment lie to the north and about a mile east of the lake. There is a large Maratha fort commanding the city and surrounding country which is now used as an Ordnance dépôt. Climate cool during winter and excessively hot in summer. This is the station of the Central Provinces Military Forces, and contains both European and Native Troops. A European regiment two batteries of artillery as well as Native cavalry and infantry, are stationed here. Population 46 000. The town contains, besides the usual District Staff, the *tahsil* offices, jail, the city *lotwahi*, zilla school, a vernacular middle class school, several indigenous schools, and 5 girls' schools, also dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Shahgarh.—Chief town of a tract bearing the same name in Banda *tahsil*, situated at the foot of a lofty hill range, 40 miles north-east of Saugor town. Population 2400. The small fort, now in ruins, contained the Rajah's palace. Markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday. Schools for boys and girls, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Surkhi.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

SEONI.

SEONI—District in the Jabalpur Division of the Chief Commissionership of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Jabalpur, on the east by Mandla and Bilaghat, on the south by Nagpur and Bhandara, and on the west by Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. Area, 3198 square miles, containing 1 town and 1401 villages. Population about 370,767. The administrative head-quarters are at Seoni town, 79 miles from Nagpur and 86 miles from Jabalpur by road.

PRODUCTS—Wheat forms the chief crop of the District. Other products include rice, cotton, sugar, oil-seeds, and the *lasa* grass which yields oil.

MANUFACTURES—The manufactures consist of coarse cloth, and some pottery of superior quality made at Kanhiwar. At Khawasa, in the midst of the forest, leather is beautifully tanned.

CLIMATE—The plateau enjoys a moderate and healthy climate. The prevailing disease is fever, which proves most dangerous during the months succeeding the rains.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Seoni and Lakhnadon. Revenue about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Cost of District officials and police about Rs 75 000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District, Superintendent of police, Sub-Engineer, Inspector of Schools, and Justices of the Peace. For further information regarding Seoni town see Seoni.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Adegaon—Tract of country or estate, comprising 90 villages. Chief village, Adegaon, 49 miles from Seoni. Population 1100. Ruins of a fort, schools for boys and girls, and police outpost station.

Barghat—Village with post office [m t]

Chappara—Decayed town in Lakhnadon *tahsil*, situated 22 miles north of Seoni town, on the Jabalpur road. Population 3,000. Excellent camping ground in the neighbourhood. Travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Dhoomr—Village, situated 13 miles from Lakhnadon, and 34 miles from Jabalpur. Population 1 000. Encamping ground, school, police station, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Ghansar—Village with post office [m]

Kaneewara—Village with post office [m s t.].

Kawassa—Village with post office [m s t]

Keolari—Village with post office [m s t].

Korai—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s t].

Lakhnadon—The northern *tahsil* of Seoni District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, school and post office [m s t]

Mandladai—Hill, 20 miles north-east of Seoni town. Height, 2,500 feet above sea level, 20 miles from Seoni.

Narsingha—Dome-shaped rock, rising 100 feet out of the Wain-ganga valley. The temple on the top, sacred to Narsingha an incarnation of Vishnu, contains an image of the god. A village of the same name lies below the hill.

Piparwani—Village in Seoni *tahsil*, situated 35 miles from Seoni town. Population 2,000. Village school, weekly market, and police outpost station.

Seoni—South-western *tahsil*, also principal town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the road from Nigpur to Jabalpur nearly half-way between the two places. Population 12,000. Contains large public gardens, a fine market-place, and a handsome tank. Principal buildings—Court-house, jail, school, dispensary, dak bungalow and post office [m s T]. The climate is healthy, and the temperature moderate.

Sher—River of the Central Provinces, rises near Khamaria, flows north-westerly, and falls into the Narbada, near the centre of Narsinghpur District.

Wainganga—River of the Central Provinces, rising in Seoni District, a few miles east of the Nagpur and Jabalpur road, near the village of Rajhola. In its course it first joins the Thanwai, then the Bagh, and the Kanhan, and ultimately falls into the Godavari.

WARDHA.

WARDHA—District in the Nagpur Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. It forms a triangle with its apex towards the north-west; the base rests on Chanda District; the eastern side is bounded by Nagpur, while on the western side the river Wardha separates it from Berar. Area, 2428 square miles, containing 6 towns and 908 villages. Population 203,286. District head-quarters are at Wardha town, 48 miles from Nagpur by rail.

Products—The chief agricultural products are—cotton, wheat, rice, oil-seeds, and tobacco.

Commerce and Trade—Cotton cloth forms the only local manufacture of importance, but cotton thread, blankets, gunny, and rope are also made. The most important article exported from Wardha is the raw cotton known as 'Hinganghats' from the cotton mart of that name.

Climate—The climate of Wardha bears an ill repute for rapid and violent variations in temperature. During the summer months a dry, hot wind blows steadily from the north-west. The rains generally open with a hurricane about the middle of June, and last till the end of September. The prevailing disease of the District is fever, especially in the months succeeding the rains.

Administration—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Wardha, Arvi, and Hinganghat. Revenue, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, cost of District officials and police, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zilla school, Honorary Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. For further information regarding Wardha town see Wardha.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alipur—Prosperous agricultural village with 4,000 inhabitants. Famous for its well-irrigation, gardens, mango-groves, and brisk weekly fair. Has also a colony of weavers and a village school. Post office [m s t]

Anjhi—Town and fort, situated on the left bank of the Dham river, 9 miles from Wardha town. Population about 3,000. Weekly market, with considerable trade in woven cloth. Vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Arvi—*Tahsil* or Sub-Division with 297 villages, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about 34 miles from Wardha town. Population 10,000. Arvi is a considerable trading town, with tahsil offices, a good market-place, a dispensary, a *sarai* with rooms for Europeans, an excellent municipal garden, an Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Ashti—Ancient town, 52 miles from Wardha town. Population

5,500 Ashti has a reservoir, an Anglo-vernacular school, a police station, a court of two honorary magistrates, and post office [m s t]

Bhiri—Village, about 20 miles from Wardha town, noted for its annual fair, lasting for 8 days, held on the occasion of the Hindu festival of Janma Ashtami, celebrating the birth of Krishna Village school, and weekly market.

Degaon—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Wardha. Post post office [m s]

Deoli—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Wardha town It is the third largest cotton mart in the District Population about 6,000. At the market, held every Friday and Saturday, a brisk traffic is carried on in cattle and agricultural produce Deoli has two market-places, one for the cotton merchants and the other for general market Honorary magistrate's court, Anglo-vernacular town school, Government garden, *sarai* with furnished rooms for Europeans, dispensary, police station, and post office [m s t]

Dewalwara—Small village, situated on the river Wardha, 6 miles west of Arvi, noted for its annual fair held every November in the bed of river close by The fair lasts from 20 to 25 days, during which time pilgrims and merchants flock to the fine temple of the goddess Rukmin.

Dhanori—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, situated 26 miles from Wardha town Population 1,000 Village school, police outpost station, and small weekly market held on Fridays

Girar—Town, 37 miles south-east of Wardha town The shrine of the Musalman saint, Shaikh Khwaja Farid, crowns the summit of a neighbouring hill, and attracts a continual flow of devotees, both Hindus and Musalmans The town has a police station, village school, a weekly market, and post office [m s t]

Hinganghat—*Tahsil* of Wardha District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles from Wardha town Population 10,000 The town is a main seat of the cotton trade Hinganghat cotton produced in the rich Wardha valley being esteemed one of the best indigenous staples of India The town consists of old and new Hinganghat, the former, a straggling town, liable to be flooded by the river Wana, the latter, in which the better classes reside, laid out in broad streets and avenues Schools for boys and girls The town contains a *tahsil* office, travellers' bungalow, a large *sarai*, several cotton presses, dispensary, and post office [m s T]

Hingni—Town, situated 16 miles from Wardha Population 2,500, chiefly weavers and cultivators A large masonry fort, two temples, two large houses, and 21 wells still attest the founder's energy An annual fair takes place on the second day of the *Holi* festival Weekly market, village school, and post office [m t]

Jalgaon—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, 6 miles from Arvi and 40 miles from Wardha Population 2,200, chiefly agriculturists Fine *pan* and other gardens, 90 wells, bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m s. t]

Karanja—Town in Wardha *tahsil*, situated on high land, surrounded by hills, 41 miles from Wardha town Population 3,500, chiefly cultivators, traders, and weavers. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keljhar—Village in Wardha *Tahsil*, 16 miles from Wardha town. In the gateway of what remains of a well-built fort, stands a famous image of Ganpati, in whose honour a yearly fair is held on the fifth day of Magh Suddha, or about the end of January

Kharangna.—Village with post office [m s t]

Mandgaon—Town in Hinganghat *tahsil*, near the river Wana, 19 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,300. Trade in cattle. School-house, weekly market, and post office [m t]

Nachangaon—Ancient town in Wardha *Tahsil*, situated 2 miles from Pulgaon railway station, and 21 miles from Wardha town. Population 4,000, chiefly agriculturists. The sarai (native inn), with its strong stone walls and gateway, resembles a fort. Weekly market on Thursday, and on the 4th of Aswin Vadya (end of October) a yearly fair is held in the temple of Puranik. A good town school and police out-post station

Paunar (*Pownar*).—Ancient town in Wardha *tahsil*, and railway station, situated on the river Dham, 8 miles from Wardha town. Population 2,500, chiefly agricultural. A ruined fort in a strong position, and Anglo-vernacular school

Pulgaon—Village and railway station, near the river Wardha, which has a picturesque waterfall close by, distant 19 miles from Wardha. The Hindus deem Pulgaon a holy place, and have built a temple in the neighbourhood. Post office [m s t]

Rohna—Town and fort in Arvi *tahsil*, 23 miles from Wardha town. Population 2,400, chiefly cultivators. Weekly market on Tuesday. A large fair also takes place yearly at the end of January. The town has a village school, and in the neighbourhood are gardens of opium, sugar-cane, and spices

Rosulabad—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, with 3,000 inhabitants. Large weekly market, school, and post office [m s t]

Salu (*Selu*)—Town and fort in Wardha *tahsil*, situated on the Bor river, 11 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,000. Chief manufactures, cotton cloth, weekly market, Sarai (native inn), Vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Sindi—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Wardha town. Population 5,000, chiefly weavers and cultivators. Manufactures—coarse cotton cloth, oil, bangles, and shoes. Bi-weekly market. The town contains an honorary magistrate's court, a school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Sonagaon—Village with fort and railway station, 11 miles from Wardha town. Ancient fair takes place every June and October, in honour of the god Mulidhar

Wadhona—Village with post office [m s t]

Wadnaira—Village in Hinganghat *tahsil*, with 2,200 inhabitants. Post office [m s t]

Waigaon—Town in Wardha *tahsil*, situated 8 miles from Wardha town, on the Wardha valley road. Population 3,000. An annual fair is held during the Dasahara festival, in honour of the god Balaji to whom

there is an old temple of considerable local repute Sarai (native inn) and village school

Wardha (old name *Palakwadi*)—Chief town, central *tahsil*, municipality, railway junction station [W & R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 65 miles from Amraoti. Population 6,000 The trade is chiefly cotton and grain for the Bombay market. Wardha contains jail, police lines, public garden, court-houses, two large steam cotton presses, a good Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t].

CEYLON.

CEYLON—A large and beautiful island belonging to India It is called Singhal by the Cingalese In Arabic it is Serendib, in Sanskrit Lanka, and in Greek Taprobane This last, it is conjectured, is a corruption of Tivu Ravana (Ravana's island), from Ravana, the demon sovereign celebrated in the 'Ramayana' It is a large, beautiful, and pear-shaped island, separated from the Coromandel coast by the Gulf of Mannar, and situated south-east of peninsular India The island is mountainous in the centre and south, but has a belt of low land round the coast It is 270 miles long from Dondra Head in the south to Point Pedara or Palmyra Head in the north, and its greatest breadth is 137 miles It has been a dependency of Great Britain since 1815 Area, 25,000 square miles, and the population about 30,00,000, of whom about 24,00,000 are Cingalese, about 6,00,000 Tamils, and about 7000 Europeans

HISTORY—Beyond the scanty information given in the "Ramayana" concerning Ceylon, little is known of its history till it was visited by the Portuguese in 1505 The island was at that time molested by the Arabs, and the Portuguese assisted the Native rulers in repelling their attacks After some years the Portuguese took partial possession, and in 1517, they obtained whole possession of the maritime districts till 1658, when they were driven out by the Dutch, who in turn yielded their possession to the English in 1796 Native kings continued to reign at Kandy till 1815, when *Vikrama Rajasingh* provoked a war with the British and was deposed with the consent of the chiefs

ISLANDS—In the north there are several low islands Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manaar are divided from each other by a number of islands and sand-banks (The Hindus term the sand-banks Rama's Bridge).

MOUNTAINS—The mountains are covered with forest, but enclose rich plains and valleys

PORTS—The chief ports are Colombo, Galle, Trincomali, and Point Pedro

RIVERS—The Aripo, north of Putlam, has the most extensive pearl fishery in the world the Kalany Gunga, on the western coast (70 miles), the Kalu Gunga, on the western coast, a navigable river, from the district of Safragam, falls into the sea at Kaltura (70 miles), the Mahawelli Gunga, chief river, which rises in Horton Plains, 7000 feet above the sea level, and flows north-east past Kandy in the Bay of

Trincomali (140 miles) having a delta at its mouth, and the **Walaway Gunga**, in the south-east of the island (70 miles)

PRODUCERS —The mineral, vegetable, and animal productions are exceedingly various and valuable. Amongst minerals, granite is common, and sandstone along the shores. The precious stones for which Ceylon is noted are chiefly amethysts, topazes, garnets, cats-eyes, and rubies. Pearls are obtained from the pearl-oyster banks along the north-east and north-west shores. Nitre, alum, and salt are plentiful. Amongst the vegetable products the chief are coffee, rice, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, cinnamon (used to flourish in the south) and chinchona. Cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, pepper, cardamoms, and areca-nut are produced in abundance throughout the island, cocoa-nut plants flourish in the south, palmyras (which produces " jaggery ") in the north, while jack-fruit and other fruit trees and many kinds of the most valuable timber are met with all over the island. The talipot palm is remarkable for its gigantic leaves. The animal kingdom is not less rich. Wild elephants and deers roam about in large herds, the sambar or elk, being the largest species of Asiatic deer, alligators haunt most of the rivers, cheetahs, bears, and all the animals of India except the tiger are found.

COMMERCE —The commerce consists mainly in exporting coffee, cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon to Great Britain, and betel-nut, timber, salt and coir to other places, chiefly India, and in importing manufactured articles from Britain, and rice, sugar, and tea from other countries.

PEOPLE —The population is estimated at two and a half millions, and comprises Singhalese (a peaceful people), who occupy the central and southern parts of the island, Hindus, mostly Tamil men, who are in possession of the north-eastern districts, Moors or Muhammadans, who are dispersed all over the island, Veddas, aboriginal tribes, live in the " Park Country ", and others of mixed European and Native descent.

OCCUPATION. —The people are engaged chiefly in agriculture, the manufactures are all very unimportant, except arrack, salt, and oil. The Ceylonese excel in gold and silver work, and in the manufacture of lacquered-ware.

LANGUAGE —Tamil is spoken in the north and north-east, Singhalese and Portuguese are used in the other parts of the island. The sacred language of Ceylon is called Pali.

RELIGION —Buddhism is the prevailing religion among the Singhalese, and Hinduism among the Tamils. Christianity has made some progress in different parts.

CLIMATE —On the coast the climate is hot and moist, in the hills it is pleasant. The eastern side is hot and dry, like the countries on the coast of Coromandel, the western side humid like Malabar. Everywhere in the island the rainfall is heavy. The rain comes first from the south-west, as in Bombay, and later from the east, as in Madras. The north-east monsoon prevailing from November to February, and the south-west from April to September, the intervening months having variable winds or calms. The north-eastern coast resembles the Carnatic

in climate ; the south-western, the Malabar coast. Ice is sometimes formed in the highest interior table-land

TRAVELLING CONVENIENCES—Travelling in Ceylon is, for the most part, comparatively easy. The roads are everywhere excellent, and the rest houses are far more comfortable places of abode than the corresponding institutions in India.

CURRENCY—The currency of the island is rupees, divided, not into annas as in India, but into cents. One rupee is equal to 100 cents.

REVENUE—The revenue, which amounts to about 15 million (Indian silver coin) annually, is derived chiefly from land, customs, stamps, cinnamon, salt, excise, and fisheries.

GOVERNMENT—The Government of Ceylon is unconnected with that of India. It is a colony of the English Crown, and is confided to a Governor assisted by two councils, one legislative and the other executive.

DIVISIONS—For administrative purposes, Ceylon is divided into seven Provinces: 1 Western Province, 2 Southern Province, 3 Eastern Province, 4 Northern Province, 5 North Western Province, 6 Central Province, and 7 North-central Province, each of which is subdivided into districts, each under the control of a Government Agent. For the administration of justice there are Provincial Courts in the districts and a supreme Court at Colombo.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Adam's Bridge—A ridge of sand and rocks, about 17 miles in length, stretching north-west to south-east, from the island of Rameswaram off the Indian coast, to the island of Manaar off Ceylon, and so nearly closing the northern end of the Gulf of Manaar. In the Ramayana, Rama is said to have used this natural causeway for the passage of his army when invading Lanka (Ceylon).

Adam's Peak—A highest mountain (south-west of Pedataralagalla) It is 7420 feet high, on the summit of which, there is a shrine common to the different faiths: thus, the Siva-worshippers ascend the top of Adam's Peak to adore the foot-print of their phallic god, the Siva-pada, the Buddhists repair to the spot to revere the same symbol as the foot-mark of Buddha, and the Muhammadans venerate it as a relic of Adam, the Semitic father of mankind. From Hattian railway station (15 miles) the ascent of the peak is most easily made. From St Andrews (12 miles), the ascent is to be made on foot. The ascent is steep, and it is annually ascended by thousands of pilgrims. Palabadala is the halting station of pilgrims to Adam's peak. Here the path becomes very steep and rugged.

Agra Patana—(Dimbula)—Village with post office.

Akuressa—Village with post office.

Allawa—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Colombo.

Alutgama—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Colombo.

Alutnuwera—Village situated 25 miles north of Badulla, on the

Mahawelli Ganga An ancient dagoba* deserves a visit Post office

Ambagamuwa—Village with post office

Ambepussa—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Colombo. The country is hilly, and also most unhealthy in the island Post office.

Amblangoda—Large village, 34 miles from Colombo Rest-house and post office

Anamaduwa—Village with post office

Angulana—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Colombo. Post office

Anuradhapura—Chief town of North Central Province ; situated on the Aripi river, 10 miles from Wariyapola and 84 miles from Kandy It is the ancient capital of the island, and contains many colossal dagobas or tope temples, and tanks, and the sacred bo-tree (pinal) said to have been brought from Gaya in Behar about 240 B C, which is especially revered by Buddhists and is an object of pilgrimage Rest-house and post office

Aranayaka—Village with post office.

Aripo—Town situated to the north of Putlam, has the most extensive pearl fishery in the world

Avisawella—Village with post office

Baddegama—Village with post office

Badulla—The capital of the Province of Uva, one of the oldest and most attractive towns in Ceylon Rest-house

Bagawantalawa—Village with post office

Balangoda—Village with post office

Bambalapitiya—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Colombo Post office

Bandaragama—Village with post office

Batticaloa (*Madak ilipo*) —The capital of the Eastern Province ; situated south-east of Trincomali, with a large plantation of cocoa-nut trees North of Batticaloa, at the mouth of the Natun, the remains of the coast Veddas are settled under the protection of Government. Rest-house and post office

Batticotta—Village with post office.

Battulu-oya—Village with post office.

Beliatta—Village with post office

Belihul-oya—Village with post office

Bentotta—Village situated 41 miles from Colombo Journey to Galle by road begins from here Rest-house and post office

Beruwala—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Colombo. Post office

Bibile—Village with post office

Bulatkohopiliya—Village with post office.

Chavakachcheri—A large village surrounded by immense groves of the palmyra palm, 187 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office

* A dagoba is a bell-shaped construction erected over some relic of Buddha or his chief disciples.

Chilaw—Large town and seat of an Assistant Government Agency, 45 miles from Colombo. Contains District court, Roman Catholic Church, rest-house, and post office. A large Hindu temple at Munikaram in the neighbourhood is worth a visit.

Colombo—A port on the west coast and chief town in the Western Province, also seat of the Government, railway station and the principal place of foreign trade from which coffee, cinnamon oil, and cinnamon are shipped. The city of Colombo is about 4 miles from the sea. Travellers generally enter Ceylon by the Port of Colombo. The lighthouse is visible 18 miles at sea. It is situated at the south end of the harbour, and is placed on the top of the Clock Tower. There Chatham Street and Queen Street join.

The Landing-places and Custom-house lie at the south end of the harbour, which receives the full protection of the magnificent breakwater. Close to the Custom House are the grand Oriental Hotel, the Queen's House, the Barracks, and the remains of the fort. The places of interest are the Racquet Court, the Town Hall, the Public Market-place, the Roman Catholic College, the Cinnamon Gardens, the Victoria Park, Buddhist Temple, Museum, Coffee mills, and the Great Reservoir, from which Colombo is supplied with water. Population 180,000. Colombo possesses the following Banks, viz. Bank of Madras, Bank of Russia for foreign trade, Ceylon Savings Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Colonial Mercantile Bank, Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Chartered Bank of India, National Bank of India, and New Oriental Bank Corporation.

Dambulla—A large village with cave temples and a residence 45 miles from Kandy; a rock fortress, 15 miles. Post office.

Dahiwala—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Ceylon. Post office.

Deltota—Village with post office.

Dikoya—Village with post office.

Dikwella—Village with post office.

Dodanduwa—Village with post office.

Dolosbage—Village with post office.

Dondra—A fishing village situated on the southernmost point of Ceylon, 10½ miles from Colombo. Contains the remains of a State temple, and a magnificent lighthouse about a mile distant from the village.

Elkeduwa—Village with post office.

Elpitiya—Village with post office.

Galboda—Village and railway station, 95 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Galkissa—Village with post office.

Galle—Chief town of the Southern Province, also port with a small harbour, 74 miles from Colombo. Population 24,000. The landing place at Galle is on the north side of the harbour. Contains a fort, light-house, hotel, and old Government House, also Chartered Mercantile Bank, New Oriental Bank, and post office.

Gampola—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office.

Gandara—Village with post office

Gintota—Village with post office

Habarane—Small village, 60 miles from Kandy There is a picturesque Buddhist temple of considerable antiquity

Hakmana—Village with post office

Haldumulla—Village with post office and rest-house, 105 miles from Colombo From this place a very fine waterfall, over 400 feet in height, near Lemastotta, may be visited.

Hambantotta—Large town and chief place of an Assistant Agency, also head-quarters of the District, situated on a small harbour Contains District court-house, jail, salt manufactory A great part of the inhabitants are Malaya Post office

Hanguranketa—Village with post office.

Hanwella—A large village with post office and rest-house, 21 miles from Colombo, commanding a beautiful view up and down the river.

Haputale—Village with post office

Hattan—Village and railway station [R], 108 miles from Colombo Post office. From this point the ascent of Adam's Peak (13 miles), is commenced The great tea districts of Dickoya and Dimbula may also be most conveniently visited from this station

Henaratgoda—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Colombo Post office Government Tropical Gardens about 1 mile from the railway station

Horana—Village with a rest house, 10 miles from Ratanpura It contains a handsome Buddhist temple, and the remains of an ancient Buddhist monastery

Hewaheta—Village with post office.

Hikkaduwa—Village with a fine Buddhist temple, 61 miles from Colombo Rest-house and post office

Hunupitiya—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Colombo.

Jae-la—Village with post office

Jaffna—Chief town of Northern Province, situated on an island at the northern extremity of Ceylon It is a small sea-port, but large and flourishing town, 201 miles from Kandy The objects of interest are the Queen's House, an old Dutch fort and church, jail, Clock Tower, and post office Much salt is made in the vicinity

Kadugannawa—Village and railway station, situated at the top of the pass, 65 miles from Colombo Post office

Kalmunai—Village with post office

Kalpitiya—Village with post office

Kalutura—Town and railway station, situated on the bank of the Kalu Ganga river, 27 miles from Colombo Contains a Buddhist temple, rest-house, and post office Coasting trade.

Kandapola—Village with post office

Kandy—Chief town of Central Province, also the last capital of the Sinhalese kings, and railway station, 73 miles from Colombo The town is situated at the head of a valley, 1700 feet above the sea, and surrounded by hills. Kandy is now the resort of the Governor. Three

Buddhist temples called Godalademva, Galangola, and Lanka Telika ; at a little distance from Kandy are worth a visit. Contains also Chartered Mercantile Bank and post office

Kankesanturai—Village with post office

Karankodditun—Village with post office.

Kataluwa—Village with post office

Katana—Village with post office

Katugastota—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Kandy. Post office

Katukurunda—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Colombo. Post office

Katunayaka—Village with post office

Kayts—Village with post office

Kegala—Village with rest-house, 10 miles from Polgahawela. Post office

Kekirawa—Village with post office

Kelani—Village with a fine Buddhist temple, 2 miles up the river of the same name. A great festival takes place here, at the full moon of May, and lasts four days

Kelaniya—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Colombo

Kendangamawa—Village with post office

Kesbawa—Village with post office

Kitulgalla—Village with post office

Kochchikade—Village with post office

Kollupittiya—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Colombo.

Kosgoda—Village with post office

Koslanda—Village with post office

Kotagala—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Hattan. Post office.

Kotmale—Village with post office

Kotte (Cotta)—Village with post office

Kurunegala—Chief town of the North-Western Province, situated at the foot of the rock, 11 miles south of Polgahawela station. From the top of the rock, a noble view is to be obtained. Rest-house and post office

Lindula—Village with post office

Lunawa—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Colombo.

Lunugala—Village with post office

Madampe—Village with post office

Madawachchiya—Village with post office

Madawalatenna—Village with post office.

Madulkele—Village with post office

Maggonu—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Colombo.

Mahariyawa—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Kandy

Mahora—Village and railway station, also the quarry junction, 9 miles from Colombo. It was from here that the stone was brought for the construction of the break water. Post office

Malabe—Village with post office

Maldives—The Maldives, south-west of Cape Comorin, in Indian Ocean, are numerous circular groups of low islands, formed by coral reefs, in political connection with Ceylon. The native name is Mahaldib, from Mahi, the chief Atoll, and *dwipa*, the Sanskrit for island. The whole Maldivian group is inhabited by a civilized race of people, who carry on a considerable trade with the British possessions in India, more particularly with Bengal, Chittagong, Ceylon, and the Malabar coast. Cocoa-nuts, fish, and couriers are the principal exports. The inhabitants are Muhammadans. The Maldivian islands are governed by a Sultan whose title is *Dolos Assa Ral Tera Atholan* or King of 13 Provinces and 12,000 islands. The Sultan renders annually a nominal tribute to the British Governor of Ceylon. From Wellingamono island to the nearest point of the coast of India is only 35 miles.

Manipay—Village with post office.

Mannar—Village with post office, 174 miles from Kandy.

Maradana—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Colombo.

Maradankandawala—Village with post office.

Marawila—Village, 26 miles from Colombo. Roman Catholic Church, rest-house, and post office.

Maskeliya—Village with post office.

Matale—Village and railway terminus station, 18 miles from Kandy. Rest-house, and post office. About 2 miles from this village is a remarkable Buddhist temple of Alu Vihara.

Matara—A large town, situated on the bank of the Nilawa Ganga river. It is the residence of many of the oldest and richest Cingalese lowland families. In the fort there is a rest-house, a handsome clock tower, and post office. Population 9,000.

Matugama—Village with post office.

Maturata—Village with post office.

Mawanella—Village with post office.

Minuwangoda—Village with post office.

Mirigama—Village and railway station 30 miles from Colombo.

Mount Lavinia—Railway station, 7 miles from Colombo. It is a very favourite place to stay at, and has excellent accommodation. Good Hotel.

Moratuwa—Village and railway station 17 miles from Colombo. It is a very flourishing place. Good church and post office.

Morawaka—Village with post office.

Mullaitivu—Village with post office.

Muttwall—Village with post office.

Nagoda—Village with post office.

Nainamadama—Village with post office.

Nanu-oya—Village and railway station 128 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Nathandiya—Village with post office.

Nawalapitiya—Village and railway station, 87 miles from Colombo.

Neboda—Village with post office.

Negombo—A large and thriving town picturesquely situated among lagoons and canals, 23 miles from Colombo. The whole District between Colombo and Negombo is densely inhabited. Post office and rest-house

Nikaweratiya—Village with post office

Nindoor—Village with post office

Nuwara-Eliya (*Nureliya*)—Village and the chief sanitarium of the island, 1 miles from Nanu-oya. Clubs and hotels, also post office

Paigala—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Colombo

Pallai—Village with post office

Pamunugama—Village with post office

Panadure—A flourishing village and railway station, 17 miles from Colombo. Handsome church, rest-house, and post office. Climate good

Pankulam—Village with a rest-house, 177 miles from Colombo. A few miles beyond the village are the remarkable 9 hot springs of Chimpidi, though they are of different temperatures, rise close together in one ancient stone basin. They are considered equally sacred by Buddhists, Hindus, and Muhammadans, and the ruins of a dagoba, a temple of Vishnu, and a mosque stand together in the immediate vicinity

Pannala—Village with post office

Passaia—Village with post office

Pelmadulla—Village with post office

Peradeniya—Village and railway junction station 76 miles from Colombo. The main line continues south, and the branch line to Kandy and Matale strikes north. Close to the railway station, the beautiful Royal Botanical Gardens deserve a visit. Post office

Pettah—Village and railway station, 1½ miles from Colombo.

Point de-Galle—A sea-port town, situated on a low rocky point of land on the south-west coast, distant 70 miles south of Colombo. It has a beautiful harbour, and is a regular calling station for steamers to and from Europe and India, China, and Australia

Point Pedro—Village with post office

Polgahawela—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Colombo. From here a road runs north to Kurunegala, the chief town of the North West Province. Post office

Pundalu-oya—Village with post office.

Pussellawa—Village with post office.

Puttalam—Town and head-quarters of an Assistant Government Agent. It is the place of the existence of the largest salt-pans in Ceylon. The whole island is supplied with salt from this place or Hambantota. Post office and rest-house

Puttur—Village with post office

Rakwana—Village with post office

Ramboda—Village with post office

Rambukkana—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Colombo Here Ghat ascent commences Post office

Rangalla—Village with post office

Ranne—Village with a rest-house, 130 miles from Colombo About a mile on the south, a Buddhist temple on the summit of a high wooded rock, worth a visit

Ratnapura—A large town and the capital of the Province of Sabaragamuwa It is situated in the midst of the most exquisite scenery, and the view from the summit of the Fort, the Suspension Bridge, and the Circular Road are especially recommended The finest views of Adam's Peak are to be obtained from here Ascent of Adam's Peak, 23 miles distant Two miles from Ratnapura, the Maha saman Devale, one of the richest Buddhist temples in Ceylon. Valuable plumbago mines are here Post office

Rattota—Village with post office

Ruwanwella—Village with post office

Slave Island—Railway station, 3 miles from Colombo Rest-house and post office

Talavakele—Village and railway station, 116 miles from Colombo Rest-house and post office.

Tangalla—A small village, situated close to the sea, 125 miles from Colombo. A few miles to the south of which is situated one of the oldest and most remarkable Buddhist monasteries in Ceylon—Mukunigala, an isolated rock, rising abruptly from the plain, and honeycombed with caves and temples Rest-house and post office

Teldeniya—Village with post office.

Tihagoda—Village with post office

Tissamaharama—The oldest of the abandoned royal cities of Ceylon, situated 20 miles north-east of Hambantotta It is a place of pilgrimage The ruins are of great antiquity and interest There are several large dagobas mostly in ruins, and some smaller ones in fair condition There are two ways of reaching Tissamaharama The easiest route is *via* Badulla

Trincomalee—A fortified commercial port and town with a fine harbour, on the north-east coast of the island, distant 116 miles from Kandy Population 10,000 Trincomalee is the principal naval station of the Indian seas The dock-yard is in the inner harbour, and there is deep water close to the best wharves Rest-house and post office

Udapussellawa—Village with post office

Udappuwa—Village with post office

Udugama—Village with post office

Ukuwala—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Kandy. Post office

Unnanwitiya—Village with post office

Valluvedditturai—Village with post office

Vavuniya-Vilankulam—A small town, the head-quarters of the district on the edge of a newly restored tank, 111 miles from Kandy Rest-house and post office

Veyangoda—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Colombo.
Post office

Wadduwa—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Colombo.

Wallasmulla—Village with post office

Wariyapola—Village with rest-house, 13 miles from Kurunegala
Post office

Watagoda—Village and railway station, 121 miles from Colombo.

Wattegama—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kandy.
Post office

Waturugama—Village with post office

Welligama—A populous and thriving village, also railway station, 7 miles from Colombo, situated on the little bay of the same name, 17 miles from Galle. Rest-house and post office

Wellawatta—Village with post office

Weragoda—Village with post office

Yetiyantota—Village with post office

DECCAN.

DECCAN (*Dakshin*, 'the South')—The Deccan, in its local acceptation, signifies only the elevated tract situated between the Nerbada and Krishna rivers, but it is generally and properly understood to include the whole country south of the Vindhya mountains, which separate it from Hindustan proper. In its larger sense, therefore, it comprehends the valley of the Nerbada, and all southward—the belt of lowland that fringes the coast, as well as the triangular table-land, the sides of which are formed by the Eastern and Western Ghats and the base of the Satpura range of the sub-Vindhyas. The Deccan at present includes the Presidency of Madras, the most of the Bombay Presidency, and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and many small ones.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS —There are two Foreign Possessions in India, viz—French Possessions and Portuguese Possessions, each of which see separately.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS —The French Territories in India consist of Pondicherry and Karaikal on the coast of Coromandel, Mahe on the Malabar coast, Yanam in the Godavari District, and Chandannagar on the Hughli river in Lower Bengal. Area, 203 square miles. Population about 300,000. Revenue, Rupees* 9 lakhs. The head-quarters of the Governor-General of French India are at Pondicherry, 122 miles from Madras by rail.

PRESENT TERRITORIES —In addition to the five Settlements already mentioned, The French retain certain houses or patches of ground within British territory, in regard to which they claim certain rights. These

* The rupee (standard value=2 R 40 cents) is the only legal tender within French territories.

'Loges' or patches of ground mark the sites of ancient French factories

ADMINISTRATION—The military command and administration-in-chief of the French Possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. He is directly assisted by a minister of the interior, secretaries in the different administrative departments, and a principal judicial officer. Civil and criminal courts, Courts of first instance, and a Court of appeal compose the judicial machinery of the possessions. The system of education is progressive to a satisfactory extent. The telegraph is working throughout the Settlement.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Chandarnagar—French town and settlement in Bengal, situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, 22 miles from Calcutta. The railway station of the same name is outside the French territory. Chandarnagar is the seat of a French Sub-Governor, and is only three square miles in area. It receives from the British Government 300 chests of opium annually, on condition that the inhabitants do not engage in the manufacture of that article. Two hotels in the fort, Roman Catholic Church, and post office [m s t]. Population about 27,000.

Karikal—French town, municipality, and settlement on the Coromandel coast, situated on a small estuary of the Kaveri river, 12 miles from Negapatam and 6 miles from Tranquebar. Area, 52 square miles, containing 110 villages. Population about 96,000. A brisk trade in rice is conducted with Ceylon throughout the greater part of the year. The administration of the settlement is carried by a *Chief de Service*, appointed by the President of the Republic, who is assisted by eight European officials and a host of Native functionaries, all of whom are nominated by the Governor of the French Settlements in India. The revenue of the Settlement is about Rs 1½ lakhs, and the expenditure nearly Rs one lakh. The port flagstaff shows a fixed light about 34 feet above sea-level, visible for a distance of 10 miles. Post office [m s T].

Mahe—French settlement with harbour within the Malabar District, situated at the mouth of the river Mahe, about 4 miles to the south of Tellicherry. Area, 1415 acres. Population 9,000. Mahe is noted for the fertility of its soil and salubrity of its climate. The settlement is in charge of a chief-de-service subordinate to Pondicherry. Revenue, Rs 18,000. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a school, and British post office.

Pondicherry—Chief Settlement of the French in the East Indies; situated on the Coromandel coast, surrounded by the Cuddalore *taluk* of South Arcot District, Madras Presidency. The settlement forms part of the delta of the Pennai river, and a great portion of its surface is alluvial. Many artesian wells have been sunk, and excellent drinking water is obtainable. The hills known as *Les Montagnes Rouges* form a natural girdle to the country about Pondicherry. The territory of Pondicherry comprises four districts—Pondicherry, Villianur, Oulgalet, and Bahur—containing 93 large villages and 141 hamlets. Area, 115 square miles. Population about 141,000. Revenue, about 5¾ lakhs. The chief industries are weaving and dyeing. The climate is healthy. A colonial college

(with about 200 pupils) and 175 other schools, attended by nearly 5,000 children, provide for the educational wants of the territory, and a public library of 12,000 volumes, a Catholic mission, 2 orphanages, and 2 refuges are among its institutions. Pondicherry is the chief town and railway station, also the capital of the Franco-Indian colonies, 53 miles from Cuddalore. The best way to reach it is by steamer from Madras. The town of Pondicherry is divided into two parts, the White Town and the Black Town separated from one another by a canal. The White town is by the sea-side, and is well built. The chief public buildings are—the Government-house, the Parish church, the Foreign Missions church, two pagodas, the new *bazar*, the clock tower, the light-house, the barracks, the military hospital, and the town-hall, the Pier and the Public gardens. A handsome Statue of Duplex stands on the esplanade opposite the landing place. Pondicherry itself has an area of 115 square miles. The Governor receives Rs. 1,600 a month, the Attorney-General Rs. 200 and the four senior Judges Rs. 100. Fort-nightly steamer. British post office, Hotel and traveller's bungalow. The band plays here twice a week.

Yanam (*Yanon*)—French settlement, surrounded by British territory of the Madras Presidency. Area 2258 acres. Population about 5,000. The soil is very fertile. Revenue, Rs. 15,500. The chief, who is appointed by the President of the Republic, governs under the control of the Governor-General of the French Possessions in India. He presides over the council instituted for the discussion of the budget. He has under his orders a priest, a head of police and other administrative affairs, a collector of taxes, who also acts as treasurer and receiver of unclaimed property, a medical man, and a registrar. The chief fills the functions of president of the criminal court of commerce, and of the magistracy and police. There is also a European civilian in charge of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. There are four schools for boys and two for girls. The police consists of a commissioner, a *lotwal*, and 18 constables. There is a jail, a dispensary, also a factory, and British post office [m s T].

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS—The Portuguese Possessions in India consist of Goa, Daman, north of Bombay, and the island of Diu, on the coast of the Kathiawar Peninsula, all of which see separately. Total area, 2,365 square miles, total population about 500,000.

Daman—A Portuguese town and settlement in the Province of Guzerath, Bombay Presidency, situated 115 miles from Bombay. Area, 82 square miles, population 50,000. The settlement is composed of two portions, in Daman proper, namely, *paragana* Naer or *Daman Grande*, and *paragana* Calana Pavori or *Daman Pequeno*, and the detached *paragana* or Nagai Havili. The portion of Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles, and 29 villages, with a population of 22,000 souls, it lies at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, and is divided by the river Daman-Ganga into the two separate tracts known as *Daman*

Grande (Great Daman) and *Daman Pequeno* (Little Daman). The pagana of Nagai *Havli*, has an area of 60 square miles, with a population of 30,000 persons, and is likewise sub-divided into two parts, called *Etel Pati* and *Upeli Pati*, containing respectively 22 and 50 villages. Total Revenue about Rs 8,000 The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise, and customs duties.

The climate is generally healthy throughout the year. Principal crops—rice, wheat, the inferior cereals common to Guzerath, and tobacco. Mats and baskets of *khajur* and bamboo are manufactured on a large scale

The territory of Daman forms, for administrative purposes, a single district, and has a municipal chamber or corporation It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa The judicial department is superintended by a Judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the attorney-general, and two or three clerks

The town has two forts, situated on either side of the river Daman-Ganga The former contains, besides the ruins of the old monastic establishments, the Governor's palace, together with the buildings appertaining to it, military barracks, hospital, municipal office, court-house, jail, two modern churches, and numerous private residences The other fort is smaller, and is placed by the Portuguese under the patronage of St. Jerome It contains a church, a parochial house, and a mortuary chapel surrounded by a cemetery Daman the chief town, is situated at the mouth of Daman-Ganga river, 7 miles from Daman Road station Post office [m s T]

Diu—An island forming portion of the Portuguese possession in Western India It possesses a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in 2 fathoms of water The climate is generally dry and sultry, the soil barren and water scarce The principal products are—wheat, millet, *nachni*, *bajra*, cocoa-nuts, and some kinds of fruits Area, 52 square miles. Population about 15,000, of whom about 400 are Christians

The town of Diu stands at the east end of the island, and the castle, distant 5 miles from Nawa Bandar Besides Diu town, there are three large villages on the island namely—Monakbara, with a fort commanding the channel on the west, Bachawara, on the north, and Nagwa, with a small fort commanding the bay, on the south Revenue, Rs 40,000

The Governor is the chief authority in both the civil and military departments, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa The judicial department is under a *Juiz de Direito* with a small establishment to carry out his orders The office of Governor is invariably filled by a European, other posts being bestowed on natives of Goa The public force consists of about 100 soldiers, including officers Besides the villages of the island already named, the Portuguese possess the village of Gogola, towards the north, in the Kathiawar peninsula, and the fort of Simbol, situated in an islet about 12 miles distant from the town

Diu town was formerly embellished with several magnificent edifices,

some of which are still in existence. Of these the most noteworthy is the college of the Jesuits, now converted into a cathedral, called *se Matriz*. Of the former convents, that of St. Francis is used as a military hospital, that of John of God is a place of burial, that of St. Dominic is in ruins. The parochial hall of the once beautiful church of St. Thomas serves as a place of meeting for the municipal chamber. Besides these buildings, there are the Governor's palace, a prison, a school, a mint, and the arsenal. The Hindus possess 10 small temples, and the Muhammadans 2 mosques. No post office. Nearest railway station, Veravel.

Goa—Portuguese Settlement on the western coast of India. Goa forms a patch of foreign territory on the coast of the Bombay Presidency, surrounded on all sides except to the seaward, by British Districts. Area, 1062 square miles. Population 116,000. Goa was once the splendid capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east; it is now in ruins. Panjim, or New Goa has been built nearer the sea. Certain inscriptions lately deciphered corroborate the evidence of the *Puranas* that Goa was in ancient times known under the various names of Gomanchala, Gomant, Gorpuri, Gopakapuri and Gopa-Kapatawana, while recent investigations prove its identity with the Sindaburi of Arab writers. The accounts handed down from antiquity teem with legendary tales, on which little reliance can be placed. In the *Sabdaru Khanda* of the *Skanda Purana*, it is recorded that at an early period the Aryans settled in Goa, having been brought by Puasurama from Tihotipuri or Mithila, the modern Tihut. Some of the inscriptions referred to above show that Goa afterwards passed under the sway of the Kadambas or Banawasi, whose first king, Tilochana Kadamba, is supposed to have flourished in Kalhyug 3220, or about A.D. 109-110. This dynasty continued to rule until 1312, when Goa fell for the first time into the hands of the Muhammadans, under Malik Kafur. They were however, compelled to evacuate it in 1370, having been defeated by Vidyaranya Madhava, the Prime Minister of Harihara of Vijayanagar, under whose successors Goa remained for about 100 years. In 1449 it was conquered by Muhammad Gawan, the general of Muhammad II, the 13th Bahmani King of the Deccan, and incorporated into the dominions of that sovereign. After the downfall of this house, Goa became subject to the Adil Shahi dynasty reigning at Bijapur, about the time that Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut in 1498. This dynasty retained possession until the 17th February 1510, when Goa was captured by Alfonso d'Albuquerque.

Goa comprises the following 9 Districts, namely (old conquests), Ilhas (population 50,000), Salsette (110,000), Bardez (110,000), (New conquests), Pernem (population 33,000), Sanquelim (45,000), Ponda (40,000), Sanguem (21,000), Quepem (20,000), and Canacona (19,000). Total revenue, Rs. 11 lakhs, expenditure nearly, 10 lakhs. The military force consists of 300 European men of all ranks. The entire strength of the police is 900 men.

The country is hilly. The territory of Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities projects the *cabo* (cape) from the island of Goa, divid-

ing the harbour into two anchorages, known as Alguada and Marmagao. The inhabitants are divided into three classes—(1) Europeans, (2) the descendants of Europeans, and (3) Natives. The first class may be again sub-divided into Christians and Pagans. The native Christians, who constitute a little more than half of the total population, are the descendants of Hindus converted to Christianity on the subjugation of the country by the Portuguese and can still trace the caste to which they originally belonged. The predominating caste among the Pagans is that of Shenvis or Saraswat Brahmins. Chitpawans and Karadas are also to be found as well as the low or depressed castes, such as Mahars, Chamars, etc., who are generally to be distinguished by their darker colour. The few Mussalmans are, as a class, in a poor condition. The males among native Christians for the most part adopt European costumes, while the females still wear the indigenous *sari*. The ordinary expenses of a middle-class family seldom exceed £3 a month. All classes of the people, except Europeans, use the Konkani language, with some admixture of Portuguese words. But the official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns, as well as by all educated persons. French is understood by some, and English chiefly by those who have resided for a long time in British territories.

The Hindus and Muhammadans enjoy perfect liberty in religious matters, and have their own places of worship. The chief Hindu temples are those of Mangesh, Milsha, Santaluga, Kapleshwar, Nagesh, and Ramnath, all of which are situated in the Novas Conquistas.

The staple produce of the country is rice. The other crops include *nachinim*, *wid*, *cultia*, *onio*, *mug* and *tur*. Of fruit-trees the most important are cocoanut, mango, jack, and cashew. Among the various kinds of vegetables are potato, radishes, yams, melons, cucumber, etc. Besides these—chillies, ginger, turmeric, onion, and certain vegetables of daily consumption are extensively cultivated in some villages.

Of late years, education has made considerable progress in Goa. There are about 40 higher schools including 1 national lyceum or college, 1 medical school, 1 school for chemistry, 1 mathematical school, 1 seminary for priests, and a college for practical sciences. Besides these, there are 3 public schools for girls.

Goa is regarded as an integral portion of the Portuguese Empire, and, with Daman and Diu, forms for administrative purposes, one Province subject to a Governor-General, who is appointed directly by the King of Portugal, and holds his office for five years. Besides his civil functions, he is invested with the supreme military authority in the Province. His personal staff consists of two aides-de-camp, and a secretary styled the Chief Secretary of the Governor-General of Portuguese India, and likewise appointed by the king. Although he is the chief executive functionary, the Governor-General cannot, except in cases of emergency, impose new taxes, or abolish the existing ones, contract loans, create new appointments, or reduce the old ones, retrench the salaries attached to them, or generally incur any expenses not sanctioned by law, nor can he, under any circumstances, leave the Province without the special permission of the Home Government.

In the administration of the Province, the Governor-General is aided by a council composed of the Chief Secretary, the Archbishop of Goa, or, in his absence, the chief ecclesiastical authority exercising his functions, the Judges of the High Court, the two highest military officers in Goa, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Junta da Fazenda Publica (council of public revenue), the Health Officer, and the President of the Municipal Chamber or Corporation of the Capital (*câmara municipal de capital*). As a rule, all the members give their opinions, and vote in every matter on which they are consulted by the Governor-General. There are also three other Juntas or councils, called the Junta Geral da Provincia (general council of the Province), the Junta da Fazenda Publica (council of public revenue), and the Conselho de Provincia (the council of the Province). The first of these is composed of the Chief Secretary, the Archbishop or his substitute, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Junta da Fazenda Publica, the Director of Public Works, the Health Officer, a Professor of the Médico-Surgical College, a Professor of the Instituto Profissional, a Professor of the Lyceum, a Professor of the normal School, and a representative from each of the municipal corporations of the Province. This Junta discusses and decides all questions relating to public works, and the expenses necessary for their execution, the preservation of public health, the establishment of schools, the alteration of custom duties, etc. The Governor-General is empowered to suspend the operation of any resolution passed by this Junta pending a reference to the Home Government. The second council consists of the Governor-General as President, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the same council, and the Accountant-General. This Junta exercises a direct and active control over the public revenues, making the requisite provisions for their proper collection and expenditure, and no public expense can be made without its sanction. The third council is altogether of inferior importance.

In addition to the above machinery of administration, there are subordinate agencies for the local government of the different districts. In connection with these agencies, the entire territory of Goa is divided into two tracts, known as the Velhas and Novas Conquistas (old and new conquests). The former tract is sub-divided into three districts (*conselhos*)—viz. the Ilhas, Bardez, and Salsette—and each of these again into parishes, of which there are 85 in all. Every district has a municipal corporation, and is placed under the charge of a functionary called Administrador da Conselho. This officer is appointed by the Governor-General and is entrusted with duties of an administrative character, besides those connected with the public safety and health. Every parish has likewise a minor council called Junta da Parochia, presided over by a magistrate, called Regedor, whose duties are to inspect and direct the police establishments of the parish, keep a strict surveillance over liquor-shops, gaming-houses, etc., open wills and testaments, and report generally every important occurrence to the Administrador. Similarly in each of the six divisions into which the Novas Conquistas are sub-divided, there is an officer called Administrador Fiscal, whose duties are almost identical with those of the Administrador da Conselho. The functions of a Re-

gedor are here exercised by a village *lulkarn*. Of the above-named six divisions, the first is Pernem, the second, Sanquelim, or Satali and Bicholim, the third, Ponda, the fourth, Singuem, or Astagiar and Embaibakam, the fifth, Quepem, or Bally, Chandorowadi, and Cacoia; and the sixth, Canacona with Cibo de Rama. Each of the subdivisions of the Velhas and Novas Conquistas is also known by the name of Province. The offices of Governor, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and some other important ones are almost invariably filled by Europeans; while those of Administrador da Conselho and Regedor are held by natives. As stated above, there are three municipalities in the Velhas Conquistas, the chief being that of the Ilhas.

Goa and its dependencies in India, viz Daman and Diu, together with Mozambique, Macao and Timor, constitute, for judicial purposes, but one judicial district. This district is divided into Comarcas, which are sub-divided into Julgados, and these again into Tregulsias or parishes. Each parish is superintended by a justice of the peace, whose appointment is honorary. It is the duty of this functionary to arbitrate between litigants in civil suits, except those affecting the interests of minors, and those relating to mortmain, to institute preliminary inquiries into criminal matters previous to their submission for trial, to try municipal offences, and decide petty suits not exceeding in amount or value 2500 reis (12s). Against his decision an appeal lies to the court of a judge of higher jurisdiction called Juiz Ordinário.

In every Julgado there is a Juiz Ordinário, with an establishment consisting of a sub-delegate of the Attorney-General, two clerks, two or more bailiffs, and a translator or interpreter. All these officials are paid by Government, and are besides entitled to fees, except the clerks, who receive fees only. A Juiz Ordinário holds his sittings twice a week, for the purpose of deciding civil and criminal cases within his jurisdiction. The former are chiefly connected with disputes concerning landed property not exceeding the value of £2, or moveable property not exceeding £6. The latter relate to offences for which no higher punishment can be awarded than a fine of 15s, or three days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Juiz de Direito holds the next grade, in charge of a Comarca, with a staff composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General, three clerks, one interpreter and translator, an accountant, four or five bailiffs, all of whom, except the clerks and accountant, receive, in addition to certain fees, fixed salaries. A judge of this class exercises ordinary and extraordinary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal. He is required to go on circuit annually to the Julgados, where he hears complaints against subordinate functionaries, examines their proceedings and registers, and sometimes tries those suits within his jurisdiction which may not have been submitted to his tribunal by the ordinary judges. His decision in suits relating to landed property exceeding in value £10, and moveable property above £15, or subject to appeal to the High Court of Goa. Within the limits of the Julgado, where the seat of his tribunal is fixed, this officer exercises the functions of a judge of ordinary jurisdiction as well as those of a district judge.

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The supervision of all the above judges is entrusted to a High Court (Tribunal da Relacão), whose seat is in Nova Goa (New Goa), in consequence of which it is sometimes called Relação de Nova Goa. This court consists of a Chief Justice (Presidente) and 3 puisne judges, with a staff consisting of an Attorney-General, an assistant, a registrar, 2 assistant registrars, an accountant, and 2 bullies all drawing salaries from the public treasury besides certain perquisites. The High Court has jurisdiction, both ordinary and extraordinary, in all cases, whether civil or criminal, and is invested with appellate powers. Its decisions are final in all suits except those relating to immovable property exceeding in value £150, and moveable property above £250, in which an appeal lies to the Supreme Tribunal of Portugal. Besides the High Court, there are in Goa 3 courts of the *Junz de Direito* established in the three Comarcas of the Ilhas, Bardez, and Salsette. The Ilhas are divided into two *Julgados*—(1) Panjim, and (2) Ponda. Bardez into four—(1) Mapuca, the chief town of the Comarca, (2) Calangute, (3) Pernem, (4) Bicholim. Salsette into three—(1) Mungio, (2) Chinchinim, and (3) Quepem. The offices of the judges of the High Court, and of Comarcas, are filled by Europeans, and those of the *Julgados* by natives.

Goa City—The capital of the Portuguese territory of the same name, about 250 miles south-south-east from Bombay. Population of old Goa 2000, and that of New Goa 95 000. *Nova Goa* comprehends Panjim, Ribandar, as well as the old city of Goa, and is six miles in extent. It is situated on the left bank of the river Mandavi, at a distance of about 3 miles from its mouth. The suburb of Ribandar is connected with the central quarter of Panjim by a causeway about 300 yards long, through which lies the main road leading to Old Goa. Panjim was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was formally raised by royal decree to rank as the capital of Portuguese India. From the river, the appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, is very picturesque; and this first impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads bordered by decent houses. Of public structures, the most imposing are the barracks, an immense quadrangular edifice, the eastern wing of which accommodates the College or Lyceum, the Public Library, and the Professional Institute for teaching chemistry, agriculture, and other sciences. The square facing this wing is adorned by a life-size statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy. The other buildings include the cathedral, the viceregal palace, the high court, the custom-house, the municipal chamber, the military hospital, the jail, the accountant-general's office, and the post office [in s T].

The places of interests in the neighbourhood are as follows—

AGOADA—An inlet and bold, bluff headland on the coast of Goa, Western India. The Agoada Head appears nearly flat-topped from seaward, and is about 260 feet high at its highest part, with a revolving light on its summit, 5 miles distant from Marmagao hill flagstaff. A fortress, lighthouse, and a pillar marking a great trigonometrical station deserve special note here.

MAPUSA — Chief town, and most important commercial place in Bardez District situated 8 miles north of Panjim Population 12,000. Contains a church six chapels, military barracks (now occupied by the public force), an asylum for the poor and destitute, town-hall, jail, school, and post office. A great weekly fair of Fridays.

MARGAO — Town in Salsette District, Goa; situated in a beautiful plain in the centre of Salsette District on the bank of the Sal river, and about 16 miles south-east of Panjim Population 12,000. Margao contains town-hall, Government schools, theatre asylum, military barracks (now occupied by the police), and the post office.

MARNAGAO — Peninsula, village, and port in Salsette District, also the head-quarters of the Western India Portuguese Railway, situated on the southern side of the harbour of Goa, on the left bank of the Zuari river and about 5 miles south of Panjim Population 1500, mostly Christians. The Government buildings are now mere heaps of ruin. The only relic of importance is a fine old church. The fortress has been converted into a convict establishment. Post office.

HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS — A Province, better known under the name of Berar*. The word Berar signifies now, politically and geographically, the districts which have been assigned by His Highness the Nizam to the British Government under the Treaties of 1853 and 1861. The Province of Berar is bounded on the north and east by the Central Provinces, on the south by the Nizam's Dominions, and on the west by the Bombay Presidency. Area, 17,715 square miles. Population 2,897,040, dwelling in 5585 towns and villages. The British Resident at Haiderabad acts as Chief Commissioner of this Province.

The Province consists of a broad rich valley running east and west, and lying between the Satpura Hills in the north and the Ajanta and other hills in the south. The old name of this valley is the Painghat; while the highlands and hills in the Ajanta were called the Baleghat. The valley is watered by the Purna (a tributary of the Tapti), and by many streams running into the Purna from the hills north and south. The soil is very fertile, producing cotton, millet, and other food-grains in abundance. Besides its agricultural wealth, Berar has a salt lake called the Lonar Lake in the Buldana District to the west, and coal is found in the Wun District to the east of the Province.

Marathi is the vernacular of the Province, except in a small tract in the south-east corner, where Telugu is spoken.

The Province is divided for purposes of administration into two divisions, viz — East and West Berar. The former comprises the districts of Amiaoti, Ellichpur, and Wun, and the latter comprises the districts of Akola, Basim, and Buldana, (all of which see separately). These Districts are again sub-divided into 22 *tahsils* or *taluqs*, which are revenue and

* Berar is a corruption of Vidarbha the name of a country (of which the present province formed a part) in the time of the 'Mahabharata'. Damayanti, the wife of Nala, was the daughter of Bhuma, Rajah of Vidarbha.

judicial sub-divisions The administration is conducted under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad by one Revenue and Financial Commissioner and one Judicial Commissioner who have their head-quarters at Amraoti The Revenue Commissioner is the head of the local administration in the province, subject to the control of the Resident The Judicial Commissioner exercises the powers of Civil and Sessions Judge and superintends administratively the working of the court of justice in all their departments, subject to the orders and instructions of the Resident, whose Court is the High Court for the province The Judicial Commissioner exercises also general supervision over the Jail Department

The general staff for conducting the district administration consists of the following officers who exercises usually both civil magisterial and revenue powers on the system in vogue in what are termed non-regulation provinces —6 Deputy Commissioners 11 Assistant Commissioners, and 17 Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Three or more attaches from the staff of the Resident at Hyderabad are also usually deputed for employment in general administrative work in the province to strengthen the staff of Assistant Commissioners Assistance is also rendered in petty magisterial work by Special or Honorary Magistrates, of whom there are in all 19 in number

Separate departments are managed and supervised by special Officers

The Inspector-General of Police has also in his charge the departments of Jails and Registration and Stamp

In the Police Department there are six District Superintendents of Police, one appointed to each district, and three Assistant Superintendents

The Jails are in the care of the Civil Surgeon at each district headquarters

The Sanitary Commissioner who is also Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination controls the Medical Department

The Educational Department is in charge of the Director of Public Instruction, who has below him one Educational Inspector and seven Deputy Inspectors

The Forest Department is managed by a Conservator, three Assistant Conservators and three Sub-Assistants

In the Public Works Departments there are three Executive Engineers, each in charge of one of the three divisions, East Berar, West Berar and South Berar, into which the province is for these purposes sub-divided, and four Assistant Engineers The Superintending Engineer is located at Bolaram, where he is also Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, having an Assistant Secretary

At the head of each revenue sub-division or Taluq is a Tahsildar, who is assisted by a Naib and other assistants called karkuns

The last link in the chain of administrative organization consists of the village officials

At the head of the village is the Patel, whose office is usually here-

etary, and he is assisted by a Putwarī or accountant, who is also generally a hereditary incumbent

In small village, the patel has both revenue and police duties. He is agent for the collection of the State revenue, and is Superintendent of the Jaghās or village police who, though not organised under the police Department, have many miscellaneous duties to perform, as village messengers, watchmen, guardians, of boundary-marks, &c, which are outside the functions of the regular Police. The Patel must give information of all crimes, and in cases of necessity may arrest persons.

In some of the large villages a "Police Patel" is appointed separately from the "Revenue Patel". In that case the former has charge of the village pound, and gets certain allowances from the cattle pound fees.

The Patwarī, besides the duty of preparing the annual jamabandī, or statement showing the occupant, area, rental, and crop of every field in his circle, has to keep all the village papers and accounts, to register the applications for land, and the "razinamas" giving up land, and the papers showing transfers which he has to produce as vouchers for the changes shown in the holdings in the yearly jamabundī. He is also responsible that every payment of revenue is duly written up in the receipt book, which every registered land occupant holds.

AKOLA.

AKOLA —District in the West Berar Division under the Resident of Hyderabad. Bounded on the north by the Satpura Hill, on the south by the Satmala or Ajanta range, on the east by Ellichpur and Amraoti Districts, and on the west by Buldana and Khandesh Districts. Area, 2,660 square miles, containing 1194 towns and villages. Population 574,782. District head-quarters are at Akola town, 157 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS —The principal *Lharif* or autumn crops of the District are cotton, great millet, *bajra*, pulses and *til*, and the *rabi* or spring crops are wheat, gram, linseed, peas, mustard, tobacco, onions, *pan* etc. The principal natural products are dyes and gums.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE —Coarse cotton cloth is woven in nearly every village, good cotton carpets and turbans are manufactured at Akot and Balapur. Weekly markets held in every village and town.

CLIMATE —The hot season begins in March, and lasts for about three and a half months, during which sunstrokes followed by cholera often occur. The rains commence about the middle of June, and last until the end of August. September and October are usually hot and moist. The coldest season is from November to February, frost is very rare. Principal diseases—cholera, which is endemic, fevers, and bowel complaints.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into five *Tahsils* of Akola, Akot, Balapur, Jalgaon, and Khamgaon. Revenue, Rs 25 lakhs, the total cost of officials and police of all kinds is nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner 2 Extra Assist-

ant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Judge of Small Causes Court, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District and Railway Superintendent of Police Executive Engineer, Head Master Zilla School, and 4 Honorary magistrates For further information regarding Akola town see Akola

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akola—*Taluk* of Akola District, also municipal town, railway station [W], and the head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population about 17,000 Akola is also the head-quarters of the Educational Director The town is divided by the Morna river Akola Proper being on the west bank, and Tajnapet, with the European houses and Government buildings, on the east Akola is the seat of a Christian mission There are two market days, the principal one being held at Tajnapet on Sundays, and the other at Akola on Wednesdays Public buildings —Deputy Commissioner's courts, Tahsil offices, jail, barracks, a town-hall, library, church, hospital, charitable dispensary, Native Training and Boarding schools, dak bungalow, club, *sarai* for Natives close to the railway station, a Branch Bank of Bombay, and post office [m s T] Rest camp for troops, the Temple Gardens and two cotton presses are also objects of interest here Akola is very hot from February to June Climate feverish Akola is the nearest railway station to Basim, 51 miles, Hingoli, 80 miles, and Narnalla fort, 42 miles.

Akoli—Village with post office [m t]

A kolkhed—Village with post office [m s t]

Akot—*Taluk* of Akola District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 28 miles north of Akola town, and 36 miles from Shegaon railway station Population about 18,000. Interspersed with garden land and mango groves, every house having its own well Akot is one of the chief cotton marts of Berar, attended by both European and Native merchants Good carpet manufactures, best sorts however, being only made to order Two weekly markets are held here, one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday Tahsil and civil court offices, also a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, schools, staging bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m s t] Narnalla fort, 14 miles

Alegaon—Village with post office [m. s t]

Argaum—Town situated 32 miles from Akola town Population 5,000 Contains school, police station, and post office [m s T]

Asalgaon—Village with post office [m t]

Assegaon-Bazar.—Village with post office [m].

Balapur—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated 16 miles from Akola town, and 6 miles from Paras railway station Population 12,000, a large proportion of the inhabitants are Musalmans The Mun river divides Balapur proper from *Petta* (suburbs) Contains library, weekly market, charitable dispensary, two schools one a guls', police station, and post office [m s t] A *Chhatra* of black stone on the bank of the Mun river is much admired

Barsi-Takli—Town with population 6,000 Post office [m. s t].

Bawanbir—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Belkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Borgaon—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Akola town.

Borgaon-Manju—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Daihihanda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dapki—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Akola

Havelkhera—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Akola

Hivarkhed—Town in Akot *Taluk* with 7,000 inhabitants Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalamb—Village and railway junction station [W], for the Khamgaon State railway, 30 miles from Akola Dak bungalow and *sarai* close to the station Post office [m. s. t.]

Jalgaon (old name *Jalgaon-Jamod*) —*Taluk* of Akola District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 4½ miles from Akola town, 8 miles from Satpura Hills, and 6 miles from Nandura railway station Population 11,000 Spring water is abundant In many large gardens, principally on the western side of the town, grapes, plantains and betel creepers are grown Weekly market The town contains Extra-Assistant Commissioner's court, the usual *tahsil* buildings, a middle-class school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Keliweli—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Khamgaon—*Taluk* of Akola District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 38 miles from Akola Population about 14,000 The town is surrounded by low irregular hills To the east is a large enclosed cotton market, having a small building in the centre used as an exchange room Khamgaon is about 8 miles from Jalam station, and is now the largest cotton market in the Berar It is also a place of considerable commercial importance and is the seat of the principal merchants and bankers of the district The town is well supplied with water from public and private wells, and is celebrated for its Orange gardens A large tank has recently been constructed about 2 miles from the railway station, which supplies the inhabitants with water Good market for salt, piece-goods, hardware and opium The public buildings are—the Assistant Commissioner's court-house, a *tahsil*, *sarai* and dak bungalow near railway station, police stations, three school-houses, dispensary, club-house, and post office [m. s. T.] A branch of the Bombay Bank is open for business Of the private buildings, those erected by the European merchants are the most conspicuous, of these, the principal, are the French Press Company's, the New Berar Company's the Khamgaon Pressing Company's, and the Mofussil Pressing Company's factories, which all possess steam machinery for full-pressing cotton

Malegaon-Bazar—Village with post office [m. t.].

Matargaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Neondgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nagzeri—Village and railway station 18 miles from Akola

Narnaia—Hill fortress, situated 10 miles to the north of Akot There are six large and twenty-one small gates The fort contains four

very curious stone cisterns, with remarkably sweet and cool water. The fort is now uninhabited.

Panchgawan—Village with post office [m s t.]

Paras—Village and railway station 12 miles from Akola. Post office [m s t.]

Pathur—Town in Balapur taluk, situated 18 miles south of Akola town. Population 7,500. A rock-hewn Buddhist monastery is situated in the hill-side east of the town. Two other shrines in the vicinity one Muhammadan and the other Hindu, are much resorted to. An annual Hindu fair is held in January-February lasting upwards of a month. A Musalman fair, lasting for three days, is held at the shrine of Shaik Babu. Weekly market, inspection bungalow and post office [m s t.]

Pathurda—Village with post office [m s t.].

Pimpalgaon-Kalia—Village with post office [m. s.]

Pimpalgaon-Raja—Town situated on the Dayanganga river. Population 4,500. On the south side of the town is a temple to the goddess Kenuka about 30 feet under ground. At the end of the narrow rock-hewn gallery or temple is the idol Ganesh Dewaditya, a Hindu theologian flourished here about 1619 A.D. Some of his works are still read and preserved in the neighbourhood. Two Government schools, police station, and post office [m s T.]

Pinjar—Village situated 21 miles east of Akola town. Population 3,500. A fine specimen of a Hindu temple exists here, with a Sanskrit inscription. Police station.

Purna (*The ancient Payoshni*)—River of Berar, rising in the Satpura range, flows through Akola and Buldana Districts and joins the Tapti about 20 miles below Bithampur. In the valley of the Purna lie some of the richest cotton-producing tracts of Berar.

Shegaon—Town and railway station [W & R], 21 miles from Akola town, and about 11 miles from Balapur and Khamgaon. Population 10,000. Contains dak bungalow, sarai, Government school, dispensary, police station, two cotton presses, and post office [m s t.] The river Mun passes to the east and the Boidi to the west.

Sonala—Town with 5500 inhabitants. Post office [m s. t.]

Tamgaon—Village with post office [m s t.]

Telhara—Village with post office [m s t.]

Wan (or *Ban*)—River of Berar, rising in the Satpura range, flowing through Akola District, and joins the Purna.

AMRAOTI.

AMRAOTI (*Umaoti*)—District of Berar in the East Berar Division, under the Resident at Haiderabad, who is also Chief Commissioner of Berar. Bounded on the north by Betul District, on the east by the river Wardha, on the south by Basim and Wun Districts, and on the west by Akola and Ellichpur Districts. Area, 2759 square miles. Population 655,645. Number of towns and villages 1015. Tradition

relates that a great company of Warhans, who had come to Amraoti to witness the votive ceremonies of Rukmin before her marriage, settled there and gave their name to the country now called Berar. The administrative head-quarters of the District, and of the Commissionership of East Berar, are at Amraoti town, 114 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS—The most important crops are—*joar* (great millet), cotton, wheat, linseed, tobacco, *bagra*, rice, gram, *lur*, *tal*, hemp, *kundi*, lac and sugar-cane. *Joar* is the staple food of the people, and its stalk (*lubi*) is the staple fodder for cattle.

MANUFACTURES—None, except coarse cotton cloth, and a few wooden articles for domestic use.

CLIMATE—Hot weather begins in March, but without the scorching westerly winds of Upper India, and lasts till the rains set in about the middle of June. These continue for about three months, and the air is moist and cool. September and October are hot and steamy, and the most unhealthy months. The cold season lasts from November to end of February, but the sun is even then powerful in the middle of the day. Frost very rarely occurs. The principal diseases are cholera, malarious fevers, bowel complaints, and skin affections.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is sub-divided for fiscal purposes into the four *taluks*, viz.—Amraoti, Chandur, Moisi, and Murtazapur. Revenue, 22 lakhs, and the total cost of officials and police is about 1½ lakhs. *Provincial Staff*—Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Inspector General of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps, Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector General of Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination, Conservator of Forests, and Chaplain of Berar. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Assistant Commissioners, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master High School, also Head Master Anglo-vernacular school, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Amraoti town see Amraoti.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amla—Village with post office [m. t.]

Amnair—Town in Moisi *taluk*, situated at the junction of the Jam and Wardha rivers. Population 1,600, chiefly Muhammadan, celebrated as the site of a battle between the Jagudai and the Nizam. About 7000 Muhammadan tombs being still pointed out, also for an old temple to Mahadeo on the river bank, with miracle-pool below. Government school, and post office [m. t.]

Amraoti—Head-quarters *taluk* of Amraoti District, also municipal town railway station [W. & R.], and head-quarters of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, and also of the District of the same name, situated on the road to Ellichpur and to the hill sanitarium Chickal, 33 miles from Ellichpur. Population 24,000. The civil station is about 1½ miles from the railway station. A strong stone wall of from 20 to 26 feet high, circuit 2½ miles, surrounds the town, having five gates and four wickets (*luhi*). The town is divided into two parts—The Kasba

and the Pet. The water supply of the town is bad, most of the wells being brackish. The most remarkable native buildings are the temple of Bhawani, also called the Amba temple, said to have been built a thousand years ago, together with seven other temples, built about a hundred years ago. Amraoti is celebrated for its cotton trade, and gives its name to the class of fibre of which it is the *entrepôt*. Principal public buildings—Court-houses, Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's offices, jail, lines for police and one company of Native Infantry, hospital, dispensaries, club-house, library and reading-room, church with cemetery, High School for Natives, a Bank, post and telegraph offices, rest-houses for Native and European travellers. The European Camp is on a hill, about 2 miles from the city, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station.

Anjangaon Bari—Town situated 10 miles from Amraoti. Population 3,000. Post office [m s t].

Badnera—Town and railway junction station [W & R], 6 miles from Amraoti. Population 7000. The old town and earthen fort on the north of the railway were the residence of the Mughal officials. There is a cotton mill, and also a large steam cotton ginning and press factory. Rich *pan* gardens and plantain grounds lie round the old town. Newest road to Ellichpur from here. A rain-water road also to Hingoli *via* Karanja and Basim. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. A fair is held annually between November and December at Roundenpore, distant 18 miles, and lasts for a month; it is both a religious and commercial fair, and is attended usually by about 60,000 people. An annual fair of a similar character is also held at the same time at Bhiltake, 6 miles from Badnera. The trade done at these fairs is chiefly in Copper and Brass Pots, Country Cloth, Iron ware, Country Carts and Toys. Fairs are also held annually at Gunoor and Toolamba, 8 miles from Badnera in December and February respectively.

Benoda—Village with post office [m t].

Bhatkuli—Town, 10 miles from Amraoti. Population 2,600. Post office [m s t.].

Chandor—*Taluk* of Amraoti District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Amraoti town. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, a travellers' bungalow near the station, and post office [m. s.].

Dhanaj—Village with post office [m s.].

Dhamangaon—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Amraoti town. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Guikhed—Village with post office [m t].

Hirpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hivarkhed—Town in Morsi *taluk*, situated on the banks of the Pakand Nali, a tributary of the Wardha, 45 miles from Ellichpur. Population 3200, chiefly, Kunbis. Trade in molasses, cotton, grain, and salt. Weekly market, Government school post office [m s t], and fine camping ground.

Jurud—Village with post office [m s t].

Kamargaon—Village with post office [m. s t]

Karanja—A walled town, 20 miles from Murtazapur railway station Population 12,000 It is a place of some commercial importance It is said to takes its name from an old Hindu saint, Kaimj Rishi, who, being afflicted with a grievous disease, invoked the aid of the goddess Amba, who created for him a large tank (still existing opposite the temple of the goddess) in which he bathed and became clean. Several ancient tempels, the carved wood work of which is greatly admired Two cotton Presses, and two Ginning Fectories, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t] Four annual fairs are held in April and one in November for religious purposes

Katipurna—Village and railway station 39 miles from Amraoti.

Kholapur—Town, 18 miles from Amraoti Population 6600.
Post office [m s]

Kurah—Village with post office [m s t]

Kuram—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Amraoti. Post office [m s t]

Kuramkhed—Village with post office [m s t]

Malikhed—Village and railway station, 15miles from Amraoti.
Post office [m s t]

Mana—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Amraoti Post office [m s t]

Manbha—Village with post office [m t]

Mangrul-Dustagir—Village with post office [m s t] Population 6,000

Morsi—*Taluk* and town in Amraoti District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the banks of the Naika river, 40 miles east of Ellichpur town Population 6,000 Small market on Tuesdays The police station and *tahsil* are located in one building. Government school, Assistant Commissioner's court, sarai, and post office [m s t]

Murtazapur—*Taluk* and town in Amraoti District, also railway station [W], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 33 miles from Amraoti town Population 5,000 Large quantities of cotton are sent here from Karanja and other places for carriage to Bombay Contains *tahsil* office, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Nandgaon-Kali—Village with post office [m s t]

Nandgaon-pett—Village with post office [m s t]

Ner Pinglai—Town with post office [m s]. Population 7000

Payanghat—The velly of the Purna river, running eastward between the Ajanta range and the Gawilgarh Hills like a long backwater or inlet, varying in breadth from 40 to 50 miles, and becoming wider towards the east The surface of the valley rises and descends by very long low waves, the intermediate valleys lying north and south At a point just beyond Amraoti, this formation is broken by a chain of low hills crossing the plain in a north-westerly direction, and changing the

watershed from west to east The Payanghat contains the best land in Berar It is very scantily wooded except close under the hills In the early autumn Payanghat is one sheet of cultivation, but in the hot season the landscape is desolate and depressing

Ritpur—Town in Morai *taluk* 26 miles from Amraoti town Population 2 600 The principal buildings of interest are Ramchandra's temple, the Manbhau building called Rymath and the Government school Good water is obtainable from Lal's well

Shirkhed—Village with post office [m s t]

Sindoorjana—Town situated about 60 miles from Ellichpur. Population 9,000 The principal trade is in turmeric cotton and opium. Government school, police outpost, a fine well, and post office [m s t].

Takli—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Amraoti

Talegaon-Dashasra—Town in Chandur *taluk* Population 6,000 The town, which is now greatly decayed contains the ruins of many fine buildings, and post office [m s t]

Teosa—Village with post office [m s t].

Thugaon—Village with post office [m s t]

Walgaon—Village with post office [m s t]

Warud—Town situated on the Choraman river, 12 miles from Dhamangaon railway station Population 7 000 Market on Sundays. Trade in cotton turmeric, and molasses The temples to Mahaleo and Ramchandra are interesting Police station, honorary magistrates court, rest-house for travellers, Government and private schools and post office [m s] A fair is held here annually about March for religious and commercial purposes, and lasts for 15 days

BASIM.

BASIM—District of Berar in the West Berar Division Bounded on the north by Akola and Amraoti Districts on the south by the Penganga river and the Nizam's Dominions, on the east by Wani District, and on the west by Buldana District Area, 2955 square miles Population 398,181 District head-quarters are at Basim town, 51 miles from Akola by road

PRODUCTS—The most important crops are *joar*, *bagia*, linseed, *tur*, pulses, *kurdi* cotton, wheat, gram, *til* hemp or flax, castor-oil plant, sugar-cane, rice, and tobacco Iron ore is plentiful throughout the high lands

MANUFACTURES—The principal manufactures are coarse cotton cloth, blankets and a little paper. Exports—cotton, wheat, gums, dyes, and forest produce

CLIMATE—The climate of Basim is preferred to that of the other Districts in Berar the hot wind which blows during the day in the summer months is succeeded at night by a cool breeze The principal diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, and cholera

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three *taluks* for fiscal purposes, viz. Basim, Mangrul, and Pusad Revenue, 8 lakhs *Dis-*

strict Staff—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Anglo-Vernacular School, and Honorary Magistrate For further information regarding Basim town see Basim.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ansing—Village with post office [m s t]

Aran—River rises in the hills north of Basim District Course about 100 miles Drains more than half the west portion of Wun District, receives the Aina river, and forms the most important tributary of the Penganga river, which it joins at Chinta

Arna—A tributary of the Aran river, length 64 miles. The Aina valley is 8 to 10 miles wide

Basim—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the District and *taluk* of the same name, 29 miles from Hingoli Population 12,000 It is said to be a very old town, founded by Wachh a Rishi, and originally named after him Wachh Guln A legend tells of a king, Wasuki, afflicted with leprosy, who was cured by bathing in a pool outside the town, which he enlarged to a tank known as Padam Tirtha, still largely resorted to for bathing in The most striking buildings are the temple and tank of Balaji Besides the usual district offices, the town contains 2 schools, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Dhamni—Village with post office [m s t]

Dhanki—Village with post office [m s t].

Kupta—Village with post office [m s t]

Mahagaon—Village with post office [m t].

Malegaon—Village with post office [m s t].

Manora—Village with post office [m s. t]

Moolava—Village with post office [m t].

Mope—Village with post office [m t]

Mungrul-Pir—Chief town of Mungrul *taluk* It owes its affix Pir, which distinguishes it from several other Mungruls, to the *dargahs* or burial shrines of Badar-ud-din Sahib and Shunam Sahib, said to be about 400 years old The principal of these is enclosed by a substantial bastioned wall, and is well endowed Old mosques and other buildings show that this was once a favourite Musalman town, and its population still consists largely of Muhammadans Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s t]

Pus—River of Bejar, rises at the village of Kata just north of Basim town, and after a course of 64 miles, empties itself into the Penganga at Sangam

Pusad—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; 25 miles south-east of Basim town, on the Pus river, from which it takes its name Population about 5500. There are two Hindu temples and the ruins of some others, also a fine tank for irrigation Weekly market Tahsil offices, vernacular school, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Rajura—Village with post office [m s t]

Risod—Chief town of a *pargana* in Basim *taluk* originally known as *Rishu-rat-i-shitr* or . The place of all the Risods . Population 5 000. Place of some commercial activity . Charitable dispensary , first class vernacular school and police station. Large irrigation tank. Post office [m s t].

Salu-Bazar—Village with post office [m s t].

Sirpur—Chief town of *pargana* of the same name . Population about 4 000. Shrine of Antariksh Parasnath one of the most sacred resorts of the Jains . Vernacular school, police station and post office [m s t]

Umarkhed—Chief town of a *pargana* of the same name in Pusad *taluk* . Population 6 000 . Temple of Sadhu Maharaj and Gomukh Swami math are the objects of interest here . Dak bungalow and post office [m s t].

Wakad—Village with post office [m t].

BULDANA.

BULDANA—District of Barar in the West Barar Division . Bounded on the north by the river Purna on the south by the Nizam's Dominions on the east by Akola and Basim Districts, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions and Khandesh District . Area 2,808 square miles, containing 1010 villages . Population 481 021 . District headquarters are at Buldana town 83 miles from Akola via Malkapur.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *caw* cotton wheat linseed, *bajra*, gram, *lardi*, *ul* *ur*, rice pulses hemp tobacco and sugar-cane

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE—Coarse cotton cloth is commonly woven. The chief imports are—piece-goods, hardware metals, spice and salt. Exports—cotton wheat, oil-seeds, and cattle

CLIMATE—In the north portion of the District, strong and very hot westerly winds prevail from the middle of February till rain falls early in June, and, excepting just about daybreak they continue throughout the twenty-four hours . In the rainy season and from October to February, the mornings and nights are pleasantly cool but the heat in the day is still great . In the Berghat or south portion of the District, the hot weather is not excessive the temperature of the rainy season is pleasant and the cold weather of about three months is most enjoyable but the great dryness of the air at that time is trying to some constitutions. The principal diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, worms, and affections of the skin and eyes

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is sub-divided into three *taluk*s of Chikhli, Malkapur, and Mehkar. Revenue, 12 lakhs cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head Master Vernacular school. For further information regarding Buldana town see Buldana.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amrapur—Village with post office [m s t]

Anjani Bujruk—Village with post office [m t]

Anjani-Khurd—Village with post office [m s t].

Eadner-Bholji—Village with post office [m s. t]

Biswa-Bridge—Railway station with a *sarai* and travellers' bungalow, 78 miles from Malkapur.

Buldana—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated 28 miles from Malkapur railway station. It is also a small hill station, 2190 feet above the sea. Contains the usual public offices, vernacular school, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T.]. Country carts are available at the railway station.

Chandur Biswa—Village with post office [m s t]

Chikhli—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, 14 miles from Buldana town. Population 5,000. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m s t]

Deulgaon-Raja—Town 60 miles from Buldana town. Population 7,000. An annual fair is held in October. At this time, food is supplied gratuitously to pilgrims and religious mendicants attending the festival. Post office [m s t]

Deulgaon-Sakarsha—Village with post office [m s t]

Deulghat—Town situated on the river Penganga, 6 miles from Buldana. Population 4,000. Post office [m s t]

Dhad—Village with post office [m s t]

Dhamangaon—Village with post office [m t]

Donegaon—Town with post office [m s t] Population 4,500.

Fatehkheda—Town on the small river Bhogawati, an affluent of the Penganga. Population 3,500. Post office [m. s t]

Ghan—River of Berar, commonly known as Dnyan Ganga, rising in the table-land north of the Penganga valley. The stream, which dries up in the hot weather, flows in a northerly direction, past Pimpalgaon and Nandwa, and joins the Puina.

Girola—Village situated 9 miles from Buldana. A banyan tree with a shade of about 500 yards is worth a visit here.

Janiphal—Village with post office [m s. t]

Khamkhed—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Malkapur. Post office [m s t]

Lonar—Town and a place of great antiquity standing on a hill amidst undulating high lands, among which lies the salt lake of Lonar, the fabled den of the demon-giant Lonasui, who was overcome in single combat by an incarnation of Vishnu. The god assumed the form of a beautiful youth, and with the aid of the giant's two sisters, discovered his subterranean abode. With a single touch of his toe, he threw off the lid of the den, and found the giant sleeping on his couch. A hill near Dhakefal, about 36 miles south-west of Lonar, is said to be the lid of the lake thrown off by Vishnu and to coincide in shape and size with the top of the lake. Lonasui was buried in the den or hollow now occupied by the great lake, whose water is supposed to be the giant's blood. Lonar has ever since been held in great veneration.

The view of the lake is very striking. It is surrounded by a circular ridge of hills about 400 feet high, among which are several old temples and ruins of other monuments. From a crevice on the southern ridge flows an ample spring of sweet water, with a fine temple at the fountain head. The top circumference of the hollow occupied by the lake is about 5 miles, and the cavity presents the appearance of an enormous volcanic crater. Large quantities of salt are collected in the dry weather. The salt is chiefly used for the manufacture of country soap, and is exported to considerable distances. The town contains 3 000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Brahmans. Post office [m s]

Malkapur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [W], on the western frontier of Berar, and situated on the Nalganga river, 28 miles from Buldana town. Population 8 500. The town is surrounded on three sides by the river Nalganga, so that in the rainy season, when the river is full, it can only be approached from the east. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, fort, sarai, school, and post office [m s t]. There is a mosque, which is said to be older than the town.

Mehkar—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on rising uneven ground on the high road from Jalna Nagpur, 14 miles from Buldana. Population about 5,000. Mehkar is said to take its name from Meghan Kala, a demon who after a combat, was put to death by Sharangdhar, an incarnation of Vishnu. Outside the town are the ruins of an ancient edifice of solid masonry attributed to Hemar Panth, and said to be over 2,000 years old. The town possesses 2 Government schools, one of which is for Muhammadans, a dispensary, a public library or reading room, weekly market, and post office [m s t].

Mothala—Village with travellers' bungalow, and post office [m], 16 miles from Buldana.

Nalganga—River rises near Buldana town, runs past Malkapur to the Wagai river, and joins the Purna.

Nandura—Town and railway station [W], 17 miles from Malkapur. Population 7,000. The Dnyanganga river divides Nandura Buzruk (Great Nandura) from Nandura Khurd (Little Nandura). Since the establishment of a railway station, the weekly market has become perhaps the most important in the District. Staple Commodities—Cotton, cloth, corn, cattle. The Dnyanganga supplies water except in the hot season when it is obtained from wells. Nandura contains 2 schools, one of which is for Muhammadans, a sub-registrar's office, rest-house, dispensary, police station, and post office [m s t].

Neemgaon—Village with post office [m s t]

Penganga (Painganga)—River of Berar, having its source in the hills beyond Dewalghat. A legend tells that it owes the sudden change in its direction to the north, which it takes near Mahur, to Parasuram, son of the Sage Jamadagni, who drove an arrow into the ground here. The spot is still held in great veneration, the falls there are known as Sahasrakund or 'the thousand water caves,' and the

river takes the name of Banganga. The river joins the Wardha at Jagad. The course of Penganga exceeds 200 miles. The Sewandhri hills in the Nizam's Dominions are situated on its right bank.

Sakli—Village with post office [m s t]

Sindkhed (*Sindkher*)—Chief town of *Sindkher pargana*. Population under 3,000. The temple of Nilkantheswar (built by Hemai Pant), Mahalbagh, Mahakal, Deshmukh's residence and four large wells built by the Jaduns attest the magnificence and prosperity of the town in their time. Post office [m s t]

Viswaganga—River of Berar having its source near Buldana; it flows parallel to the Nalganga, and falls into the Purna.

Warkhed—Village with post office [m t]

ELLICHPUR.

ELLICHPUR (*Illichpur*)—District in the Commissionership of Berar. Bounded on the north west and north by Nimar, Hoshangabad, and Betul Districts of Central Provinces, on the east by Wardha river and Amraoti District, and on the south and west by Amraoti and Akola Districts. Area 2,623 square miles. Population 315,798. The administrative head-quarters are at Ellichpur town, 30 miles from Amraoti by road.

PRODUCTS AND COMMERCE—The principal agricultural products are cotton, *joan*, rice, wheat, gram, pulses, jams, and oil-seeds, and these, together with *ghu* and forest timber, comprise the chief exports of the District. Tea is said to thrive in the Melghat. The imports are mainly English and country cloth, iron and copper utensils, tobacco, salt, sugar, etc.

CLIMATE—From November to March may be considered the cold season. Even then the sun is very powerful at mid-day. The nights are cold, but frost is rare. The rains commence about the 10th of June and last until the end of August. September and October are the most unhealthy months. Cholera, small-pox, fevers, ague, and a severe form of rheumatism called *wai*, are prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three *taluks* of Daryapur, Ellichpur, and Melghat. Revenue about 13 lakhs, expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*.—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Ellichpur town see Ellichpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amner (or *Jilpi-Amner*)—Small fort in the Melghat, in the north of Ellichpur District. A mosque with minarets in its west angle is a conspicuous and picturesque object.

Anjangaon—Town on the Shanur river, 16 miles west of Ellichpur town. Population 10,000. A mart for cotton cloth, excellent basket work, and *pan* grown in the adjacent garden lands. Large weekly market. Post office [m s t]

two others in the *bazar*—one for boys and one for girls. A Government garden has also been formed. The courts of the Deputy Commissioner, and of two Assistant Commissioners, with a treasury, are situated here. On Moktagiri hills, 6 miles distant, there is a beautiful waterfall. Large and small game abundant.

Gawilgarh—Hill fortress in the Gawilgarh range, in the Melghat *tahsil*, situated on the watershed between the Purna and Tapti rivers. The hill was first fortified by the Gaulis, a tribe from whom it takes its name, and who are still numerous here. A handsome mosque occupies one of the highest points of the fort, and in it are eight tanks, four only of which contain water during the warm season.

Kalamkhar—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kapustalni—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Karajgaon—Town 8 miles from Ellichpur, formerly the headquarters of a *talukdar's* grant. Population 8,000. Weekly market on Mondays. wheat, rice, gram, and *Mahua* are brought in from the hills, good bullocks are also procurable. School, and post office [m. s. t.] A former *talukdar* built a fortified residence of fine sandstone, which is now in a ruinous condition.

Manjira—Old village site in the Melghat Division, nearly opposite to which, are two small rock-cut temples or monasteries. On the plateau, not far off, is a never failing spring of excellent water, two similar reservoirs in the neighbourhood are choked up.

Melghat (Gangra)—*Taluk* and hill tract of Ellichpur District. It is a section of the Satpura range, extremely rugged, and broken into a succession of hills and villages. The Melghat contains no town, but in this tract are situated the remarkable forts of Gawilgarh and Narnala and the present hill station of Chikalda. The others worthy of note are Dewa and Bairagarh, where annual fairs are held. Considerable trade in *ghu*. Contains civil and criminal courts, and police *thanas*.

Pathrot—Town with post office [m. s. t.] Population 5,500.

Salbaldi—Village and hill on the Main river, situated 5 miles from Morsi, partly in Ellichpur District, and partly in Betul District. Celebrated for 3 springs, one very cold, the other very warm. When Sita was deserted by Rama, she is said by local tradition to have come to Salbaldi and to have given birth here to Kusa and Lava. This tradition would identify Salbaldi as the scene of the hermitage of Valmiki, whither Sita, when pregnant, was banished by Rama.

Shirasgaon Band—Village with police outpost and post office [m. t.] Population 5,500. Marathi and Urdu schools, and small weekly market.

Upray—Small village in Daryapur *taluk* on the bank of the river Purna, 18 miles from Ellichpur. Noteworthy on account of a celebrated shrine called Shah Dawal. Shah, a Musalman, and Dawal, a Mhar, who arrived together from Hindustan some 200 years ago, were buried here in a common tomb, which is resorted to by both Hindus and Musalmans, who alike worship at it, it is supported by benefactions and thankofferings.

Wadnair-Gangai—Village with post office [m. s. t].

WUN.

WUN—District in the East Berar Division Bounded on the north and west by Amraoti and Basim Districts, on the south by the Nizam's Dominions and on the east by Waidha and Chanda Districts Area, 3,911 square miles Population 471 613 The administrative headquarters are at Yeotmal, 29 miles from Dhamangaon railway station

PRODUCTS—The principal crops are—*joar*, rice, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, cotton, lin-seed, tobacco, hemp, gum, etc

MANUFACTURES—The rural manufactures consist of coarse cloth, blankets, gunny and sacking

CLIMATE—The year is divided into three seasons March to May—hot season, June to September—rainy season, October to February cold July and August are the most rainy months of the wet season; and showers frequently occur in November, December, and April. The climate of the District is enervating and unhealthy, especially from September till the middle of November, when fever of a dangerous type is very prevalent Rheumatic fever is common during the monsoon. Except in April and May, the night air is injurious, and almost deadly in the south of the District Every second or third year cholera appears in an epidemic form, and nearly every year small-pox works great ravages, especially among children

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three *tahsils* of Darwa, Kelapur and Wun Revenue, 10 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Yeotmal town see Yeotmal.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Babhulgaon—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Large weekly cattle market, a rest-house for travellers, and school Water supply by wells good and plentiful Post office [m. s. t]

Bham—Town (deserted), 16 miles south of Yeotmal Vast stone ruins Formerly very populous, and now contains about 300 souls.

Darwa—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Yeotmal Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t]

Digras—Town 18 miles south of Darwa. Population 4,000 Important cotton market Travellers' bungalow, Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t]

Kalamb—Town 14 miles from Yeotmal Population 3,000 There is a remarkable underground temple here dedicated to Chintaman. Post office [m. s.]

Kelapur—*Taluk* of Wun District Head-quarters are at Pandekour.

Kota—Village 14 miles north-east of Yeotmal Population 2,000. Large weekly-market, police station, school, and *sarai*.

Kuni—River rising in the Yeotmal range of hills. After a southerly course of about 46 miles, it flows into the Penganga.

Ner-Parsopant—Town situated 18 miles north of Yeotmal. Population 4,000. Noted for its dyers, who here carry on a thriving trade. Weekly market, registrar's office, school, police station and post office [m s t].

Panderkoura—Head-quarters town of the Kelapur *Taluk*. Contains a Tahsildar's court, police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m s t].

Patan-Bori—Village with post office [m s].

Ralegaon—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Wadki—Village with post office [m s t].

Waghari—River, rising south of Yeotmal, and joins the Penganga. Course about 40 miles.

Wun—Town and *taluk* in the District of the same name, 12 miles from Waiora railway station. Population about 5,000. A fair is held here annually in the spring, at which an active trade in bullocks, carts, hard-ware is carried on. The town contains a Tahsildar's court, station-house, English Vernacular school, several tanks, some fine temples, and post office [m s t].

Yeotmal—Chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name. 58 miles from Wun town, and 29 miles from Dhamangaon railway station. Usual sub-divisional offices, school, police station, and post office [m s. t.].

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—The Presidency of Fort Saint George, as officially styled. It occupies the south-east parts of the peninsula, extending from Cape Kumall, along the eastern coast to Pryagi in Orissa, and to Kudapur in Canara on the west coast. It is bounded by the Bombay, and the Bengal Presidencies, and also the Nizam's Dominions on the north, and its eastern, southern and western sides are formed by an almost unbroken line of sea-coast. Its extreme length is about 950 miles, and its extreme breadth about 450 miles. The Madras Presidency comprises about one-eleventh of India, and is rather larger than the Bombay Presidency.

The Madras Presidency consists of three classes of territory—(I) the British Districts within the Presidency ; (II) the Agency Tracts under a special administration ; and (III) the Native States in political dependence on the Madras Government. Including, therefore, the Agency Tracts and the Native States, the territory under the Madras Government (in 1891) contains an area of 150 802 square miles, and supports a population of 39,331,062 souls dwelling in 58 263 towns and villages. The seat of the Government is at the Presidency town, Madras city, 794 miles from Bombay by rail.

MOUNTAINS—The Western and Eastern Ghats are the chief mountain ranges linked in the south by the Nilgiris. The Shervaray Hills in Salem District, a detached group, south-west of Madras. The Ana-

malais in Coimbatore District and Pulni hills in Madura District, are spurs to the eastward, from a continuation of the Western Ghats. Anamudi a peak of the Anamalais range is the highest point in Southern India. Dodabetta, a loftiest peak in Southern India. Palghat gap, south of Nilgiris and the Nagari hills, small range, north-west of Madras.

RIVERS—The principal rivers are the Godavari and Krishna in the north, the north and south Pennai or Penakini, the Palar and the Cauveri towards the centre, flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Other small rivers on the east-coast, the Vaiga, the Vellai and the Tambiapani.

PORTS—The chief ports are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Telichei, Cannanore, and Mangalore.

LAKE—The principal lake in the Presidency is Pulicat, on the east coast 37 miles in length and 3 to 11 miles in breadth. The lake forms an important backwater for inland communication between Madras city and the Northern Districts.

CLIMATE—The Madras Presidency is the hottest part of India. During summer months (March to September) the southern portion of the peninsula is very hot, and in the winter months (October to February) it is comparatively cool. Two periodical winds, viz the south-west and north east monsoons, chiefly influence the rainfall. The south-west monsoon begins on the Malabar or Western coast about May, and ends about the autumnal equinox, and being a sea wind, is very rainy. The north-east monsoon chiefly affects the coromandel coast and sets in in October, and the rain stops long before the end of the monsoon. The east coast has about 50 inches the West coast about 130, and the fall in the table-land is about 30 inches a year. The rain supply decreases towards the south. The annual mean temperature of Calcutta and Madras is the same. Bombay is cooler.

PRODUCTS—**MINERAL**, Iron ore occurs in several places, but in abundance in South Arcot and Malabar, copper ore in Nellore and the Eastern Ghats, magnesia in Salem, and salt is obtained from the sea by evaporation. **Vegetable Products**—Rice is grown throughout the Presidency, but especially in the alluvial grounds of Godavari, Krishna, Tanjore, Malabar, and Kanara. Maize, millet, and *ragi* are also everywhere largely cultivated, so also are oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugai-cane. Along the coasts and in sandy tracts coconut and other palms are extensively grown. Cotton is grown mostly in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Tinnevely, indigo in Cuddapah and Nellore, coffee on the Palnais, Shervais, and Nilgiris, tea on the Nilgiris, and pepper and cardamoms on the western coast. Most of the hills are covered with forests producing a great variety of drugs, dyes, and gums, and many sorts of the finest timber, such as teak, sal, sisu, blackwood, and sandalwood, while oranges, limes, mangoes, plantains, pineapples, melons, and other Indian fruits are produced almost everywhere in great abundance.

RELIGION—The great bulk of the people profess the Hindu religion,

Brakmans are more numerous here than elsewhere in India, and congregate especially in the district of Tanjore. Numerous temples, some of vast size, may be seen in every town in Southern India, but those of Tanjore and Srangam are especially renowned. Muhammadans, 1,800,000 in number, are fewer in proportion to the population than in the north of India. All Europeans and their descendants, and many natives, especially in Tinnevely, are Christians, and there are many Jews on the Malabar coast.

LANGUAGE — *Telugu* is spoken in the districts from Ganjam on the north to Pulicat on the south, and to Bellary on the west, *Tamil* is used in the south part of North Arcot and throughout the districts of Madras, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, and Coimbatore, *Kannarese* in Bellary and Kanara, *Malayalam* in Malabar and North Travancore, *Urdu* in the north of Ganjam, *Tulu* in part of South Kanara, and *Hindustani* and *English* throughout.

EDUCATION — Education in Madras Presidency, as everywhere else in India, is rapidly extending.

INDUSTRY — Two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture. The only important manufactures are cotton cloths, sugar, indigo, brass vessels, and pottery.

RAILWAYS — Two guaranteed railway companies, the Madras and the South Indian, have their lines almost entirely within the Presidency.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE — The revenue is derived from land, salt, stamps, excise, opium, sea customs, and assessed taxes. It is increasing, and amounts annually to rather more than eleven crores of rupees. Total expenditure nearly nine crores.

GOVERNMENT — The Presidency is under a Governor aided by three Councillors, of whom one is the Commander-in-Chief, the two others belong to the Covenanted Civil Service. The Commander-in-Chief is second in Council, but by Statute the Senior Civilian member presides in the absence of the Governor. For legislative purposes, the Council is increased by the addition of the Advocate-General of Madras, and from four to eight other members nominated by the Governor, of whom not less than one-half must be non-officials. The following is a list of the departments among which the central administration is partitioned — Financial, judicial, public, educational, political, ecclesiastical, marine, legislative, petition, revenue, pension, public works, railways and military.

PRESIDENCY STAFF — The following are the officers at Head Quarters —	
Governor of Fort St George	Under Secretary to Govt do
Private Secretary to H. E. the	Assistant Secretary to Government,
Rt Hon the Governor.	Judicial and Legislative Departments
2 Members of Council	Secretary to Government, Military Department
Chief Secretary to Government	Registrar, Government Office,
with one Under Secretary and	Revenue Department
3 Assistant Secretaries	
Secretary to Government, Revenue	
Department.	

1st Assistant to Secretary to Government, Military Department	Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery with an Assistant Superintendent
Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency, with one Deputy Accountant General and two Assistant Accountant Generals, and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts	Postmaster-General, Madras
Chief Superintendent with 3 Assistants, Accountant General's Office	Presy Postmaster, Madras
First Member, Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue	Superintendent, in charge, Madras Divn
Second Member, Board of Revenue, Commissioner Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner.	Superintendent in charge of Central Signal Office
Third Member and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture	Chief Justice and 4 Puisne Judges
Fourth Member and Commissioner of Salt, &c	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side with a Deputy
Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue with 2 Assistants Registrar	Manager, High Court do
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture	Registrar, High Court Original Side
Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture with an Assistant	First Assistant do do
Superintendent of Revenue Survey with 1 Deputy Superintendent and 2 Asst Supts do.	Second Assistant Registrar and Manager do.
Conservator of Forests, 1st Gr C. Circle	Chief Interpreter do.
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue	Advocate-General
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue with 2 Secretaries	Government Solicitor
Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Central Division	Government Pleader
	Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor
	Clerk of the Crown
	Law Reporter, High Court
	Sheriff of Madras
	Administrator-General
	Judge, Madras City, Civil Court
	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes with two other Judges
	Registrar, Court of Small Causes
	Chief Presidency Magistrate with 3 others
	Inspector-General of Registration
	Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras
	Inspector-General of Police with an Assistant
	Commissioner of Police with Deputy and 1 Assistant.
	Port Officer
	Agent for Government Consignments and Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer
	Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras (Harbour Trust Board).
	Reserve Port Officer.

Director of Public Instruction with one Assistant	Clergyman, St Thome, Madras.
Inspector of Schools Central Circle	do Vepery
Principal and Professor of History, Presidency College Sub <i>pro tem</i>	do Perambur
Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College	Senior Marriage Registrar
Professor of English with 3 Assts. Presidency College	Surgeon-Genl with the Govt of Madras
Professor of Mathematics do.	Secretary to do
Professor of Chemistry do	Sub <i>pro tem</i> do
Professor of Biology do	Sanitary Commissioner
Professor of History do	Inspector of Vaccination & Deputy Sanitary Commissioner
Principal, Law College do	Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medl College, & Senior Physician, Genl Hospl
Professor of Physics do	Surgeon General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery & Clinical Surgery, Medical College
Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses	Ophthalmic Surg General Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, &c, Medical College
Principal, Civil Engineering College	Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College
Professor of Engineering College of Engrg	Resident Surg General Hospital, & Professor of Pathology, &c Medical College
Professor of Mathematics, Engg. College.	Assistant Physician, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene, Medical College
Senior Inspectress of Girl's Schools, Northern and Central Circles	Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College
Head Master, Madrasa-i Azam	Assistant Chemical Examiner
Superintendent, School of Industrial Arts with an Assistant	Second Surgeon, General Hospital, & Professor of Practical Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Medical College
Lord Bishop	Sub <i>pro tem</i> do.
Senior Joint Chaplain, Saint George's Cathedral and Archdeacon of the Diocese of Madras	Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop	Fort Surg with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspector of Seamen and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College
Jt Chaplain of St George's Cathedral	Surgeon, 1st District
Chaplain, North Black Town	Medical Inspector of Emigrants
Chaplain of South Black Town	Surgeon, 2nd Dist (Hospital for Women and Children)
Joint Chaplain, Vepery	Health Officer and Supt Lock Hospital
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St George	
Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Saint Andrew's Church, Madras	
Joint Chaplain, St Andrews Church, Madras	
Registrar of the Diocese.	

Surg 3rd Dist (including Body Guard)	Protector of Emigrants
Surgeon, 4th District, (including Club)	Tamil Translator to Government
Sub <i>pro tem</i> do	Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government
Surg to His Excellency the Governor	Canarese Translator to Govt
Professor of Dental Surgery, Medical College	Malayalam Translator do
Superintendent of Stationery with an Assistant	Telugu Translator to Govt
Superintendent, Government Press with a Deputy and an Assistant	Superintendent, Government Central Museum
Secretary to Government, P W D	Medical Inspector of Emigrants
Joint Secretary to Govt P W D	Health Officer and Supt of Lock Hospitals
Under Secretary do do	Secretary to the Board of Examiners
Under Secretary to Government Irrign Branch	Commr for the U O S Examinations with a Secretary
Joint Secretary to Government Railway Branch	Registrar of Books
Under Secretary to Government do	Dy Collr in Charge of Income Tax Work
Examiner of Public Works Accounts	Supt Archaeological Survey
Government Astronomer	Epigraphist for the Madras Presy.
Sub <i>pro tem</i> do	Provl Supt of Census Operations in the Madras Presidency
Meteorological Reporter	Supt Civil Veterinary Dept
	Sanitary Engineer to Govt
	Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends

ADMINISTRATION.—The local or rural administration of Madras takes the District or Zila as its unit. Each District is sub-divided into taluks numbering 158 in all, and each *Taluk* comprises about 270 villages. The population of an average *taluk* is about 190,000, and its area about 880 square miles. For fiscal purposes the Presidency is divided into 22 Districts, viz along the *East coast* 1 Ganjam 2 Vizagapatam, 3 Godavari, 4 Krishna, 5 Nellore, 6 Madras, 7 Chingleput, 8 South Arcot, 9 Tanjore 10 Madurai 11 Tinnevely, on the *West coast* 12 Malabar and 13 South Canara inland 14 Cuddapah 15 Kurnool, 16 Bellary 17 Anantapur 18 North Arcot, 19 Trichinopoly, 20 Salem, 21 Coimbatore and 22 Nilgiris. Locally, politically and geographically connected with it are Jaipur, Pudukotta, Cochin, Travancore, and Haiderabad Deccan all of which see separately.

ANANTAPUR.

ANANTAPUR.—District created on the 5th January 1882 Bounded on the north by Karnul District on the south and east by Mysore territory and Bellary District, and on the east by Cuddapah District. Area, 5,275 square miles. Population 708 549. District head-quarters are at Anantapur town, 260 miles from Madras *via* Tadpatri railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *kambu*, *cholam*, *ragi* and *horra* and these form the staple food of the masses. Wet lands are artificially irri-

gated, and are exclusively devoted to rice and sugar-cane. Garden lands produce cocoa-nut, betel-leaf, plantains, wheat, tobacco, chillies, turmeric, vegetables and fruits

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Among the agricultural products of the District, rice ranks first in the southern, and cotton in the northern parts. Cotton goods, cloth, rope, and tape are the chief manufactures. Paper is also manufactured in the Dharmavaram *taluk*. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo represent important mercantile interests. The manufacture of glass bangles is carried on in many places. Jaggery is largely exported to other places.

CLIMATE—The climate is peculiarly dry. Fever exists in an epidemic form. Small-pox is very common.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into seven *Taluks* of Dharmavaram, Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Hindupur, Madaksua, and Penukonda. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, 1 Tahsildar, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey with 1 Assistant, Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, Local Fund Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Anantapur town see Anantapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amarapur—Town in Madaksua *taluk*, situated on the road from Chitaldug to Chittur. Formerly called Nadimehalli, the old site being about half a mile to the west. Population about 5,500. In the neighbourhood are some fine cocoa-nut gardens. Weekly market and post office [m]

Anantapur—Municipal town and *Taluk* in Anantapur District, also head-quarters of the District of the same name, 32 miles south of Gooty, and 62 miles south-east of Bellary. Population 5,500. The town contains police and magisterial courts, sub-jail, dispensary, school, travellers' bungalow, a picturesque large tank and post office [m s T].

Appecherala—Town with a large tank. Population 2500.

Bakkarayasamudram—Small village, 2 miles from Anantapur. Population 2,500. It is built immediately under the tank dam, and the streets are therefore usually under water. Fever and cholera are almost endemic.

Bukkapatnam—Town situated on the Trunk Road from Bangalore to Bellary. Population about 4,000. The station of a Sub-magistrate and police force. Post office [m s t].

Dharmavaram—*Taluk* of Anantapur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the Chitravati river 50 miles south of Gooty. Population 5,500. Market and post office [m s t].

Gooty—Town and *Taluk* of Anantapur District, railway station, and head-quarters of a Deputy Collector and Magistrate. 32 miles from Anantapur town. Population 6,000. Gooty is a place of some renown, and it contains Tahsildar's and District Munsiff's courts, old sub-jail and

post office [m s t] There is an interesting hill fort near the town and a rest camp for troops near the station Besides the fort, the most interesting features in Gooty are the choultry, tomb, and memorial well of Sir Thomas Munro

Gudibanda—Village with post office [m]

Guntakal—Village and railway junction station [R], 18 miles from Gooty, and 32 miles from Bellary Post office [m s t]

Guttur—Village with post office [m]

Hindupur—A large commercial town and *Taluk* in Anantapur District, also head-quarters of a Tahsildar 66 miles from Anantapur town Trade in jaggeery, piece goods, and grain Population 7,000. Post office [m s t]

Jakkulacheruvu—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Gooty

Kalyandrug—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s]

Kattacheruvu—Village with post office [m].

Machukota—Village with post office [m].

Madaksira—*Taluk* and town in Anantapur District, and head-quarters of the Tahsildar Contains school, police station, and post office [m. s] Population 5,000

Pamidi—Town situated on the Penner river, 14 miles south of Gooty Population 5,500 chiefly weavers Unhealthy place Post office [m s. t]

Patakottacheru—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Gooty

Penner—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tadpatri Post office [m]

Penukonda—Town and *Taluk* of Anantapur District, also head-quarters of an Assistant Collector, 44 miles from Anantapur Population about 6 000 Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, fort, and post office [m s t]

Royalcheru—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Tadpatri Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s]

Santhabidinur—Village with post office [m].

Singanamala—Village with post office [m]

Tadpatri—*Taluk* and town in Anantapur District, also railway station [R], and the head-quarters of a Tahsildar, situated on the right bank of the Penner river, 33 miles from Anantapur town Population 9 000 Thriving trade in silk, cotton, and Indigo Contains the temples of Rama, Iswara and Chintaraya These temples are worth seeing Sub-Judge's court, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Timmencherla—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Gooty. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m s.]

Urava-Konda—Town with Sub-magistrate's court. Population 6,500. Post office [m s t.]

Vajrakarur—Village with post office [m t] .

Vanganur—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tadpatu

Yadiki—Town situated about 13 miles south-east of Gooty. It is a very irregularly built town, with some curious old temples. Population about 7,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

ARCOT, NORTH.

ARCOT, NORTH—District in Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by Cuddapah and Nellore Districts, on the south by Salem and South Arcot Districts, on the east by Chingleput, and on the west by Mysore. Area, 7,616 square miles. Population 2,180,487. North Arcot, in point of size, ranks eleventh, and in population fifth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Chittur town, 218 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS—The chief grain crops of the District are rice, *ragi*, *cholam*,—the three staples of food with the bulk of the population. Hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, betel, indigo, onions, tobacco, chillies, plantains, and mangoes, are also largely cultivated.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District consists of the export of food-grains (chiefly rice) and molasses, the import of salt, iron, cloth, and a transit trade in cotton. The exports are in excess of the imports. Weaving forms the chief industry, but the carpets of Wallajapet, the reed mats of Wandewash, the brass-work and wood-carving of Tirupati (Tripatty), the hardware of Punganur, the pottery of Gudiyatam, and the glass beads of Kalahasti, are noteworthy specialities of the District.

CLIMATE—Malarious fever may be considered endemic in many parts of the District. It increases in severity immediately after the rainy season. Leprosy is common, and small-pox so prevalent annually from February to May, that a very large percentage of the population bear the marks of attack. Cattle disease, in the form known as 'foot-and-mouth disease' has been frequently epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION—The District comprises 9 *taluks viz*, Chandragiri, Chittur, Palmaner, Gudiyatam, Walajapet Arcot, Vellore, Polur, and Wandiwash, 4 large *Zamindaris*, Kalahasti, Kangundi, Karvattinagar, and Punganur, and one *jagir*, Aini. The total revenue of the District is about 40 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. **District Staff**—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent of Central jail, Deputy Inspector General of Police, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Chaplain Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Chittur town see Chittur.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ambur (*Amburdrug*, *Petambur*)—A well-built and compact town, also railway station, 38 miles from Vellore, situated at the foot of the Kadapanatham Pass, which leads from the Eastern Hills of the Bara-

mahal, it lies on the south bank of Palar river. The railway station is within half a mile of the town. The Ambur Drug peak towers above the town. It possesses a considerable trade in oils, *ghu*, and indigo. Population about 12,000. The fort, situated on the almost inaccessible Ambur Drug, and commanding an important pass into the Carnatic, was in past times keenly contested. Post office [m. s. T.]

Ammoor—Village with post office [m.]

Aragonda—Village in Chittur *taluk*, 14 miles north-west of Chittur. Population 2,000. The name of the town is derived from the appearance of the hill close by it, which looks as if split in half. Trade in grain and molasses.

Arcot—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right banks of the Palar river, 5 miles from the Arcot railway station. Formerly the capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, but now of small importance. Historically, Arcot is of great interest, but few traces of its former power remain. The town contains Tahsildar's court, school, sub-jail, fort, and post office [m. s. T.]

Arkonam—Town and junction station of the Madras and South Indian Railways [R.], 28 miles from Arcot town, and 17 miles from Conjeevaram. Population 4,000. Near the station is a rest camp for troops, and there is a chuttiam in the village for Native travellers. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Arni—A *jagir* (estate) in North Arcot District. Area, 183 square miles comprising 182 villages. Population about 75,000. Revenue, 1½ lakhs. Arni is the chief town of the estate or *jagir* of the same name with population about 5,000, situated 400 feet above the sea, on the right bank of the Cheyair river, 16 miles south of Arcot. Formerly a large military station, but at present merely the head-quarters of the *jagir*. The fort, now in ruins, played a conspicuous part in the wars of the Carnatic. The site of the fort does not belong to the Jagirdar. An imposing monument in the shape of a high column stands on one side of the old parade ground. At the north-west angle of the enclosure is a fine old temple named Devipuram. Courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.]

Avalconda—Village with post office [m.]

Baireddipalle—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banavaram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Batherpet—Village with post office [m.]

Chandragiri (' Moon hill ').—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, situated on the right bank of the Suvainmukhi river, 6½ miles from Tirupati railway station. Population 4,500. The town contains the usual sub-divisional public offices, jail, and post office [m. s. t.]. Interesting archaeological remains are found, consisting of deserted temples, grand tanks, and fine carved mantappams.

Cheyair (*Cheyeru Bahunadi*)—River rises in the Jawadi range, flows north easterly for about 90 miles, and joins the Palar river in Chingleput District.

Chetpat—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 35 miles from Ranipet.

Chinnamapet—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Arcot town. A temple at Theiavalangadu is noteworthy and visited by thousands of Natives during festival days.

Chittur—Town and *taluk*, also railway station, and head-quarters of the North Arcot District and of Chittur *taluk*, situated in the valley of the Poini river, 27 miles from Vellore railway station. Being the head-quarters of the District administration it contains the courts of the Judge, Collector, District Munsiff, and Tahsildar with their subordinate establishments, district jail, police station, school, dispensary etc. Besides the public offices, the town possesses an English Church with a native mission chapel attached to it, and a Roman Catholic chapel, also travellers' bungalow, two chuttrams and post office [m. s. T].

Chirtanoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chowdapalle.—Village with post office [m.].

Cortelliar (*Kortalarayan*)—River rises in the Kaveripak tank, and after passing through the Tiruvalur and Ponneri *taluks*, flows into the Ennur backwater, about 12 miles north of Madras. This river is the chief source of the Madras water-supply, being connected by means of an anicut with the Chodavaiam and Red Hill tanks.

Damalcheri—Pass in North Arcot District, by which the Maratha chief Sivaji made his first descent (1676) upon the Carnatic, and here Dost Ali, the Nawab was killed in battle with the Marathas.

Damulcheruvu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Desur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Graemeshpet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudiyatam—Municipal town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated about 3 miles from the station. Lies also 3 miles north of the Palai, and is bisected by the Kaundina river. Population 12,000. Centre of a considerable weaving industry, exports rice to Malabar. Contains Tahsildar's court, sub-jail, school, and post office [m. s. T]. A fair for the sale of provisions, cattle &c is held weekly on Tuesdays. There is a large temple at Puliconda, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of the station.

Hassannammapet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Irali—Village with post office [m.].

Kalahasti—*Taluk* in Kalahasti Zamindari of North Arcot District. Area, 205,000 acres. Population 55,000. No places in the *taluk* except Kalahasti and Puranduru possess more than 1000 inhabitants.

Kalahasti (*Kalastri*)—Zamindari estate, situated partly in North Arcot and partly in Nellore District, one of the largest estates in the Carnatic. Population 140,000. Number of villages in North Arcot 612 and 190 in Nellore. Area, 736 square miles in North Arcot, and 415 square miles in Nellore, peshkash (rent) to Government Rs. two lakhs. The revenues are estimated at between rupees 4 and 5 lakhs per annum. Glass making is a staple industry. Kalahasti is the chief town of the Ze-

mindari of the same name, and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 22 miles from Tirupaty station The town is situated about a mile from the station Population 10,000 It is the residence of the Kalahasti Zamindar and of a Sub-magistrate, has large bazars, and is a place of pilgrimage In its suburbs a good deal of cloth is woven. Grain, bangles, and the like commodities are the chief articles of trade A magnificent festival called *Siravati* is held in March and continues for ten days The great temple to Parvati cannot be entered by Europeans The temple dedicated to Siva, from which the chief importance of the town is derived, stands at the base of the southern hill, and near the south-west angle of the central square. Post office [m s t].

Kalasapakam—Village with post office [m]

Kalavagunta—Village with post office [m].

Kalavai—Village with post office [m s.]

Kallur—Village with post office [m]

Kanakamachutram—Village with post office [m.]

Kangundi—*Zamindari* or estate in North Arcot District. Area, 213 square miles Population about 50,000, scattered through 321 villages The estate lies in the south-west extremity of the District Revenue Rs. 25,000 Kangundi, the chief village of the *Zamindari*, situated at the base of a precipitous hill crowned with the ruins of a fort. Population 1,000 The village, once the chief place in the neighbourhood, is now depopulated by fever, cholera, and the effects of the famine of 1876 The *Zamindar's* palace is an imposing pile of buildings Nearest railway station Kuppam

Kaniyambadi—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Vellore. Post office [m s]

Karvetnagar—*Zamindari* estate Area, 680 square miles, comprising 792 villages, population 300,000 The region is hilly. Indigo is largely cultivated A very fertile tract, with a hardy and intelligent peasantry The chief manufacture is weaving Sub-magistrates are stationed at Puttur and Tirutani, the head-quarters of division of the *Zamindari* Revenue Rs 6 lakhs Karvetnagar is the chief town of the *Zamindari* of the same name, situated seven miles west of Puttur railway station Population 6,000 It was formerly strongly fortified, and surrounded by a broad wall Only traces of these works now remain. Post office [m s]

Kasthambadi—Village with post office [m].

Katpadi—Village and railway junction station, 6 miles from Vellore. Post office [m s t]

Kaveripak—Town in Walajahpet *taluk*, 10 miles from Arcot, and 4 miles from Sholinghar Population 6,000 Notable for its irrigation tank, one of the finest and largest in Madras Presidency The tank is enclosed by a *band* or embankment four miles long The name of the town means 'a dam over the Kaveri' Contains a fort and post office [m s t],

Kaverirajapet—Village with post office [m]

Kolambur—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Vellore.
Post office [m s]

Kumbhakamdrug—Mountain in north Arcot District. The principal peak in the Sathawad range of hills, highest point 2,598, feet above sea level

Kunnamangalam—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Vellore. Post office [m s t]

Kuppam—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Jalarpot.
Post office [m s]

Madarpak—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s]

Maileshwaram—Village with post office [m s t]

Mailpati—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Arcot station.
Post office [m s. t]

Mamandur—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Renigunta.
Post office [m. s t]

Mandakolatur—Village with post office [m].

Melpadi—Village with post office [m]

Minnel—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Arcot town.
Post office [m]

Mosur—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Arcot town.

Mulanur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Jalarpot station.

Nagari—Hill range forming the extreme south-easterly spur of the Eastern Ghats, consisting of sandstones which are of various colours, chiefly pale, red, yellow, and white, both in large and small grains. The formation is similar to that of Table Mountain of Cape of Good Hope, near which coal and diamond have been found

Nagari-Nose (*Nagari*)—Principal peak of the Nagari Hills. Elevation above the sea, 2824 feet. Although 50 miles inland, this hill is visible from the sea in fine weather, and is a recognised landmark. At the foot of the hill is the village of Nagari (population 3,000), near Nagari railway station, 17 miles from Arkonam. It is a very busy place visited by merchants from Madras for the purchase of rice, indigo, and ground nuts. The rice raised in the neighbourhood is of superior quality. Nagari has the largest fair in the District. Post office [m s. t]

Narasingarayapetta—Village with post office [m s].

Narayanavaram—Town situated 3 miles east of Puttur station. It is one of the most ancient places in North Arcot, it is believed to stand in what was once a forest much frequented by Vishnu. Three miles south of the town are the remains of two old forts. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t.].

Nattarey—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pallipat—Village with post office [m s t]

Palmaner—Head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and healthy station, situated 26 miles west of Chittur. Lies near the summit of the Magli Pass. There is a busy trade, and in the town is a rum and arrack distillery. The town contains the usual tahsil offices, dis-

pensory, travellers' bungalow, schools and chapels. A beautiful place near the town, called the valley of Gangeswari, is frequently visited by excursionists. Post office [m. s. t.].

Panappakam—Village and railway station 23 miles from Chittur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patalapattu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pennamur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pernamallur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Poini (Ponne)—River, called near the source Dandakam, rising among the high hills south-west of Channarayana in the north of North Arcot District, and flowing about 45 miles south to the Polar between Vellore and Arcot. Largely used for irrigation by means of canals, which force the water into tanks.

Polar—Town and head-quarters of the taluk of the same name: situated 32 miles from Vellore. Population 2,000. A small ruined fort stands near the town. Tahsildar's court, several large tanks and post office [m. s.]. Five miles from the town magnets of iron ore occur in small nodules.

Ponnai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pudi—Village and railway station 10 miles from Renigunta.

Pulikonda—Village situated at the base of a high hill near the right bank of the Polar, 27 miles from Vellore. Granary-bags are manufactured. The sacred name of the place is Adirangam. Annual fair, fine pagoda, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pundi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Punganur—Zemindari estate with area 523 square miles: population about 75,000, dwelling in 1 town and 65 villages. The estate lies above the *grates* in the north-west corner of the District. Punganur is the head-quarters of the Zemindari of the same name, situated on a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea. Population 25,000. The town is prosperous. A large cattle fair is held in April. The Zemindar's palace has accommodation for European travellers. In the courtyard are stalls for a menagerie: a museum: and several life-sized models of Natives of different castes in their customary dress or address. A mile from the town are the ruins of a large Roman Catholic chapel (1780). Sub-magistrate's court, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Putalapattu—Village and railway station 9 miles from Chittur. Post office [m. s.].

Puttur—Village and railway station 14 miles from Renigunta. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ramapuram—Village and railway station 11 miles from Chittur.

Ramasamudram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ranipet—Town in Walahpet taluk, situated on the north bank of the Polar river, 3 miles from Arcot railway station. Population 4,000 (about one-third of the population are Mohammedans consisting largely of sepoys and their families). The town comprises the European quarter of Arcot town. It is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector.

and was formerly a station for troops The barracks, are still in good preservation, and are occupied as a hospital, and as quarters for the families of sepoys on foreign service The Roman Catholics and the American Mission have churches in the town A large dispensary under the management of the American Mission A fair for provisions, cattle &c is held here every Friday The Nine lakh Garden, an extensive grove of Mangoes, is near Ranipet A Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m s t]

Royalcheruvu—Village in Narayanavaram *taluk* of Karvetnagar Zamindari Population 300 The village is noteworthy on account of its large tank, built, it is said, by Krishnadeva Rayalu of Vijayanagar.

Renigunta—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tirupati. Contains a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates and post office [m s t]. About 14 miles from this station are the two noteworthy buildings called Raj Mahal and Ram Mahal These are situated at the foot of Chandragiri hill on which is an old fort built by the Narasinga Rajah of Vijayanagaram

Royalpet—Village with post office [m]

Saidapet—Village with post office [m s].

Satghur—Village with post office [m s t].

Satyaviziyanagaram (*Old name Arinagaram*).—Village with post office [m s t]

Seri—Village with post office [m].

Sholinghar (*Sholangipuram*)—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Arcot station Population 6,000 Contains a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates and post office [m s t] There is a famous temple perched on a high rock, about 8 miles from this station, and is much attended by Natives At the foot of the hills there is a District Munsiff's court, and Mission school Bullock bandies are available

Sodam—Village with post office [m]

Sunthapet—Village with post office [m]

Tellar—Village with post office [m s].

Thorapadi—Village with post office [m s.]

Timeri—Town in Arcot *taluk*, situated 6 miles south-west of Arcot. Population about 4,000 Post office [m s]

Tirupati (' *Tripatty* ')—Town in Chandragiri *taluk*, situated 83 miles from Madras city It is a municipal town and railway station, and possesses courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, also a hospital, church and post office [m s t] Tirupati is celebrated for its hill pagoda, in some respects the most sacred in Southern India The chief temple is 7 miles distant, situated in Tirumala (or ' *holy hill* '), known to the Europeans as Upper Tirupati (population 1,600 all Hindus), but the annexes and outer entrances of the ascent begin about a mile from the town The hill on which the great pagoda stands is about 2,500 feet above sea-level It has seven peaks and that crowned by the pagoda is named Sivenkatai amanachellam. The temple is said to have been built at

the commencement of the Kaliyug, or present Hindu era (B. C. 3100). The town of lower Tirupati is situated in the valley, about 5 miles broad, between the Tirupati Hills and those of the Karvetnagar *Zamindari*. Along this valley flows the Suvanamukhi river, which passes about a mile to the south of the town. Population 15,000. Lower Tirupati is flourishing and busy place, crowded at all times with pilgrims. The Lower Tirupati about 350 feet above sea-level. The places need sanitation. The deity worshipped is (Sri Venkateshwara Perumal) one of the incarnations of Vishnu, and so holy is the shrine that no Christian or Musalman is allowed to pass the outer walls. Pilgrims flock from all parts of India throughout the whole year, but more particularly during the feast of Brama Ootchavam in the month of September. The residence of the Mahant of Tirupati is close to the station, and he has Telephonic communication with the temple on the hill. There are many sights worth seeing here, but permission of the Mahant is required to see the thousand pillared montappam, and the Swami Pushkarina Tank.

Tirutani—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Arkonam. Population under 3,000. Contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]. On a hill, about a mile west of railway station is the famous temple of Coomaraswamy at which a monthly festival is held and largely attended by Hindus. Two grand festivals are also held in August and January, and attract great numbers of pilgrims from a distance.

Tiruvallam—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Arcot station. Contains a celebrated Hindu temple, and post office [m s].

Tiruvattur—Town in Arcot *taluk*, situated about 24 miles south-east of Arcot town. Population 1500, all Hindus. Tiruvattur contains a highly venerated temple.

Tiruvetipuram—Village with post office [m s t].

Uli—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Arcot town.

Ussoor—Village with post office [m].

Vadamalapet—Village with post office [m].

Valapanthal—Village with post office [m].

Vellore—*Taluk* of North Arcot District, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name and railway station, situated on the Palar river, 27 miles from Chittur. Population 45,000. Vellore town is 4 miles from railway station. It is a military station, municipality and headquarters of the Sub-Collector, and contains civil and criminal courts, military offices, central jail, church, missions, hospital, also post [m s], telegraph, and several departmental offices. The fort of Vellore is noticeable. Besides its fortress, which contains many interesting buildings, Vellore possesses a Vishnuite temple with some good carving. Chanda Sahib's mosque is also deserving of mention. The town, although hot, is healthy. Detachments of cavalry and infantry are quartered at this town. The cultivation of sweet-scented flowers is one of the industries of the place, and many bales of these are daily sent by rail to Madras.

Venkatagiri—Chief town of a large Zamindari of the same name, and railway station, 15 miles from Kalahasti. Fine lace cloths are manufactured. In a small temple the Esvari, Brahma Ootchavam feast is celebrated annually in the month of June or July. Raja's palace, travellers' bungalow, church and post office [m s. t.]

Venkatagirikota—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s. t.]

Vepagunta—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Renigunta station.

Virinjipuram—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Arcot station. Post office [m s.]. About 3 miles south of the station is a large temple visited by crowds of Natives during festivals.

Walajapet (or Walajanagar).—*Taluk* of North Arcot District, also trading town, municipality and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Palar river, 3 miles from Arcot town. About 1 mile from Arcot station, there is a Tahsildar's court and Sub-registrar's office. Population 11,000. Weaving in silk and cotton, dyeing, carpet-making and the manufacture of oils chiefly employ the people. Post office [m s. t.].

Wandiwash—South-east *Taluk* of North Arcot District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,500. It is historically interesting as the scene of several important operations in the war of the Carnatik. Contains Talukdar's cutcherry, police station, and post office [m s. t.].

Yellakuru—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kalahasti. It is the boundary between the Venkatagiri and Kalahasti Zamindari.

Yerpedu—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kalahasti station.

ARCOT, SOUTH.

ARCOT, SOUTH—District in the Presidency of Madras. Area, 5,217 square miles, containing 9 towns and 2850 villages. Population 2,162,851. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Chingleput and North Arcot, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and on the west by Salem District. In point of size, South Arcot ranks sixteenth, and in population sixth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at the town of Cuddalore, 124 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops of the District are rice, *ragi*, kambu, *varagu*, indigo, oil-seeds, cotton, *cholam*, pulses, samai, tobacco, sugarcane, and cocoa nuts.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the District include indigo, sugar, jaggery, salt, mats, pottery, oils, coir, and cloths both of cotton and silk. The silk used comes from Mysore, it is dyed at Ombaconum and woven at Chidambaram.

CLIMATE—Fever appears to be endemic in some of the western *taluks*, and in the eastern tracts, leprosy and elephantiasis are prevalent. Cattle epidemics, which are frequent, may be classed under the three heads of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease (kumari) and tympantitis.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is sub-divided into 8 *Taluks* viz.—Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Kallakurichi, Tindivanam, Tirukoilur, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, and Vuddhachalam Revenue, 52 lakhs, expenditure nearly 7 lakhs. **District Staff**—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, Chaplain, Political Agent for French Settlement, special Agent for Pondicherry, British Consular Agent for Karikal and Pondicherry, 2 Executive Engineers and Local Fund Engineer. For further information regarding Cuddalore town see Cuddalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agaram-Sibbandi—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tiruvannamalai.

Alapakam—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m s].

Alatur—Village with post office [m].

Avalurpet—Village with post office [m].

Bahoor—Village with post office [m].

Bhuvanigiri—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t] 5 miles from Chidambaram.

Brahmadesam—Village with post office [m s], 10 miles from Tindivanam.

Chengam—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Chidambaram—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station and municipality, 7 miles from the coast and 25 miles south of Cuddalore. Population 20,000. The weaving of silk and cotton occupies 27 per cent of the total adult population. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, it contains subordinate revenue, judicial and police establishments, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, post office [m s t], travellers' bungalows etc. Chidambaram is for its temples chiefly celebrated and held in the highest reverence throughout Southern India and Ceylon. Two of these are very large worthy of close inspection. Besides the temples, there is nothing remarkable in the town, except the large number of Chatrams, or native rest-houses (about 70) with which it abounds. The largest is said to be capable of holding 800 or 900 persons. There is also a tank which is called Sivaganga or Hempushkarni (golden tank) and deserves attention. Two festivals take place yearly, one in the latter end of December, and the other in June or July. From 50 to 60 thousand pilgrims and traders attend these feasts which last about 10 days.

Chinneppanaickenpalayam—Village with post office [m].

Chinuasalem—Village with post office [m s].

Coleroon—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Cuddalore. A fair is held here weekly every Monday at which cattle, poultry, leather, cloths, grain &c are sold.

Corembu-Goonden—Range of hills in the District of South Arcot.

Cuddalore (*Kudalur*) — *Taluk* of South Arcot District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head quarters of South Arcot District, situated on the backwater formed by the confluent estuaries of the Gadilam and Paravananar, 116 miles by sea and 127 by rail south of Madras, and 16 miles south of Pondicherry. Population 45,000. The municipal area extends over 13 square miles. As regards population Cuddalore ranks tenth among the towns of the Madras Presidency. The native town, Cuddalore proper, lies in a low, damp site about 2 miles south of Munjakupam (new town). The railway station (Cuddalore New Town) is situated in the important village of Timpuliyur, where there is a large temple. Passengers leave the train for Munjakupam, and fort St. David to reach which places the river Gadilam has to be crossed. In this locality, at small distances apart, are the Collector's office, District court, and all other public offices, St. Joseph's College, the Zilla school, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, Messrs. Parry & Co's office, and dock bungalow. The ruins of Fort St. David close to the sea shore are deservedly an attraction to the historical student. CUDDALORE OLD TOWN is also a railway station [R] where pensioners reside. It contains an English Church and a jail. A branch line runs to the Beach, and the port is one of the most eligible on the coast for an export and import trade with Europe. Adjoining the railway station are Locomotive Works. Post office [m s T.].

Elavanasur—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Eruvellipet—Village with post office [m]

Garudanadi (*Gadilam*) — River of South Arcot District, rises in the Yegal Tank, in Kalakuchi *taluk*, and is fed by the Mallatai, which connects it with the Ponnai. After a course of 59 miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Gingee—Village and fort situated on the road from Kistnagiri to the coast, about 18 miles from Tindivanam. Contains sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t.]. Gingee is well worth visiting for the sake of the ruins and historical associations. Carts are available at railway station.

Kallakurchi—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, school, police station and post office [m. s t.]

Kandaimangalam—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Pondicherry. Post office [m]

Kille—Village and railway station. 23 miles from Cuddalore.

Kurinjipadi—Village with post office [m s t.].

Lalpet—Village with post office [m]

Mailam—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m]. Within the sight on a hill is a temple named Subramania Swamy Koil, where annually in March there is an important feast.

Mambalapati—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Villupuram.

Manalurpet—Village with post office [m]

Mandagapet—Village with post office [m.]

Mangalam—Village with post office [m s.], 5 miles from Ulundarpet

Mannargudi—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t], 9 miles from Nidamangalam

Markanum—Town and head-quarters of Tindivanam *taluk*, 12 miles from Brihmadേശam Contains sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Mathalapet—Village with post office [m].

Moratandichavady—Village with post office [m.]

Mugaiyur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Villupuram.

Nathapet—Village with post office [m]

Neelikuppam—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Cuddalore A large sugar factory, and post office [m s t]

Olakur—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Villupuram. Post office [m]

Palur—Village with post office [m]

Panruti (*Panrotty*) —A large market town and railway station, 14 miles from Cuddalore Population about 22,000 Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m s t] A Siva shrine in the village of Therevitu, distant 1 mile, is visited by many worshippers

Paravanar—River of South Arcot District, flows in a northerly direction, and enters the sea at Cuddalore It is navigable for 10 miles.

Pattambakam—Village with post office [m]

Pennadam—Village with post office [m s]

Pennathur—Village with post office [m s]

Perumakal—Village with a small fort, 5 miles from Tindivanam. Population about 2,000

Poondiankuppam—Village with post office [m]

Porto Novo (*Feringhupet*, *Mahmud Bandar*) —Seaport town and railway station, 32 miles south of Pondichery at the mouth of the river Vellar Population about 9,000 Considerable trade with Ceylon and Achin Porto Novo is interesting also as the scene of English joint-stock enterprise Weekly market, and post office [m. s t].

Pudupalayam—Village with post office [m]

Puthupet—Village with post office [m]

Sankarapuram—Village with post office [m s]

Satyamangalam—Village with post office [m].

Sethipattadai (*Tiruvadi*, or *Thivadi*) —Town in Cuddalore *taluk*, 15 miles west of Fort St David Population about 5000 Except as the seat of a sub-magistrate, it is now of no importance, but it was the scene of frequent fighting during the Carnatic wars.

Singirikoil—Village with post office [m]

Sithalingamadam—Village with post office [m.]

Srimushnum—Village with post office [m s t]

Tandarai—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Villupuram.

Tanipadi—Village with post office [m]

Thiagavalli—Village with post office [m]

Thillaivadangan—Village with post office [m.].

Thiruvendipuram—Village with post office [m]

Thoockanambakam—Village with post office [m]

Tiagar (*Tiyagar Drug*)—Village and old fort, situated 30 miles south of Tirumalai. Population about 600 Like the fortress of Tirumalai, Tiagar formed one of the bulwarks of the District against the invasion from above the Ghats The roads from Arcot to Trichinopoly and from Salem to Cuddalore intersect at Tiagar.

Tindivanam—Town and *taluk* of South Arcot District, also railway station, 52 miles from Cuddalore. District Munsiff's court and post office [m s t] Head-quarters are at Merkanam, distant 22 miles Gingee, 18 miles

Tirukoilur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, situated on the south bank of the river Ponnai, 19 miles from Tiruvannamalai Population 5,000 Tirukoilur is a place of some importance and a station of Deputy Collector, of Assistant Superintendent of Police and of a District Munsiff Weekly fair and post office [m s t] Great feasts in a large Hindu temple dedicated to Thiruvikrama Gopalamoorthy, a Hindu deity are held in April and December annually There are two other temples at Kiloor and Arcundanallur respectively adjacent villages at the former in March a car feast takes place The chief produce is paddy, sugar-cane, and ground nuts.

Tirupapuliur—Village with post office [m s t]

Tiruvakarai (*Tirvakari*)—Ruined town in Villupuram *taluk*. Population about 700 Though now containing only a few huts, there are indications in the pagoda, tank, and deserted streets that a large town once existed on this site

Tiruvannamalai—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 52 miles from Villupuram Population 10,000 The chief exports are bamboos, jungle-wood and grain The principal import is cotton cloth There is a fine and richly endowed temple, the two annual festivals at which, in November, and May, are the most largely attended in the District Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, forty Chutrams and post office [m s t]

Tiruvannanallur—Village with post office [m. s t]

Titagudi—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Tyagadrug—Village with post office [m s]

Ulundurpet—Village with post office [m s t.], 15 miles from Tyagadrug.

Valavanur—Prosperous agricultural village and railway station, 5 miles from Villupuram Population 8,000 Post office [m s. t.].

Vallinur—Village with post office [m s t]

Vanur—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Vattavalum—Zamindari estate in Kallakurichi *taluk* The annual rent is Rs 2,900 and peshkash or fixed revenue, Rs 70 Post office [m t]

Vikravandi—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Cuddalore Post office [m s]

Villankuppam—Village with post office [m.].

Villianur—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Pondichery. A Siva temple and a Roman catholic church are at periods of the year much frequented

Villupuram—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway junction station, 26 miles from Ouddalore. Passengers to and from Pondichery and Tiruvannamalai change carriages at this junction. Population about 9,000 District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, police station, and post office [m s t].

Vriddhachalam (Old Hill)—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 10 miles from Mangalam. It contains a large fortified temple. It is a sacred town, and many legends are connected with it. District Munsiff's court and station of Head-Assistant Collector. Post office [m s t].

BELLARY.

BELLARY—District in the Madras Presidency. The Tungabudhra river bounds it on the north and north-west, separating it from the territories of the Nizam, on the east lie the Districts of Anantapur and Kurnool, on the south by the District of Chitaldrug in Mysore State, on the west by the Tungabudhra river. Area, (including the State of Sandur) 5,975 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1,174 villages. Population 900,126. In point of size, Bellary ranks twelfth, and in population eighteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Bellary Town, 306 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *chulam*, *ragi*, and *horra*, and on these depends the food supply of the masses. Wetlands, are those artificially irrigated, are almost devoted to rice and sugar-cane. On other dry lands are raised cocoa-nut, betel-leaf, plantains, areca-nut, wheat, tobacco, chillies turmeric, vegetables, and fruits. Cotton is also grown on dry lands.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Among the agricultural products of the District, cotton takes the first place. The manufacture of cotton goods, cloth, rope, tape, and carpets—occupies large numbers of the people. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo, all represent important mercantile interests. In woolen goods, the chief articles of export are the blankets of the Kudilgi *taluk*, for which there is a demand all over the Madras Presidency. Iron-smelting is carried on in the Hospet and other *taluks*.

LANGUAGES—Kannese and Telugu are the languages spoken, the former language prevailing in the western, and both being used in the eastern *taluks*.

CLIMATE—The climate is extremely dry. Fever exists in an endemic form. Ophthalmia is common, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the glare from the granite rocks.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Bellary, Adoni, Alur, Hospet, Kudilgi, Rayanug, Harpanhalli, and Huvinhadgalli. Revenue, 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate

with two Assistants, 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlements, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Political Agent (Sandur), Executive Engineer, 2 Local Fund Engineers, and Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Bellary town *see* Bellary

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ablagundi—Pass from the Ramandiug plateau, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sandur, and 12 miles from Bellary. Nearest railway station, Gadiganur and Tolanagulu

Adoni (*Idwani*)—Town and *taluk* of the Bellary District, also municipality and railway station, 63 miles from Bellary. It is one of the principal towns in the cotton districts of the Dekkan and the second largest town in the Bellary District. Population 23,000. Cloth of cotton, silk and carpets constitute its chief manufactures, and occupy more than a third of the total adult male population. Several Madias merchants have agencies here, and there are several cotton-presses. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildar hold their courts here. There is also a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, a dispensary and post office [m s t]. Parts of the old fortifications of Adoni still remain. At the masjid may be seen chains cut out of single blocks of stone. The traveller between Adoni and Kosgi will notice the fantastic shapes assumed by the rocks by the side of the railway line.

Alur—*Taluk* and town of Bellary District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500. Contains a Tahsildar's court, travellers' bungalow, several minor official establishments, police station, grant-in-aid school, and post office [m s]. Nearest railway station Baiyannahal.

Aspari—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Adoni. Population 1,500. Post office [m s].

Baiyannahal—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bellary.

Bandri—Village with post office [m].

Bannikoppa—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Hospet.

Bantanahal—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Bellary.

Barakila and Talibunda—The highest peaks of the range on which the citadel of Adoni stands. Height 800 feet above the plain. Half-way up is a fine tank which is never dry, and on the summit grows a fig-tree forming a landmark for 20 or 30 miles in every direction.

Belguppa—Village in Raiding *taluk*. Population 2,000. It marks the commencement of the great unbroken plain of black cotton soil which stretches hence to the Tungabhadra river. Near Belguppa are to be seen some curious gallows, with chains and iron cages attached, in which the remains of criminals were formerly exposed. Post office [m].

Bellary—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway station [R], and the head-quarters of the District Administration, and of a brigade of the Madias Army. Population 53,000. Bellary possesses all the public establishments, and offices pertaining to Civil and Military station of the first class. Situated on

an and plain that stretches from the foot of a mass of granitic rock, 450 feet in height and about 2 miles in circuit. The town is defended by two lines of fortifications. The upper fort crowns the rock, and being inaccessible in the face of even the smallest force, may be considered impregnable by assault. The lower fort, containing the arsenal, guards the eastern base. On this side stand several public buildings including commissariat stores and post office [m s]. Southward stretches the native quarter, Cowle Bazar, Bruce-pettah, and Mellor-pettah, containing the finest military market in Southern India. A large tank, nearly 3 miles in circumference when quite full, but which, being very shallow, is, as a rule, dry for a part of every year, lies on this side of the rock. On the west are grouped the regimental lines, substantial buildings with accommodation for two European and two Native regiments. On the northern side stand the civil lines, with the public offices, churches, dispensary, school, and telegraph office. Bank of Madras and dak bungalow. The Bellary Cantonment railway station is 2 miles from the city railway station.

Bennihalli—Village with post office [m]

Bhanapur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Hospet.

Bhimaganni—The pass connecting Bellary District on the north-east with the Sandur State. The village of Yettinhatti of Sandur is situated at the entrance to this pass, through which runs the main road from Bellary to Ramandrug.

Chippigiri—Village with post office [m]

Chitwadigi—Town situated 2 miles from Hospet, and the same distance from the Tungabhadra river. The chief market for the western *taluks* of the Bellary District, and for goods imported from the Nizam's Dominions. Population 4,000. Post office [m. s t]

Daroji—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Bellary. Post office [m]

Gadiganur—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Bellary. Post office [m]

Gudikal—Village with post office [m]

Hagari—Village and railway station 9 miles from Bellary.

Hampasagar—Village with post office [m s t], 18 miles from Narayandeverkeri.

Hampi—Ruined city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra, 36 miles north-west of Bellary. The site of the ancient capital of the Vijayanagar kings. The ruins cover 9 square miles, including Kamalapur on the south, and Anagundi, the later seat of the dynasty. There is still a great annual festival here. Post office [m]

Harpanahalli—*Taluk* in Bellary District, also a neat, well-built town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 55 miles from Hospet station, and 66 miles from Bellary. Population 7,000. Tahsildar's court, school, dispensary, a fine temple and post office [m s t]. There is a Jain colony here.

Herial—Town 12 miles south of Bellary town, on the Bangalore road. Population 600. Centre of a brass industry. Ruins of an old fort, and post office [m s t]

Hirahadgalli—Village with post office [m]

Hospet (*New town*)—Town and *taluk*, also railway station [R], and head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, situated about 19 miles north-west of Bellary city. Population about 11 000. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are weavers. The town contains tahsildar's and sub-magistrate's courts, a Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, school, dispensary, and 2 fine temples. Post office [m. s. t.] From this point Vijayanagar and Hampi (9 miles) can most conveniently be visited.

Hulugunda—Village with post office [m]

Huvinahadgalli—Town and head quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Kamalapur—Town in Hospet *taluk*. Population 5,500. Small iron-industry and sugar-boiling factories situated 3 miles from the south bank of the Tungabhadra, at Hampi. The ruins of many temples are still visible. Kamalapur is 5 miles distant from Hospet, it is built beneath the embankment of a large tank, which is supplied by a channel from the river. Post office [m. s. t.]

Kampli—Town in Hospet *taluk* with population 10,000. The town is built on the bank of the Tungabhadra, close to one of the fords where the river may be crossed and also near an important ancient or weir for irrigation. Weaving, especially of silk cloth, is carried on. Sub-magistrates court and post office [m. s.]

Kanakal—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kaul-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kopbal—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Hospet.

Kosgi—Town and railway station, 18 miles north of Adoni. Population about 52,00. It is situated at the foot of a rock, on which stand the ruins of fortifications and temples. Not far from the town is a curious isolated rock known by the name of "The Sisters." Akkai-chellelu. Post office [m. s.]

Kudatani—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Bellary. Population 4,000. Remains of a fort and of a Jain Settlement. Post office [m.]

Kudligi—Chief town and *taluk* of the same name, in Bellary District. Population 3,000. Distant 12 miles from Kuturu. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Kurugode—Town with population 3,000. Remarkable for the number of temples in its vicinity, among them a very fine new one dedicated to Siva, and containing a colossal representation of the bull *Nandi*, a monolith. Village school, and post office [m.]

Kuturu—Village with post office [m. s.], 8 miles from Kudligi.

Mogal—Village with post office [m.].

Molagavalli—Village and railway station 19 miles from Adoni.

Munirabad—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Hospet.

Nancherla—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Adoni.

Narayandeverkeri—Town 8 miles from Hospet railway sta-

tion Population 4,000. District Munsiff's court and post office [m s t].

Oojein—Village with post office [m]

Papinaikanahali—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Hospet

Ramandrug (*Ramadurgam*) —Hill sanitarium in Sandur State ; 37 miles from Bellary Population 600 The plateau is from a mile to a mile and a half long, by half a mile to three-quarters of a mile broad The average temperature of the hill very much resembles that of Bangalore, but the climate is much more equable, and the variation of the thermometer less From its solitary position, even in the hottest seasons, the air reaches it fresh, being rarified in its passage over a lofty table-land There are several well laid out riding paths on both sides of the plateau, which afford from all points beautiful views of the surrounding country. On the plateau itself there are upwards of 3 miles of broad level road practicable for vehicles The depôt can accommodate 60 single men and 10 families Post office [m s]

Rayadrug.—Town and *Taluk* of the Bellary District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 32 miles from Bellary Population 9,000 Consists of a citadel and lower fort, the latter containing the town, which is regularly laid out The citadel occupies the summit of a mass of granite rocks, rising to the height of 1200 feet, and connected by a lower ridge with a group of wild hills, which form the north-eastern boundary of the plain of Chitaldrug The south face of the rock is abrupt and inaccessible About half-way up the hill is the old palace of the *Palegar*, and close by are two handsome temples dedicated to Rama and Krishna There are also the ruins of houses and gardens on the rock, but few people now live there The town contains the usual *tahsil* offices and post office [m s t]

Rupengudi.—Village with post office [m].

Sandur.—Small native State in Bellary District. Area, 164 square miles, of which a large proportion is hill jungle Population 16,000. Revenue about Rs 50,000 The average annual rainfall of Sandur is about 36 inches The chief village is Sandur, 20 miles from Kudligi. Population 4,500 Ruling Chief—Rajah Vithal Rao Sahib, a Maratha, administers his State in person Post office [m s] The two places of most interest in the State are the important sanatorium Ramandrug, situated 3150 feet above the sea, and used chiefly as a convalescent depot for troops, and the temple of Kumariaswami (*Kartikswami*), which is described as follows —The temple is situated near the basin of a ravine, not far from the summit of the south-west part of the range of hills that enclose the valley, and after an ascent of 4 miles The temple is neither large nor magnificent, but has an air of antiquity, of which its whitewashed exterior and gilded cupola cannot entirely divest it The *gopuram* faces the east, on the left of the entrance is the shrine of the goddess Parvati, consort of Siva, to the west is the image of her son Kunaraswami, the presiding genius of the place, and to the right stands the shrine of the destroyer Siva In front is a square pool called "Aguste Tirtha" In front of the *gopuram* is a small octangular

column of hewn stone, at the foot of which lie three trunkless stone-heads. The largest is that of the giant Tarakasam, slain by Kumara-swami. The great festival occurs triennially, and at this the number of pilgrims has latterly amounted to 25,000 or 30,000, the temple revenue averages from 15,000 to 20,000 rupees annually. The climate of Kumaraswami is described as very agreeable, although, owing to its easterly position, it is not so cool as that of Ramandrug.

Siruguppa.—A badly-built and unhealthy town, situated on the south bank of the Tungabhadra river. Population 5,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Tekkalakotta.—Village 28 miles from Bellary. Population 2,500. There is a watch-tower on one of the hills, and the ruins of an old stone fort built by the *pulegar*, also a fort in better condition and an old temple to Iswara or Siva, containing an inscription on stone, in the Hale Kanarese character. Post office [m.]

Thamberhally.—Village with post office [m.].

Tilgi.—Village with post office [m.]

Toranagullu.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bellary.

Vijayanagar.—Village in Hospet *taluk* with a population of 1000 souls. The proper name of this village is Hampi, but Vijayanagar was the name of the dynasty and the kingdom which had its capital here, and was the last great Hindu power of the south. A great annual festival.

Virapur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Bellary.

Yemmiganur.—Town situated about 14 miles north-east of Adoni town. Population 7,000. The town is well-built and clean, and is the station of a sub-magistrate. It was once noted for its weaving. Post office [m. s. t.].

CANARA, SOUTH.

CANARA, SOUTH.—District situated on the Western coast. Bounded on the north by North Canara (Bombay Presidency), on the south by Malabar, on the east by Mysore State and Coorg, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. Area, 3,902 square miles. Population 1,056,081. The administrative head-quarters are at Mangalore town, 411 miles from Bombay by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The District is rich in a fine clay, well adapted for pottery, and several firms are engaged in the manufacture of machine-made tiles, etc. Kaolin is also of frequent occurrence underlying the laterite. Gold is found in small quantities at Mijai, garnets at Subiamanya and Kempahalla. Iron exists in the Udipi and Uppinangudi *taluks*, but it is not worked. The forest land is of vast extent. Most of the land is private property, and only a few forests near the Ghats are owned by Government. The principal products are—timber, bamboos, fuel, cardamoms, wild arrowroot (*Curcuma angustifolia*), gall-nuts, gamboge, catechu, fibrous barks (several kinds), cinnamon (both bark and oil), gums, resins (from several forest trees, principally from the genus *Dipterocarpus*), dyes (various, but mainly of a sombre colour). These

products together with honey and beeswax, are collected by the Malai-kudis or hillmen, but the total export from the District is not important. The staple crop of the District is rice. Cocoa-nut gardens are numerous along the coast, and areca plantations in the interior. Gram beans, hemp, *ragi*, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton are grown, but not to any extent.

COMMERCE.—The chief articles of trade are coffee, rice, salt, cori, yarn, betel-nuts, oil, and seeds. The exports (coffee and rice), exceeds the imports in value very considerably. The chief articles of import are piece-goods, cotton, twist, yarn oils, and salt.

The Basel Mission and the Jesuit Mission are the most notable institutions in the District. The Basel Mission has a large shop for the sale of European goods, a tile manufactory, a weaving shed, and a flourishing printing establishment, all which give employment to converts.

LANGUAGES.—The chief languages spoken in South Canara are apart from the European tongues and the Hindustani of foreigners—Tulu, Malayalam, Canarese, and Konkani. Tulu the language of Tuluva, is spoken generally between Udipi and Kumbala, by perhaps 180,000 people, south of the Puzosini river, and elsewhere with Mappilas, Malayalam is the prevailing tongue. Kanarase, being the official language, is understood everywhere. Konkani is the domestic language of some castes, and of all the Goa Christians.

CLIMATE.—The District is generally healthy, but fever and bowel complaints are not uncommon. The prevailing epidemic disease is fever. It is most common during the monsoon (June to October), and is probably due to the excessive damp and the malarial poison developed from decaying vegetation. The only really epidemic disease is small-pox, which is prevalent during the months of February and March. It is of a severe type, and attacks the poorer classes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *Taluks* of Mangalore, Udipi, Kasargod, Uppinangadi, and Coondapur. Revenue, 18 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Provincial College, Port Officer and Superintendent Sea Customs, Chaplain, Local Fund Engineer and Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Mangalore town see Mangalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agumbe.—A pass in the Udipi *Taluk*, connecting Mysore with Canara. The trunk road from Mangalore to Nagar division of Mysore meets this pass, and much coffee and sandal-wood are conveyed through it to the coast, the pass being practicable for wheeled vehicles.

Ajanur.—Town in Kasargod *Taluk*, situated on the coast road about half-way between Mangalore and Cannanore. Population about 6,500.

Ambatmuri.—Pass in the Uppinangadi *taluk*, which leads into Mysore, but is little used

Andar.—*Ghat* leads into Mysore, impracticable for wheeled vehicles

Bantval.—Town situated on the river Netravati, 14 miles east of Mangalore. Population about 3,500. The river bed is here encumbered with masses of hornblende rock, containing mica and garnets, svenite and a beautiful pegmatite with flesh-coloured crystals of felspar. Formerly a place of importance and still as an entrepot for the produce of the District on its way to Mysore possessing a considerable through traffic. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s]

Barkur (*Hanqarkatta*) —Village and port in South Canara District. The present town marks the site of a very ancient city, once the largest in Canara. As the stronghold of the Vijayanagar Rajas, who obtained possession of it in 1335. The ruined city possesses much interest for the antiquary. Traces of the great fort built by Harihar Raja, about 1370 still exist, as also the tanks and part of the walls of an old palace. Ruins of Buddhist temples abound. Among the sculptures, one representing a procession of armed men, bearing a striking resemblance in equipments and general appearance to the Greek soldiery, and another of a centaur, deserve special mark. Tradition asserts that it was from here that the Aha Samana law of inheritance was promulgated. The present town possesses some trade in brass and copper utensils. Post office [m s]

Basrur.—Town in the Cundapur *Taluk*. Population about 2,000. Now almost deserted, but once a large town with a fort and temple, and mentioned as an important trading place by all the Arabian Geographers. The walls and water-gates still remain in good preservation. Post office [m t]

Bekal.—Town with fort and post office [m]

Beltangadi.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s]

Byndoor.—Village with post office [m s], 18 miles from Coondapur

Chandragiri (*Puiswinm*) —River rises in the the Western Ghats near Sampaj, and, after a westerly course of 65 miles, enters the sea 2 miles south of Kasaragod. A fort, situated on its left bank, commands this portion of the river. The Chandragiri forms the northern boundary between the Malayalam and Tuluva countries, and the traditions of the people forbid any Nan woman to cross it.

Charmadi (called also the *Bund*, or *Coffee Ghats*) —Pass in the Uppinangadi *taluk*, opened in 1864, and now one of the main lines for wheeled traffic, and specially for coffee transport between Mangalore and Mysore

Coomla.—Village with post office [m s]

Coondapur.—Town and *taluk* of South Canara District, also headquarters of Head Assistant Collector and of a Tahsildar, situated 55 miles west of Mangalore. Population 3,000. The town is healthy, but

its trade is languishing District Munsiff's court and post office [m s t].

Ganguli.—Village with post office [m. s]

Gurpur.—River in South Canara District, enters the sea 2 miles north of Mangalore, and with the Netravati, forms the Mangalore harbour

Heriadake.—Village with post office [m.].

Hosangadi (*Haid ngah*) —A *ghat* or pass on the route between Bednur, the seat of the Nagar Government, and the Malabar coast Practicable for carts as far as Sankar Narayan, the head of the water communication with the coast

Hosdrug (*Neeleshwar*) —Town situated 2 miles from the sea, and 42 miles from Cannanore Population about 5 000. Sub-magistrate's court, excellent Bungalow, and ruins of a magnificent fort. Post office [m s t]

Hungarcutta.—Village with post office [m]

Kallianpur.—Village with post office [m t]

Kallur.—Village with post office [m s.].

Karkal.—Town in Udipi *Taluk*, situated on one of the main lines leading from Mysore to Mangalore *via* Agumbe *ghat* Population 3,300 The centre of a considerable rice trade Karkal was formerly a Jain town of some size and importance, and the antiquarian remains are very interesting Chief among them is a colossal monolithic figure of Buddha or Gautama locally known as Gumptha, after Gumptha Raya, once ruler of the country The figure is placed on a huge black rock, and is within a fraction of 50 feet high. On the same rock or hill is a Jain pigoda or Basti, containing some images of the later Buddhist type A high monolithic *Dhwaja Stambha* (a kind of obelisk) the ruins of the Wadiya's palace, a Hindu temple containing a figure of Anantashain, and a Jain impling stone. are the other curiosities of the village Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s. ,

Kasargod.—Town and port in the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the river Chandragiri Population about 5 000 The southernmost post of the ancient Tuluva kingdom with an ancient fort of the Ikkeri kings District Munsiff's court and post office [m s t].

Kaup.—Village with post office [m]

Kollur.—One of the principal passes in the Western Ghats, connecting the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the low plains of Canara

Kumaradhari.—River rises in the Bishi Ghat on the boundary between Coorg and Hassan District of Mysore, below the Pushpagiri or Subrahmanya range of the Western Ghats and flows westwards towards the Malabar coast Near the village of Uppinangadi it joins the Netravati river, and the combined stream under the latter name, flows into the sea near Mangalore In the lower part of its course it is much used for navigation, small boats can proceed even above Uppinangadi

Malpi.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalore (or *Kodiyal*) —*Taluk* and Chief town of South Canara District, situated on the backwater formed by the convergent mouths of

the Netravati and Gurpur rivers, it has water on three sides of it. The name Mangalore is perhaps derived from the temple of Mangala Devi to the south-east of the town. It is also a sea-port, municipality, military station with courts, churches, custom-house, Bank of Madras, and military offices, also post [m s], and Telegraph station. The town is picturesque, clean, and prosperous; Anchorage 2 miles from the shore. Like all the towns on Malabar coast, Mangalore is buried amid groves of cocoa-nut palms. Population about 40,000. The light-house is merely a harbour light, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E N E of the river entrance. Boats of large size are safely carried as far as Bantval or Pani Mangalore up the Netravati. The Basel Lutheran Mission has its head-quarters here and has done much good in teaching trades &c. Good cloth is woven at their establishment; the making of roof tiles, printing, and binding is also taught. The Provincial School and the Roman Catholic College are well attended.

Moodbidri.—A very old Jain city with not fewer than 18 Jain bastis or stone pagodas. These are maintained by old endowments and subscriptions from Jains throughout the District, and contain some superb carving, and many valuable inscriptions. They bear witness to the marvellous industry and devotion of the Jains. Post office [m s t].

Moolky.—Town situated on an inlet of the sea, 19 miles north of Mangalore. The water is too shallow to admit large vessels, but small fishing and coasting craft find shelter here. Post office [m s t].

Munjeshwar.—Village with post office [m s].

Netravati.—River in South Canara District. It is formed by the junction, at Uppinangadi, of two streams, the Netravati proper, and the Kumardari. From Uppinangadi the united stream flows to Mangalore. In floods, the Netravati is navigable above Uppinangadi, and at all times between that place and Mangalore.

Nileswaram (*Nilkanta-Ishwaram*)—Town in Kasargod taluk with population about 9,000. Residence of pensioned Rajas.

Padubidri.—Village with post office [m t].

Pani Mangalore.—Village with post office [m].

Pushpagiri (or *Subrahmanya Hill*)—Prominent bullock-hump shaped peak of the Subrahmanya range of mountains, a spur of the Western Ghats, at the north-western boundary of Coorg in the South Canara District of Madras, and on the border of Hassan District of Mysore, situated 5,626 feet above the sea. The ascent is difficult, but can be managed on foot in about three hours. On the lower slopes there is a dense jungle, haunted by wild elephants. On the summit are many ancient stone cairns. The view is very extensive. An annual fair is held here in December, which attracts a great number of people.

Putur.—Town and head-quarters of Uppinangadi taluk. Population under 3,000. Post office [m s].

Somsa Parwat.—Peak of the Western Ghats bordering on South Canara District. 6,300 feet high. The hill is used as a sanitarium by the European residents of South Canara. There are two bungalows, but no village, easy access by road (56 miles) from Mangalore. The

climate, except from June to September, during the south-west monsoon, is delightful. English fruits, vegetables and flowers grow well, and in most respects the climate and soil resemble those of Coonoor in Nilgiri District.

Sullia.—Village with post office [m s].

Udipi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. It is formed of parts of Shivalli, Badagabettu, Puttur, and Mudalandambur villages. Population about 5,000. Udipi is considered by Hindus to be the most sacred spot in the Canarese country, and is much frequented by pilgrims from Mysore. There are eight *maths* (Hindu monasteries); and the management of the temple, which is very ancient and largely endowed, is held by the heads of these *maths* in rotation for two years each. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, and post office [m s t].

Uppinangadi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the river Netravati. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m s].

Vittal.—Village with post office [m.].

Yenur.—An old Jain town, containing a large monolithic statue 38 feet high, of the same kind as the Jain statues at Sravana Belgola in (Mysore) and Karkal (in South Canara).

CARNATIC.

CARNATIC —Tract of country comprising the Districts of Nellore, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Madura.

CEDED DISTRICTS.

CEDED DISTRICTS —A term applied to the territory in the Deccan ceded to the British in 1800, after the downfall of Tipu Sultan for the maintenance of the Nizam's Subsidiary Force. In the Madras Presidency, the Districts of North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah are known as the Ceded Districts.

CHERA.

CHERA —Name of one of the oldest kingdoms in Southern India. Its exact locality is still a subject of dispute, but it is quite certain that it lay on the western coast. In the oldest historical days, Chera, Chola, and Pandya formed the three great southern kingdoms, the confines of which met, according to tradition, at a place on the Cauvery river, 11 miles east of Karur.

CHINGLEPUT.

CHINGLEPUT —District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the north by Nellore District, on the south by South Arcot, and on the west by North Arcot District.

Area, 2842 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1997 villages. Population 1136,928. In point of size, Chingleput ranks twentieth, and in population sixteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Saidapet and Chingleput town, 5 and 34 miles from Madras city by rail respectively.

PRODUCTS—The chief wet land crop is rice of three kinds—*sambhar*, and *manalatai*—divided by the cultivators into 31 varieties. On dry lands the staple crops are *ragi*, *varagu*, *chulam*, *kambu*, indigo, pulses, oil-seeds, ground nuts, chillies, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The salt manufactured for Government gives employment to many thousand families, chiefly *mirasidars* having hereditary rights to the manufacture. Weaving occupies about 30,000 persons. Metal-ware to a small extent, and indigo, the making of which is on the increase, complete the list of the non-agricultural industries.

CLIMATE.—The climate considering the latitude, may be called temperate and the extremes of heat and cold experienced in land are here unknown. Both monsoons affect the District. Chingleput has the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Presidency. The fevers which devastate so many other parts, are almost unknown in it. Ague in the cold damp weather is not uncommon, and small-pox and ophthalmia are prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *taluks* of Chingleput, Conjeevaram, Madurantakam, Ponneri, Saidapet and Tiruvallur, each with its subdivisional native establishment subordinate to the head-quarters at Saidapet, the revenue and magisterial jurisdictions being in every case conterminous. The sessions are held at Chingleput, where also the sub Collector and Civil Surgeon are stationed. The total revenue of the District is about 57 lakhs and the total expenditure in civil administration is nearly 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—At Saidapet—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Collector, Principal Teachers' College, Chaplain, Principal of the Agriculture College, and Executive Engineer. At Chingleput—Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner, salt and Abkari, District Forest Officer, District and Sessions Judge, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of the Reformatory School. For further information regarding Saidapet and Chingleput towns see both the towns in their proper places.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Acharapakam—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m s t].

Alamparai—Village situated on the coast on the southern confines of the Chingleput District, about midway between Pondicherry and Chingleput town. It was a French depôt and fort during the siege of Madras. Formerly famous for its oyster-beds.

Alanthoor—Village with post office [m s t].

Ambatur—Village and railway station 7 miles from Poonumallee. Post office [m]. There are large laterite quarries here from which

most of the stone for the Madras Harbour Works was obtained. There is also a very ancient temple of "Maslamani Easwarar" at Thirumalavoyal about 1½ miles north-west of the station said to be built by the Rajah of Chola. Many persons especially Madrasas visit this temple during Brahma-Othavam which is performed in May & near to there is the temple of "Pothumalai Anman" of great importance, which hundreds of persons visit on the street-fairing festival days.

Arni—Village with post office [m. s.]

Attipattu—Village with post office [m. l.]

Avadi—Village and railway station [W.] 7 miles from Ponnammallee Post office [m. l.]

Ayyampet—Village with post office [m. s. l.]

Balchetty-chuttrum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Budoor—Village with post office [m. s. l.]

Chengatur—Village with post office [m. t.]

Cheyur—Village with post office [m. s. t. l.]

Chingleput—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name; also municipality and railway station [R.]; situated at the junction of the Chingleput-Arkenom branch with the main line of the South Indian Railway. As the seat of the District Sessions Judge and the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector and Civil Surgeon and of the *taluk* it contains the usual civil and criminal courts as well as the court of the District Munsif, jail, hospital, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T. l.]. There is a large Chhatram or free halting-place for Native travellers, also a public bungalow for the accommodation of Europeans. The Roman Catholic and Free Churches have established missions here. The old fort is partially in ruins.

Chunampet—Village with post office [m. s. s. l.]

Conjeveram—(Kanchipuram).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality and railway station, 22 miles from Chingleput. Population 40,000. About 11 per cent of the population are Brahmans, and 17 per cent weavers of a caste peculiar to this portion of the District. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, Conjeveram contains the usual subordinate civil, magisterial and revenue courts, jail, dispensary, school, also a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, post office [m. s. t.] etc.; but it is chiefly interesting as being a place of special sanctity. Conjeveram is one of the seven holy cities of India, and has been called the "Benares of the south". Two of the temples the largest in Southern India, were built by Krishna Raya about 1509; and for many smaller *pagodas*, *choultries* and *aggarahams* (Brahman resting-houses and alms-houses), the town is indebted to the same family. The lofty *gopuras*, the thousand-pillared temple with its splendid porch and fine jewels, attract the chief attention of visitors. The great annual fair held in May is attended by about 50,000 of Hindus many of whom come long distances. The temple about 2 miles from railway station, is dedicated to Ekambram Swami. The Vishnu temple in Little Conjeveram is about 2 miles off. Vishnu is worshipped here under the name of Varada Raja. Here at the request of a visitor the

jewels will be shown. Makbara or tomb of Hamid Ayha is also worth a visit.

Cooum (*Kuam*)—River rises in Conjevaram *taluk*, and flows due east, entering the sea. The city of Madras stands at the mouth of this river, which receives the drainage of a portion of the town.

Goromandel—Town in Ponneri *taluk*, Population about 4,000, chiefly fishermen. The *larminal*, or sand used by the people instead of blotting-paper, is found here.

Ennore (*also called Kathralam*)—Town situated 12 miles from Madras. Population 1,500. Ennore is in reality only a fishing village, but being a favourite resort of Europeans from Madras, it contains several bungalows, built on the strip of land between the sea and the backwater, and, until lately, the oldest club-house in India. Manufacture of salt.

Guduvancheri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m s]. The snipe ground near at hand is considered one of the best in the neighbourhood of Madras.

Guindy (*Kindi*)—Village and a suburb of Madras city, also a station of Deputy Collector, 4 miles south-west. The country house and a park of the Governor of Madras are at Guindy. The Government farm and school of Agriculture are at Roshanbagh Jail.

Kadambatur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Aikonom. Post office [m].

Kandoor.—Village with post office [m].

Karunguli.—Town with a fort, situated on the Great Southern Trunk Road, 48 miles from Madras. Post office [m s].

Kaventhandalam.—Village with post office [m].

Kilacheri.—Village with post office [m s t].

Kinar.—Village with post office [m].

Kodambakam.—Village with post office [m].

Kodoovoor.—Village with post office [m].

Kolatur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m s].

Kotaikadu.—Village with post office [m].

Kovelong.—Village 20 miles south of Madras. One of the earliest European settlements and formerly a place of some strategical importance. Kovelong possesses a Roman Catholic Church, almshouse, and orphanage. The salt-pans to the west of the village are large, and there is some export trade in salt. Excellent oysters are found here. Post office [m s t].

Koyapakam.—Village with post office [m].

Kuddapakam.—Village 22 miles from Madhurantakam. Post office [m s t].

Kutheevakam.—Village with post office [m s t].

Kuvathur.—Village with post office [m].

Madhur.—Village with post office [m].

Madhurantakam.—Town and railway station in the *taluk* of the same name, 15 miles from Chingleput. Contains Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t].

Mahabalipuram (' *The Seven Pagodas* ')—Village situated 35 miles south of Madras (29 miles by boat and 6 miles by road) Population about 1,100 This is one of the most interesting and, to archæologists, one of the most important spots in Southern India.

The antiquities of the place may be divided into three groups—(1) the 5 *raths* to the south of the village, belonging probably to the latest Buddhist period, (2) the Cave temples, monolithic figures, carvings, and sculptures, west of the village, probably of the 6th or 7th century A D (these contain some marvellous reliefs, ranking with those of Ellora and Elephanta), (3) the more modern temples of Vishnu and Siva, the latter being washed by the sea To these two, with five other pagodas, buried (according to tradition) by the sea, the place owes its English name Post office [m]

Malavayavur.—Village with post office [m]

Mamandur.—Village with post office [m s t]

Manembathe.—Village with post office [m]

Manimangalam.—Village with post office [m s]

Manur.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Arkonam

Marutham.—Village with post office [m]

Nagalapuram.—Village with post office [m s].

Nelvaye.—Village with post office [m]

Orathi.—Village with post office [m s]

Padalum.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Chingleput Post office [m]

Palayseevaram.—Village with post office [m].

Pallavaram.—Town and railway station, situated on a wide plain, west of a range of stony hills, 3 miles south of St Thomas Mount, and 11 miles south-west of Madras Population about 4,500 A military cantonment and pensioners' station, with a garrison of about 650 men Formerly it was called the ' Presidency Cantonment, ' and had lines sufficient for 4 native regiments The place is hot, but not unhealthy Cantonment Magistrate's court and post office [m s t] About 3 miles from the railway station, is the celebrated temple of Ranganathswamy, whither in May at the annual festival crowds of worshippers come, especially from Madras.

Pallur.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Chingleput.

Panayur.—Village with post office [m].

Pariapoham.—Village with post office [m s].

Perumbair.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Chingleput Post office [m]

Perunagar.—Village with post office [m].

Polambakam.—Village with post office [m]

Ponneri.—*Taluk*, town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Naranavaram (more commonly as the Arniyanadi), about 20 miles north-west of Madras city Population under 1,000 Sub-jail, and post office [m. s t]

Poonamallee.—Town and cantonment lies 13 miles west of Madras city A military cantonment with a sub-magistrate and District

Munsiff Population 3,000 The permanent European population of the place are chiefly pensioners A convalescent depôt for British troops from the whole Madras Presidency and Burma is located here, the climate being very salubrious There is a fine hospital on the site of the old fort There is no garrison Post office [m s t] and Government rest-house

Puduvayil.—Village with post office [m s t]

Pulicat.—Town in Ponneri *taluk*, lies at the southern extremity of an island which divides the sea from the large lagoon called the Pulicat Lake which is about 37 miles in length by from 3 to 11 in breadth, 2½ miles north of Madras city This salt-water lake is under the influence of the tide, and must have been produced by an inroad of the sea during a storm, when it topped the low ridge of the coast-line Post office [m s t] Roman Catholics resort to Pulicat in great numbers on certain feast days

Puthunamkotal.—Village with post office [m]

Sadras.—Village in Chingleput *taluk*, 43 miles south of Madras, and connected with it by Buckingham Canal Population about 1,500. The ruins of old fort and post office [m s t] The tombstones are curious specimens of the sculptor's art

Saidapet.—Chief town, *taluk*, and administrative head-quarters of the District, also railway station 5 miles from Madras city Population about 5,200 The well-known Government model farm was established here in 1865 It contains a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, an agricultural college, museum with a chemical laboratory veterinary hospital and post office [m s t]

Saint Thomas Mount (*Farangî malai*)—Town in *Saidapet taluk*, also railway station and head-quarters of the old Madras artillery, and still one of the most important military stations in the Presidency Population 15,000 The town possesses a fine church, several chapels, numerous military buildings including a handsome artillery mess-house, post office [m s t], and cantonment magistrate's court The bazar and native huts are hidden away eastward There are, besides, a Wesleyan chapel, two Roman Catholic chapels for the European troops The health of the station is exceptionally good, epidemic cholera being of rare occurrence.

Salapakam.—Village with post office [m s].

Salaveram.—Village with post office [m s]

Sattivedu.—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s].

Seetanjary.—Village with post office [m s].

Sevvapet Road.—Railway station, 9 miles from Avadi.

Singaperumalkoil.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chingleput Named from Vishnu temple on a little rock Post office [m s t]

Sriperambudur (*Called also Sriperumatur*)—Town in Conjevaram *taluk*, situated on the western trunk road, 25 miles from Madras city Population under 6,000 The birth-place of the celebrated Hindu reformer Ramanuja 1016 A.D. A stone chamber is erected over the

spot where he was born. Ramanuja founded no less than 700 colleges, and sought to secure the permanence of his religious system by establishing 89 hereditary guru-ships. Those at Conjeveram, Srirangam, Rameswaram, Totadi, and Ahobulum still remain. Ramanuja's philosophical system is chiefly distinguished by his adherence to *Vaishntha Advaita* or 'almost non-dual doctrine'. In contradiction to the *Advait* doctrine, he held that the divine soul and human soul are not absolutely one, but are closely connected. Everlasting happiness was not to be obtained by knowledge alone, however profound, in addition, a devout observance of public and private worship was essential.

Teknaf.—Village with post office [m s t]

Teroovatteyoor.—Town situated on the coast, about 6 miles north of Madras city. Population 6 000. Post office [m s t]

Thatchoor.—Village with post office [m.]

Tinnanur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Avadi. Post office [m. s.] There is a chuttram for Natives close to the station. A Hindu temple about a mile south of the station attracts many Natives during festivals.

Tirukalikundram.—Village with post office [m. s t]

Tiruporur.—Village with post office [m s. t.], 5 miles from Kovelong.

Tirur.—Village with post office [m]

Tiruvallur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station 26 miles west of Madras city. The town has a police station, District Munsiff's court, post [m s] and telegraph offices. It is also an important religious centre, and contains some famous Hindu temples, which are well worth a visit. A feast is held monthly at each new moon. It is largely attended by Brahmans from Madras and other places. There is a chuttram for Native travellers. The old fort of Tirupasore is about 4 miles from here.

Tripasore.—Town with 3,000 inhabitants. It was formerly a considerable cantonment and a station for cadets in the East India Company's service, and more recently for pensioned European soldiers, for whom there are the necessary cottage-quarters, and a school. All these buildings, as well as a Hindu temple, lie within the fort, the remains of the stone walls of which still exist. This fort was formerly valuable as a protection to the adjacent country from the ravages of the Palegars.

Uttaramallur.—Town in Madhurantakam *Taluk*, situated about 16 miles south-west of Chingleput. Population about 8,000. Under Hindu and Muhammadan rule, it seems to have been an important place. Station of a sub-magistrate. It contains five Siva and two Vishnu temples, all in ruins. The architecture of the Siva temples is curious and imposing. Telugu Roman Catholics are numerous in the neighbourhood. Post office [m s t]

Uttukotai.—Village with post office [m]

Vadakupathu.—Village with post office [m]

Vadasumanjeri.—Village with post office [m].

Vandalur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Chingleput.

Vepancheri—Village with post office [m s]

Villiyampakkam—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Chingleput.

Walajabad.—Town in Conjeeveram *taluk* and a railway station, 14 miles from Chingleput. Formerly a military station and a dépôt for cadets in the East India Company's service. Post office [m s. t.].

CHOLA.

CHOLA —An ancient division of Dravida conterminous, roughly with the Tamil country north of the Cauvery river and having its capital near the site of the modern Trichinopoly. In the 11th century, the Chola kings conquered the neighbouring kingdom of the Pandiyans, and overran the whole country down to Cape Comorin, becoming the paramount power of the south, and giving princes to Telingana. They also conquered the Kongu country (or Eastern Chora, as it seems to have then been)

CIRCARS, THE NORTHERN.

CIRCARS, THE NORTHERN —The historical name for a large tract of country, lying along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, within the Madras Presidency. It extended over about 17,000 square miles, and corresponded in general outline with the British Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Krishna and part of Nellore and Karnul (Kurnool), stretching from the Chilka Lake, its northern limit, to the Gandlakamma river its southern boundary. Previous to the Muhammadan period, it was known by the Hindu names of Kalinga, Telingana, and Andhra. On the east it was bounded by the sea, and on the west by the hills running from the Godavari to Guntur (Goomsur) which separated it throughout from the Nizam's Dominions. In breadth, the Northern Circars ranged from 18 to 100 miles.

COCHIN STATE.

COCHIN —Native State in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, and politically connected with the Madras Presidency. The District of Malabar bounds the State of Cochin on the west, north, and north-east; a small portion at the south-west is washed by the Arabian sea, and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. Area, 1,361 square miles. Population 715,870. Malayals and Tamils are the principal races. The administrative head-quarters are at Ernakulam; but the Raja resides at Tripunthorai, 5 miles distant.

PRODUCT. —Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Next to rice, coconut engages the attention of the cultivators. Besides the usual cereals, other crops are—pulses and vegetables, cotton, coffee, indigo, betel-leaf and areca-nuts, hemp, flax, sugar-cane, ginger and pepper.

MANUFACTURES —In the Cochin and Canayanur *taluks* ornamental work in metals, and carving in wood and ivory, are carried to a point

of great excellence, and the hardware and arms here manufactured command a sale beyond the limits of the State.

CLIMATE—The climate though very damp, is not particularly unhealthy. Monsoon—from May to August. Among endemic diseases, elephantiasis, leprosy and skin diseases are specially frequent, and malarious fevers prevail all the year round. The elephantiasis is attributed to the impure water used along the coast where it is most prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION—The State is divided for administrative purposes into 7 *Taluk*s, namely, Cochin, Cannanore, Mugundapuram, Trichur, Tallapalli, Chittur and Kringanur; each is supervised by a *tahsildar*, the local head of the police, revenue, and magisterial administration, assisted by a subordinate native staff. In matters of revenue the *tahsildars* are under the direct control of the Dewan or chief Magistrate of the State and responsible adviser of the Raja, while in matters of police or criminal justice they are subject to the *Dur-in-p-Ali* (the chief Assistant of the (Dewan)) who is assisted by a Deputy. Civil justice is administered locally by 5 *Munsiffs* possessing jurisdiction in civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500 and by two Zilla courts. The court of appeal the highest tribunal of the State has unlimited powers both Civil and Criminal subject only in sentences of death and imprisonment for life to the confirmation of the Raja. The Penal Code of British India and the Registration law have been partially introduced into the State. Revenue, Rs. 1,620,000 expenditure about 9 lakhs. There is an Educational Department, the chief institution being the High School at Ernakulam. The present Raja (Sir Vira Kerala Varma, K. C. I. R. a Kshattriya) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption; the succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family, if any, according to the Malabar law. The military force consists of 325 men and 2 guns. **State Officials**—His Highness the Raja, British Resident with an Assistant, *Hoozoor Cutcherry* at Ernakulam—Dewan, Sheristadar, Police Sheristadar, Police Head Gumasta and Head Gumasta Stamp Department, **Registration Department**—Registrar with a Deputy and a Head Gumasta, **English Department**—Secretary, Accountant and Translator, Deputy Diwan, Peishcar and Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Printing Press, Controller of Forests with 2 Conservators, Port Officer, Superintendent of Customs, Rainfall Registrar, Chief Engineer, Civil Surgeon, Judges of the Appeal Court, as well as of the Zilla court etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alwaye.—River in Cochin State. It forms a branch of the Peryar, which it joins at Alwaye town and enters the Cochin estuary a few miles from that city. Cochin derives its drinking water from the Alwaye river.

Chittur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 12,000 chiefly Nairs, Vallalas and weavers. The town contains one of the Raja's palaces and the native official establishments. The Brahmans inhabit a quarter by themselves.

Cochin.—*Taluk* and chief town also seaport, in the State of the

same name, 65 miles from Shoranur railway station *via* Trichur (20 miles). It consists of 4 conjoined villages, containing about 3,000 houses with 14,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on the Travancore estuary half a mile south of the British town of Cochin. It is connected by canals with Trichur. Cochin was formerly the capital of the State; and is now the station of a Native Sub-Judge. The Mattancheri and Jews' quarters of the British town of Cochin lie within the limits of the Native State. Bank of Madras and post office [m s t]. Cochin is touched at by the B I S N Coast Steamers from Bombay and Colombo.

Ernakulam (*Yenacoulam*)—Town in Cochin State, situated on the back-water 2 miles east of, and opposite to, Cochin town. The chief officials of the State reside here, and the town also contains the judicial courts, several public offices, and a 'Dairai' palace, where the British Resident pays his State visits to the Raja of Cochin. Some of the roads are metalled, and there are two churches. The suburb of Anjikkulam contains a large and regularly built market, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews and the Konkanis. Post office [m s t].

Kodungalur.—Town situated on the so-called island of Chetwai, at one of the three openings of the great Cochin back-water, 18 miles north-north-west from Cochin town. Now a place of little importance, but of great and varied historical interest.

The present town consists of two villages, Metthala and Lakamaleshwara. In the latter are the ruins of some old pagodas. The remains of the ancient watch-tower, and the palace of the titular Raja of Kodungalur, are of interest.

Narakal.—Town and port in the State of Cochin; situated 3 miles west of Cochin city. The place owes its importance to a so-called mud bank which stretches about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles seaward and is 4 miles long. Population 4,500. Coasting steamers call here regularly. Narakal is mentioned as the seat of a considerable Christian population by Fra Paolo Bartolomeo.

Tangasseri.—Town in Cochin *taluk*, with population about 2,000, mostly Roman Catholics. Formerly a Dutch Settlement. The customs, port dues, and other revenues, derived from this settlement, are levied by the State of Travancore, an equivalent in money being paid by it for the same. In civil jurisdiction, the people are subject to the District Munsiff's court at Anjengo, which again is subordinate to the District court of South Malabar at Calicut. In criminal matters, there is a resident magistrate, subordinate to the British Joint Magistrate at Cochin.

Tattamangalam.—Town in Chittur District with population about 9,000. Munsiff's court.

Trichur.—Town in the District of the same name, Cochin State, 20 miles from Shoranur railway station. Population 11,000. A very ancient town attributed by local tradition to Parasurama. There is a small palace belonging to the Raja, public library, school and fine temple. The fortifications, now out of repair. The town contains District court, jail, as well as Roman Catholic church, and an establishment of the Church

Missionary Society Active trade with Palghat and Cochin, Trichur being the head of water-carnage on the Cochin back-water Divan Peshkar and Magistrate hold their offices here Post office [m s t]

Tripunathorai.—Town in Kannayannur District, Cochin State, and the usual residence of the Raja Population about 10,000 It is 8 miles east of Cochin, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Ernakolam, the official and commercial capital of the State The fort, the palace of the Raja, and the residences of members of the reigning family, are the chief features of the town, which is buried in cocoa-nut palms, and cut off from easy access by tidal creeks, swamps, rice-fields, and heavy sand Curious specimens of local architecture many be discovered in the palace and other buildings, illustrating the local manners and customs. Inside the fort is the Raja's own temple, a small *bazar*, inhabited by Brahmans, Nairs, and Konkarnis, and a large *utpara* (feeding-house) and tank The *bazar* or *pettai* (pettai) outside the fort is small, and, as is usual in Cochin State, inhabited by Christians, (Roman Catholics), who have a small church A cart road to Ernakolam. Post office [m s t]

Vypin.—Sub-division of Cochin State It is an island, and consists of a long narrow strip of land lying between the sea and the back-water, and separated from Cochin proper by the mouth of the river The southern extremity of the island belongs to the British In the north is the fort of Ayakota It contains a quaint Roman Catholic Church

COIMBATORE.

COIMBATORE —District in the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north and north-west by the State of Mysore, on the east by Salem and Trichinopoly Districts, on the south by Madras, and State of Travancore, and on the west by the Nilgiris, Malabar, and the State of Cochin Area, 7,860 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1437 villages Population 2,001,839 Coimbatore in point of size ranks seventh, and in point of population tenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency District head-quarters are at Coimbatore town, 305 miles from Madras by rail

PRODUCTS —The staple crops of the District are—*Cholam* and *lambu*, *ragi*, gram, rice and other cereals Other crops as *dal*, *ulandu*, peas, lentils, and other pulses, orchard and garden produce, as plantains, cocoa-nuts etc., tobacco, coffee, condiments and spices, potatoes, sugar-cane, sugar-plum, oil-seeds, cotton and flax are also grown to some extent

MANUFACTURES —Weaving is the chief industry of the District.

CLIMATE —Coimbatore is remarkable for the comparatively cool winds which blow across it from the west between May and October The monsoon brings its rains to Malabar, and up to the range of hills separating that District from Coimbatore, but there it stops, a cold damp wind without any rain blowing during the monsoon months over the plains of Coimbatore Thus, after the hot months of March and April, the

temperature suddenly falls, and remains low till October. The District is healthy, except at the foot of the hill ranges, where the atmosphere at night is so malarious that the cultivators dare not remain after dusk.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 10 *taluks*—Erode, Palladam, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Kollegal, Saryamangalam, Karur, Pollachi, Udumalpet, and Bhavani. Revenue about 3½ lakhs, and the expenditure nearly Rs 75,000. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 4 Deputy Collectors, Conservator of Forests with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abaki Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-magistrate, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Central Jail, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Junior Inspector of Girls' school, Chaplain, Executive Engineers, and 10 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Coimbatore town see Coimbatore.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agrahara Vallalur.—Town situated on the Noyil river, 5 miles south-east of Coimbatore and near the Pathanur railway junction. The population 5,500, mainly agricultural. The wet lands of the village are of high value.

Alangiem.—Village with post office [m].

Amravati.—River in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Districts. It has its source in the confluence of several streams that run from the north-eastern spurs of the Anamalai range into the Anjenad valley, whence it debouches into Coimbatore District, at the village of Kaliapuram, and, after flowing through the *taluks* of Udumalpet, Dharapuram and Karur, falls into the Cauvery river at the village of Tirumakudal on the Trichinopoly boundary.

Anamalai.—A range of hills and table-lands in Coimbatore District and Travancore State. They form a portion of the Great Western Ghats, and eventually merge into the Travancore Hills. The hills are divided into two ranges, the higher and the lower. The former varies in height from 6,000 to 8,000 feet and the latter averages a height of 2,000 feet. Difficulty of access, want of labour, the fever-tract that encircles them and the unhealthiness of the lower range, have to be contended with. Although the hills are at present uninhabited, the upper plateaux discloses traces of a population in pre-historic times, in numerous *dolmens*, or Cyclopean monuments, similar to those found on the Nilgiris and Shevaroy, and in the plains of Coimbatore, Salem, and Malabar.

Anamalai.—Town situated on the Aliyar river, 2½ miles south-east of Palghat, and 10 miles from the lower spurs of the Anamalai range. Population 6,000. Weekly market, chiefly for forest produce, and an important Government timber depôt.

Andancovil.—Village with post office [m].

Annuppapalayam.—Village with post office [m].

Anthiyur.—Town situated on a tributary of the Bhavani river, 12 miles from Bhavani, and 30 miles from the Erode station. Population

6,000 Formerly the chief town of the *taluk*, and still a busy place, with a well-attended weekly market The ruins of a fort stand in the middle of the town Post office [m]

Arva-kurchi.—Village situated 18 miles south-west of Karur Population 4,000 Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Avanashi.—Town situated on an affluent of the Noyil river, and on the Trunk Road, 28 miles north-east of Coimbatore, and 8 miles from the Tirupur railway station known also as the Avanashi Road Station Sub-magistrate's court, jail, police station, and post office [m s. t].

Balirangan.—Range of mountains in Coimbatore District, commencing in Mysore, and terminating at the Hussanur Pass The hills are uninhabited

Bhavani.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, situated at the junction of the Bhavani and Cauvery rivers, 9 miles north of Erode railway station Population 6,000, almost exclusively Hindus, 20 per cent being Brahmans. Once the chief town of the District, now only a post town [m s t] and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, has also a sub-registrar. In November, many pilgrims assemble at the temple of Sangama Iswara, built at the confluence of the rivers Good cotton carpets and cloths are made here and dyed.

Burghur.—A range of hills in Coimbatore District, average height, 2,500 feet above the sea, highest point 5,000 feet In length above 30 miles, and crossed by the road from Erode to Kollegal The hills are very wild and picturesque Game of all kinds abound

Burghur.—Village situated in a depression in the hills to which it gives its name Connected with the railway at Erode by a decent road of about 45 miles in length

Cauvery.—Railway station, 3 miles from Erode.

Chenimalai.—Village with post office [m]

Chettipalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Cheyur.—Village with post office [m].

Chinna-Dharapuram.—Village with post office [m]

Chhittode.—Village with post office [m], 17 miles from Gobichetti

Coimbatore.—Chief town in the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of Coimbatore District; situated on the left bank of the Noyil river, 50 miles from Ootacamund. The town is better suited for the residence of Europeans than most of the towns of the Presidency. Population 40,000 As the head quarters of the District administration, Coimbatore contains all the chief courts—magisterial, revenue, and judicial, the central jail, District police, dispensary, school, and post office [m s T] Three miles distant at Peur, stands the temple of Mel-Chidambaram (to be distinguished from the Kil-Chidambaram of South Arcot) celebrated for its sanctity, and further remarkable as one of the three Hindu temples spared from destruction by Tipu Sultan

Dalavoipatnam.—Village with post office [m.]

Dharapuram.—Chief town in the *taluk* of the same name, situated

ed on the left bank of the river Amravati, 46 miles from Coimbatore and 30 miles from Karur railway station. Population 72,000. The town possesses the usual subordinate administrative establishments, a police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Erode.—Town and *taluk*, also municipality and railway junction [R], 60 miles from Coimbatore and 37 miles from Salem. Population 10,000. Being the head-quarters of the Erode *taluk*, it possesses the usual subordinate judicial establishments, police station, school and post office [m s t]. The trade of Erode consists chiefly in the export of cotton, chillies, saltpetre and rice. The town is well-built, and besides other public edifices has a good court-house, and sub-jail.

Gobichettipalyam.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Gudalur.—Village with post office [m].

Hanur.—Village with post office [m].

Kangayam.—A market town in Dharapuram *taluk*. Population about 5,500. Post office [m s].

Kanyur.—Village with post office [m s].

Karamadai.—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Coimbatore. Population 10,000. Post office [m s]. There is a Vishnu temple pagoda here which is held in great local esteem.

Karumattampati.—Town in Palladam *taluk*, 16 miles east of Coimbatore town. Population 3,000. An early mission station with a church.

Karur.—*Taluk* in Coimbatore District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Amravati river near its confluence with the Cauveri 40 miles from Erode. Population 10,000. Karur is now a busy market town, and an important centre of traffic. This was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Chera. The ruins of the fort and old temple are both interesting. Contains District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m s. t.].

Katalai.—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Erode.

Kavundapadi.—Town in Bhavani *taluk*. Population 5,000. Post office [m].

Kinathukadavoo.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodiveri.—Village with post office [m s].

Kodumudi.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Erode. Post office [m s t].

Kollegal.—Town in *taluk* of the same name. Population about 10,000. Station of a Deputy Collector, and head-quarters of the Tahsildar. Post office [m s. t.].

Komaralingam.—Village with post office.

Madheswaranmalai.—Town in Kollegal *taluk*, and a place of pilgrimage much resorted to during the Diwali (Dipvali) festival, and on new moon days, especially the day of the new moon, in the Tamil month of Tye (January and February). The population about 1,000.

Madukarai.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m.].

Mangalam.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Coimbatore Post office [m s].

Melapalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Mettupalayam.—Town and railway station, situated on the Bhavani river, 22 miles from Coimbatore. Population 900. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s] This is the station for passengers proceeding to the Nilgiris. There is a hotel, and tongas can be obtained which will run through the Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund.

Negamam.—Village with post office [m t].

Nerur.—Town in Karur *taluk*. Population 6,000 Post office [m s]

Noyil.—River in Coimbatore District, rises in the Velingiri Hills, and, flowing across the District from west to east, joins the Cauvery in Karur *taluk*

Ondiputhur.—Village with post office [m s.].

Palladam.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 10 miles from Tirupur railway station Population 1,200 Two cotton presses, ruins of an old fort, and post office [m. s t.].

Pallapatti.—Large village situated about 18 miles from Karur. Population 6,500 It is the head-quarters of a considerable trade in hides, leather, cloth, etc Post office [m s t.]

Pallipalayam.—Village with post office [m]

Pasur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Erode. Post office [m]

Periya-Agraharam.—Village with post office [m]

Periyanaikanpalayam.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Coimbatore

Perundurai (Great Lord)—Group of hamlets and railway station, 9 miles from Erode. Population 5 000 The number of hamlets forming the group, which takes its name from the railway station of Perundurai is 29, scattered over an area of 17 square miles Perundurai has a court, police station, travellers' bungalow, large market, and post office [m s t] The railway station is 4 miles distant from the hamlet of the same name

Podanur.—Village and railway junction station [R], 4 miles from Coimbatore The climate of this place is very cool and salubrious. Post office [m s t]

Pollachi.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, and residence of Head Assistant Collector, 23 miles from Podanur railway station Population 5,200 Large weekly fair, hospital, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Pugalur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Erode. Post office [m s]

Puliyur.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Erode

Satyamangalam.—Town and *taluk* of Coimbatore District, 36 miles from Talavadi The fort is situated on the Bhavani river Population 3,500 Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m s.]

Singanallur.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Coimba-

tore Population 8,000 The town and fort were destroyed by the Marathas The town has recovered under British rule, and is now a busy place

Sivasamudram (*Sea of Sira*)—Island formed by the branching of the Cauvery river into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a series of picturesque rapids and waterfalls, situated in the District of Coimbatore, just outside the frontier of Mysore, about 3 miles long by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad The island is properly called Heggura, but the name of Sivasamudram is derived from an ancient city of which a few remains lie strewn around The most favourable time to visit the falls is in the rainy season, as during the winter months the island is malarious On the western branch of the river which forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore, are the Gungau Chukki Falls about 2 miles below the bungalow. The waters divide round a small island called Ettikui, and dash with a deafening roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam The falls on the eastern branch of the river, called the Bara Chukki, are more easily accessible and display a yet greater volume of water. In the rainy season an unbroken sheet a quarter of a mile wide, pours over the rocks but during the dry months this separates into several distinct cascades. In the centre is a horse-shoe recess, down which the principal stream falls, and having been collected into a narrow gorge, rushes forward to again precipitate itself 30 feet into the deep pool below

Somanur.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m]

Sulur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Coimbatore Post office [m s]

Sundapalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Talavali.—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s]

Tirumurtikovil.—Village in Coimbatore District, containing a venerated shrine of the Hindu triad, an old *mantapam* (hall of 1000 pillars), with interesting ruins and rock sculptures. Pilgrims visit the shrine on Sunday as all the year round Large annual festival The sacred rock is a large boulder which has fallen apparently from the adjacent hill In front has been erected a sort of canopy of bamboo and tinsel. On the slab of rock which forms the river-bed are innumerable engravings of the sacred feet cut in fulfilment of vow

Tirupur (*Avnashu Road*)—Town and railway station, 29 miles from Coimbatore Population 38,000 Post office [m s t]

Totiyapalayam.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Erode

Tudialur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m]

Udamalpet.—*Taluk* of Coimbatore District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 17 miles from Pollachi Population 5,500 Contains civil and criminal courts, staging bungalow and post office [m s t]

Unjalur.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Erode. Post

office [m.] Close to the station in an enclosure several huge figures of horses and other animals can be seen from the train

Uttamapalayam—Village with post office [m. s.]

Uttukoli—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Erode. Post office [m.].

Vadakipoliam—Village with post office [m.]

Vangal—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Vijiamangalam—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Erode. Post office [m.]

Vijiapuram—Village with post office [m. s.]

Virajimangalam—Village with post office [m. s.].

COORG.

COORG.—Territory or Province in Southern India, under the administration of the Supreme Government, through the Mysore Resident, who is also Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The Province lies to the south-west of Mysore, and is wooded and hilly throughout, and is shut in by mountains on three sides and by an impenetrable jungle on the fourth or eastern side. Area, 1,583 square miles containing 507 villages. Population 173,055. The chief town and seat of administration is Mercara, 72 miles from Mysore by road.

PRODUCTS—Coffee and cardamoms are the most noted productions. In the low valleys rice is grown. Other crops grown only in parts of the Nanjarajpatan and Yelsavirshime *taluks*, to the east and north-east of the Province, are *ragi*, gram, coriander, oil-seeds, hemp, a little tobacco, sugar-cane and cotton. No wheat is grown. Plantains, oranges, and the toddy—yielding wild sago-palm, are to be seen round the homestead of every Coorg peasant.

MANUFACTURES—Almost every article used in the country requires to be imported. Manufactures do not flourish to any extent in Coorg. The manufacture of the ordinary coarse cloth worn by the lower classes of the people is carried on at the villages of Suangala, Somwar-pet, Sanivarsante, and Kodli-pet in North Coorg, at the first named place the red and dark-blue sashes worn by the poorer classes of Coorg are also produced. The knives and the steel used are of local manufacture, and of inferior quality. Large tiles, known as 'Mangalore' tiles, for which there is a considerable local demand, are manufactured at a tilery at Mercara.

LANGUAGE—The Coorgs have a language of their own, believed to be a dialect of Kanarese, which is intelligible only to themselves and to their former slaves, the Holeyas and Yeranas. It is derived from the Dravidian languages, chiefly Malayalam, Tulu, Kanarese, and Tamil, and has been reduced to writing in Kanarese letters. It is rich in forms, and admirably suited for colloquial converse, and for expressing easy-flowing poetry of a humorous or solemn strain, as their old chants or Palames attest.

BUILDINGS—Coorg possesses some remains of archaeological interest.

Of the palaces once occupied by the Coorg Rajas, the one in the Mercara fort alone remains in good order. It is used for the public offices, and as the residence of the Commissioner. The Rajas' tombs at the head of Madepet are conspicuous and in good preservation. There is also a Hindu temple of some pretensions in the valley below the fort; and like the tombs, it is in the Muhammadan style of architecture.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. The mountains of the Western Ghats collect the moisture that rolls up in clouds from the sea. The wooded valleys are not free from fogs in the morning and evening. The rainy season proper, which is the result of the south-west monsoon, lasts from June to September. The downpour of rain is very heavy on the Mercara plateau and on the Western Ghats, and blasts of wind blow at the same time with great vehemence. The sun is often not seen for weeks, and as much as 90 inches of rain have been registered at Mercara in the single month of July, including 10 inches within twenty-four hours. The hottest month is May, but on the whole, the variations of heat and cold are very moderate.

The Coorg climate is considered salubrious by the Natives, and also by European residents, but its cold and damp exercise injurious effects on Natives who have arrived from the plains of India. The nights are cool throughout the year, and Europeans are able to take exercise in the open air at all hours of the day. European children especially show by their rosy cheeks that they enjoy excellent health. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever, which renders the mountain valleys unhealthy during the hot months. Cholera is almost unknown, but small-pox has made terrible ravages among the Natives, despite the introduction of vaccination.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes, the territory (now British District) is divided into 6 *taluks*, viz., Kiggatnad, Padinalknad, Nanjarappatna, Mercara, Yedenalknad, Yelsavinishime, each under the charge of a Native official styled a *Subahdar*. The *taluks* are again subdivided into 24 *nads* or *hoblis*. Each *nad* contains an average of about 68 square miles, and forms the separate charge of a subordinate official called a *parpattegai*. **Administrative Staff.**—Chief Commissioner (who is also Resident of Mysore), Commissioner and District Judge (who is also Inspector General of Prisons and Police, Director of Public Instruction, and Conservator of Forests in Coorg) with 2 Assistants, Munshi, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Head of Police, Executive Engineer, 4 Reverends, Inspector of Schools, Principal of Central School, and Head Mistress. For further information regarding Mercara town see Mercara.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ammatti (Colepett)—Town in Coorg, situated in the Coffee District, and known as the 'Bamboo' 6 miles from Virajendrapett, on the high road to Mysore. Large weekly market on Sundays. Head-quarters of the *Parpattegai* of the Nad. School and post office [m s t].

Anandapur.—Christian village in Coorg. Church and school. Population under 200.

Anechaukur.—Toll station in Coorg, on the road through the Western Ghats, by which a large portion of the produce of the Mysore State passes down to the Malabar coast

Bagamundla.—Village with post office [m. s t]

Bara-pole (*Barahole*) —River in Coorg, flowing westwards through the District of Malabar into the Arabian Sea. It rises with the Lakshmantirth and Papanashi in the Brahmagiri Hills in the Kiggatnad Sub-division of Coorg. On the Coorg frontier it also forms a fine waterfall of 200 feet, which is seldom visited on account of the difficult character of the country

Benganad.—Village with post office [m]

Beppunad.—Village with post office [m t]

Bhagamandal.—Village in Padinalknad *taluk*, with a ruined fort. There is a temple of some importance, endowed by Government with Rs. 2,320 a year, together with Rs. 3,956 for the *choultry*, and visited by pilgrims proceeding to the source of the Kaveri 5 miles farther on.

Boykerri.—Village with post office [m t]

Cauvery.—A great river of Southern India, famous alike for its traditional sanctity, its picturesque scenery, and its utility for irrigation. Rising on the Brahmagiri, a hill in Coorg, high up amid the Western Ghats, it flows with a generally south-east direction across the plateau of Mysore, and finally pours itself into the Bay of Bengal, through two principal mouths in the Madras District of Tanjore, total length, about 475 miles, estimated area of drainage basin, 28,000 square miles. It is known to devout Hindus as Dakshin Ganga, or the Ganges of the South, and the whole of its course is holy ground. According to the legend preserved in the *Igneya* and *Shanda Puranas*, there was once born upon earth a girl named Vishnumaya or Lopamudra, the daughter of Brahma, but her divine father permitted her to be regarded as the child of a mortal, called Kavera-muni. In order to obtain beatitude for her adoptive father, she resolved to become a river whose waters should purify from all sin. Hence it is that even the holy Ganga resorts underground, once in the year, to the source of the Cauvery, to purge herself from the pollution contracted from the crowd of sinners who have bathed in her waters. At Tala Kaveri, where the river rises, and at Bhagamandala, where it receives its first tributary, stand ancient temples annually frequented by crowds of pilgrims in the month of Tulamasa (October-November)

Fraserpet (*Old name Khushalnagar*) —Town and head-quarters of Nanjarajpatna *taluk*, situated on the banks of the Cauvery river, 20 miles east of Mercara, and 2,720 feet above sea level. Population about 1,500. It derives its present name from Colonel Fraser, the first Political Agent in Coorg (1834) . It used to be the monsoon residence of the Commissioner of Coorg, but has lately been less frequented. Sub-divisional offices and post office [m s t]

Gonikoppal.—Township known as the ' Bamboo, ' on the Mysore-Cannanore Road, 10 miles from Verajendipett. Head-quarters of the Paipatigai of the Belichthnad. Population under 500. Large weekly

market on Sundays, attended by about 5,000 Coolies from the neighbouring coffee estates. Post office [m. s. t.].

Haleri.—Village in Coorg ; has an historical interest as the first settlement of the family of Lingayats from Ikkeri in Mysore, who established themselves as Rajahs of Coorg in the 17th century. Ruins of an old palace

Haringi (or Suwarnavati)—River in Coorg, which drains the northwestern plateau of that territory, and ultimately falls into the Cauvery at Kudige, 3 miles north of Fraserpet.

Hebbale.—Village in the Ramaswamikano hobli, 8 miles from Fraserpet. Population 2,000. School.

Herumalu.—Village at which a *jatra* or festival is annually held during *Sivaratni*, in connection with a more frequented festival at the neighbouring village of Iipu.

Hudikeri.—Village and head-quarters of the Kiggatnad *taluk*. 39 miles south-south-east of Mercara. Population 800. Hudikeri is healthy, situated on the top of a grass-covered hill, whence a fine view is obtained of the Brahmagiri and Maranad ranges. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Iggutappa Kunda.—Mountain in Coorg. One of the highest peaks in the main chain of the Western Ghats, 30 miles from Mercara. The summit is crowned with a small temple and fortifications. The mountain sides are clothed with impenetrable forest.

Jambur.—Village in Nanjarajpatna *taluk* 13 miles from Mercara, on the Manjirabad road. Head-quarters of the Paipatigai of Gadinar. Weekly market on Thursdays. Small tomb and temple of Singai, one of the Rajas of Coorg. Coffee estates in the neighbourhood

Kadiathnad.—Village with post office [m.].

Kakabe.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kiggatnad.—*Taluk* or Sub-division in Coorg. The head-quarters are at Hudikeri.

Kodlipet.—Town and municipality in the extreme north of Yeluvanasime *taluk*, 44 miles from Mercara. Population 1,000. Weekly market on Sundays ; a fine description of cloth is woven. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Kote-betta.—Mountain in Coorg, being the highest peak of a spur which branches off from the Subrahmanya range of the Western Ghats, about 9 miles from Mercara, 5,375 feet above the sea. The summit divides into two peaks, on one of which stands a small stone temple dedicated to Siva. There are two reservoirs of water, one for the Brahmans, the other for the Coorgs. The view is reckoned the finest in the magnificent highlands of Coorg. Black bears are found on the hill.

Kundadabetta.—Peak in the Kiggatnad *taluk*, 4 miles from Hatur, on the Mysore-Cannanore road. On the summit is a small stone temple dedicated to Siva. A festival or *jatra* is annually held here.

Lakshmantirtha.—Tributary of the Cauvery in Southern India, rises at the village of Kunchi in the Brahmagiri Hills in the Kiggatnad *taluk* of Coorg, and flows north-east into Mysore State, through the

District of Mysore, to join the Cauvery at Sagalkatte. It is a perennial stream, and much used for irrigation in Mysore. The Lakshmantirth in its descent over an almost perpendicular wall of the Brahmagiri Hills forms a celebrated cataract, which is invested with sin-cleansing virtue, and is visited in February by thousands of devotees. The way to the bathing-place is romantic, with steep hills to the right, and the winding stream to the left. 'Every few steps a beggar is encountered, exhibiting his deformities or sores. Here lies a fanatic, as if dead, with a wooden nail through his cheeks, there a boy with a lancet through his outstretched tongue, and a smoking chatti on his stomach, here another man with a long knife across his throat, and a horrible corpse-like appearance.'

Madapur—Village with post office [m]

Made-Nad—Village in Coorg, at the Sumpaji ghat on the Mercara-Mangalore road. Head-quarters of the Paipattigar of Kiggat-nad with public bungalow. Population 2,200. Post office [m. t]. Several coffee estates in the neighbourhood.

Maletirike-betta—Large rounded hill above Vinajendrapet in Coorg, Southern India.

Malimbi-betta—Mountain in the Yelusavirashime taluk, 4,488 feet above the sea, 34 miles from Mercara. The summit has a graceful conical shape, conspicuous from every part of Coorg.

Mercara (*Madhukeri, or Mahadeva-pet*) —Taluk or subdivision of Coorg, also chief town and administrative capital of the territory of Coorg, situated on a table-land 3809 feet above the sea, and 155 miles south-west from Bangalore, 72 miles north-east from Cannanore, and 86 miles east from Mangalore by the great trunk roads. Population within municipal limits about 6500, and in cantonment 2200. Mercara is said to have been founded in 1681 by Madhu Raja, the first of the Coorg Rajahs. The original seat of the family had been at Haleri, but henceforth Mercara has continued to be the capital of the State up to the present day.

The fort is situated on an eminence commanded by neighbouring hills. The walls of stone still in fair preservation. Within are the palace, the English Church, and the arsenal. The offices of the administration and residence of the Commissioner are situated within the eastern gateway.

From the centre of the town there is a fine view of the western range of ghats, known as the (Nalknad), and bounded by the Brahmagiris, the southern limit of Coorg. The mountain peaks of Kotebetta and Pushpagiri are visible on the north. The principal buildings in the native quarter of the town are the mausoleums of Dodda Vira Rajendia, the hero of Coorg independence, Linga Rajendia, and their favourite queens. The tomb stones are covered with a white cloth and flowers renewed daily. A lamp is kept continually burning, and the Lingayat attendants are endowed by Government with an annual grant of Rs 2,000. The chief Hindu temple is that called the Omkareswar Devastana built in the same style as the mausoleums. The Brahman priests of this temple receive an endowment of Rs 4,850 a year.

The central school occupies the site of a handsome building, erected by Dodda Vira Rajendia as a reception-house for English visitors. The boarding-house is connected with it. In addition, there are a normal, a Kanarese, and a Hindustani school. The Basel Mission has a station here with 2 Missionaries. A girls' school is attached to the Mission. As compared with the plains of India the climate of Mercara is cold and damp. The climate is not unfavourable to European health, but Natives who have recently arrived from the low country suffer much from fever and bowel complaints. The monsoon months are between June to September. Mercara has ceased to be a military station. A weekly fair is held on Fridays, and a fair for clothes on Sunday. A tile manufactory turns out tiles and pipes similar to those made at Mangalore. Post office [m s t].

Mukri-betta.—Prominent peak on a spur of the Western Ghats, 5 miles from Somwarpett.

Murnad.—Village situated 9 miles from Mercara. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Kauntmunad. Population 1,000. Travellers' bungalow, village school and post office [m t].

Nalkeri.—State Forest. Teak and other woods are cut here and carted to Mysore.

Nalknad.—Village 24 miles from Mercara. Contains a palace which is now partly used for public offices. Close by is a handsome little pavilion. Behind towers the majestic mountain of Tadiandamol, in the Western Ghats.

Nanjarajpatna.—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Coorg. The head-quarters of the *taluk* are at Fraseipett.

Napeklu.—*Kasba* or administrative head-quarters of Padinalknad *taluk*, 15 miles from Mercara. Population about 1,000. Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m s t].

Nujikal.—River in Southern India, rising among the Western Ghats, at the head of the Sampaji valley near Mercara. It flows in a westerly direction into the District of South Canara and finally falls into the Arabian Sea near Kaseigod, under the name of the Basavani.

Nurokal-betta (*Fornadamandu*)—Highest peak of the Nurokal range of mountains, on the south-western spur of the Mercara plateau, Western Ghats, in the territory of Coorg, forming part of the upper watershed of the Cauvery river. Distant 12 miles from Mercara, on the Siddapur Ghat road. The view from the summit is one of the finest in Coorg.

Padinalknad.—*Taluk* and town in Coorg. Area, 400 square miles, comprising 56 villages, with population 30,000. The *taluk* is rich in jungle produce.

Polli-betta.—Village with post office [m s t].

Ponampet.—Village in the Kiggatnad *taluk*, on the road from Gomikopal to Hudikeri. Population about 1,000. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar. Weekly market on Mondays. Post office [m t].

Ramasamikanave.—Village with post office [m].

Sampaji Ghat.—One of the passes connecting South Canara District with Coorg. Good road, practicable for wheeled carriages.

Shanivarsante.—*Kasba* or administrative head-quarters of Yeluravayashime *taluk*, lies on the Mercara Kodlipet road, 35 miles from Mercara. Population about 500. The name of the village is derived from a weekly fair held on Saturday. Manufacture of coarse cloth. Post office [m s t.]

Sidapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siddheshwara.—Peak on the eastern frontier of Coorg in the Western Ghats, 10 miles from Siddhapur. This hill guards the pass by which the highlands of Coorg are entered from the east. On the summit stands a temple dedicated to Siva.

Soma-male.—Mountain in the territory of Coorg. It is one of the highest peaks in the main range of the Western Ghats, about 6 miles south-east of Tadiandamol, over-looking the Kodantora pass. It is sacred to Maletambuan, a Malayalam god.

Somwarpett.—Municipal town situated in North Coorg on an open plateau of equal elevation with Mercara, on the high road to Monjirabad, 27 miles north of Mercara. Population under 2,000. Market, school, and post office [m s t].

Suntikopa.—Village situated 10 miles from Mercara. Population about 500. Head quarters of the Parpattigai of Mudigerinad. Travellers' bungalow, post office [m s t.], and weekly market on Sundays.

Tadiandamol.—Highest peak in the chain of the Western Ghats, 5,729 feet above the sea. Distant 30 miles from Mercara. The ascent of 5 miles from the Nalknad place is not difficult. The view from the summit is magnificent.

Talekaveri.—Source of the Cauvery river, on the Brahmagiri hill, one of the peaks of the Western Ghats in the west of Coorg. Distance from Bhagamundala at the foot of the hill, 4 miles, and from Mercara, 30 miles. Near the source is a temple of great sanctity, annually frequented by thousands of pilgrims. The chief bathing festival is in *Tula-masa* (October-November), when, according to local legend, the goddess Ganga herself resorts underground to the all purifying stream. On this occasion, every Coorg house is expected to send a representative; and the total attendance is estimated at 15,000. The temple is endowed by Government with Rs 2,320 a year.

Thavalgirimurnad.—Village with post office [m t].

Tumbimale.—Peak of the Western Ghats, clothed with forest to the very summit.

Virarajendrapet (or *Vinappet*)—Municipal town and head-quarters of the Yedenalknad *taluk*, situated 20 miles from Mercara and 52 miles from Cannanore. Population about 5,000. One of the largest weekly markets in Coorg is held on Fridays here. The climate is very unhealthy. The town contains a charitable dispensary, Munsiff's court, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t]. The District Magistrate visits the town for one week in the middle of each month. In the neighbourhood are the most extensive rice-fields in Coorg.

Yedenalknad.—*Taluk* or Sub-division in the territory of Coorg. The administrative head-quarters are at Virarajendrapet

Yelsavirshime.—*Taluk* and town in the territory of Coorg. Yelsavirshime occupies the extreme north-east corner of Coorg, and in population and products resembles the adjoining State of Mysore. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices

COROMANDEL.

COROMANDEL—The popular name applied more or less indefinitely to portions of the eastern coast of the Madras Presidency.

CUDDAPAH.

CUDDAPAH—District in the Presidency of Madras Bounded on the north by the District of Kurnool, on the east by Nellore District, on the south by North Arcot and Kolai District, and on the west by Belary District Area, 8,722 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1281 villages. Population 1 272 072 In point of size the District stands second, and in population fifteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Cuddapah town, 161 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS—The Cuddapah agriculturists are good farmers, and the alluvial soil of the valleys produces rich crops. Tamarind trees are largely planted. The staple cereals of the District are the millets, *cholam*, *lambu*, *larra*, *ragi*, wheat, rice, etc. The other crops include peas, lentils, orchard and garden produce, tobacco, chillies, cummin, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, indigo, saffron, cotton, jute, and other fibres.

MANUFACTURES—The manufacture of cloth from the cotton produced in the District ranks first among the local industries. The sugar made in Cuddapah commands a market throughout Southern India, cane being of superior quality.

CLIMATE—The climate though trying, does not appear to be unhealthy. January and February cool and dry; from March to June, hot; July to September, cooler breezes with occasional showers; October to December, monsoon. Cholera occasionally visits the District in an endemic form, but causes no serious mortality. Fever carries off great numbers annually.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 11 *taluks*, namely—Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu, Pullampet, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Proddatur, Pulivendla, Rayachoti, Vavalood, Badvel, and Siddhavattam. Revenue about 21 lakhs; expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with one Sub-Collector and two Deputy Collectors. Tahsildar, Conservator of Forests with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Cuddapah town see Cuddapah.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Anantapur.—Shrine in the Rayachoti *taluk*. The Ganga Jatra festival is held here, and nearly all the Sudra community of the surrounding villages assemble on the occasion. The importance of this festival has much lessened of late years.

Athirala.—Shrine on the Cheyan river. The sanctity of this spot centres in the pond attached to the temple. According to local belief, its waters cleanse from the most heinous crimes, as illustrated by the purification of Parasurama (one of the incarnations of Vishnu) from the sin of matricide. The festival of Sivaratri celebrated here during three days in the middle of February, attracts many thousands of pilgrims. The temple has an endowment of Rs. 830 per annum.

Avulapalli.—Range of hills in Cuddapah District, situated on the plateau above the Ghats. Highest peak, Avulapali Drug (3850 feet), at the point of junction of the Districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot with Mysore territory.

Badvel.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, situated in the Kambam valley, 32 miles from Cuddapah, a place of considerable antiquity. Population 9000. As the chief town of the *taluk*, it possesses subordinate magisterial courts, jail, etc. The tank immediately above the town is one of the largest in the District. Post office [m s t]

Bahu.—River rises in the Madanapalle *taluk*, and passing through Vayalpad and Rayachoti *taluks*, joins with other streams to form the Cheyan.

Ballupali.—Forest reserve and timber depôt in Cuddapah District. The most remunerative wood is the red saunder's root, used for dyeing, first class specimens yielding sometimes 900 per cent profit on cost of production.

Basinakonda.—A rock in the Madanapalle *taluk* height, 660 feet above the town of Madanapalle, or 2800 feet above sea level. On the summit stands a pagoda to Venkateshaswami who is supposed to have placed one foot here while travelling to the sacred pagoda at Tirupati, the other foot resting on Ganahkot.

Cheyar.—River in Cuddapah District, a tributary of the Pennar. Flows for some miles through the Seshachellam hills, and is crossed by the railway near Nandalur, the scene of a terrible disaster in 1870. Owing to its steep and precipitous course, the utilization of its waters for irrigation is almost impossible.

Chinna Thippasamudrum.—Village with post office (m).

Chitravati.—River in Cuddapah District. It rises at Nandidrug in Mysore, and, flowing across Bellary District, joins the Pennar in the Jamalamadugu *taluk*.

Chitwail (*Chitivelu*)—Town in Pulampet *taluk*, Population 3,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Cuddapah (*Kadapa*)—*Taluk* and town, also municipality, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the District of that name, situated in the Pennar valley, 6 miles south of that river. The name has been

derived from *krupa* 'mercy', but others connect it with *Gadapa*, 'a gate' (Telugu)—*i. e.* 'the gate to Tripati'. During the Muhammadan occupation, the town was called Nekumabad. It is a town of large native trade but has few European inhabitants except the Government officials. The trade consists chiefly in the export of indigo and cotton, and the principal industry is the weaving of coarse cloth. The town, being enclosed on three sides by bare sandstone hills is one of the hottest in the District. The native town is unhealthy situated and squalidly built the proportion of substantial buildings being much lower than in many large villages. In the town are four buildings now occupied as Government offices but which were formerly palaces of the Nawab of Cuddapah. These contain some good workmanship. Population 17,000. Besides the usual district offices, Cuddapah possesses a bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m s. T]

Ellampet.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Galewadu.—Village with post office [m].

Gandikot (*Gunjicottah*)—Mountain fortress in Cuddapah District situated in the Yeramalai Mountains, 1670 feet above sea-level. The fort, with its temple (endowed by the earliest of the Vijayanagar Kings), was a famous stronghold in ancient days, and it was also one of the most important in the Cuddapah country. The population of Gandikot town is about 1,000.

Ghattu.—Village with post office [m].

Gurramconda.—Town and ancient fort in Cuddapah District. One of the most important fortresses in the Balaghat, situated on the summit of a detached and almost inaccessible hill. Population 1,200. Post office [m].

Jammalamadugu.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 5,000. The town contains a Government school, and a mission attached to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Police station. Jammalamadugu is a busy centre of trade with large exports of indigo and cotton. A small cloth manufacture is carried on. The business season is from March to May. The car festival of Narapuram-swami is held in May, about 3,000 visitors attend. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t].

Jangalapalli.—Village with post office [m].

Kadiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 5,200. There is a pagoda here, the dancing girls of which contribute towards keeping up the bad reputation of the town. The pagoda is resorted to by crowds of pilgrims in the beginning of the year. Two miles outside the town there are many tombs and mosques. Tahsildar's court, dispensary, elementary school, and post office [m s t].

Kalasapad.—Village with post office [m s.].

Kaligiri.—Village with post office [m].

Kamalapuram.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Cuddapah. Sub-magistrate's court and Post office [m s].

Kandukur.—Village with post office [m].

Kodur—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Cuddapah Post office [m s]

Kondapuram—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Cuddapah Post office [m s]

Kosha-Kota—Village with post office [m s]

Krishnapuram—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Cuddapah

Kurubalakota.—Village with post office [m].

Madanapalli.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name Population 7,000 Station of Sub-Collector and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police District Munsiff's court, dispensary, hospital, Government and mission school, and post office [m s t]

Mahal.—Village with post office [m]

Mangapatnam—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Cuddapah

Muddanur—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m s]

Mudigubba.—Village with post office [m]

Mydekur—Village with post office [m s t]

Nandalur.—Town and railway station, 2½ miles from Cuddapah. District Munsiff's court and post office [m s]

Obalivaripally—Village with post office [m]

Onipenta.—Village with post office [m t]

Palkonda (or *Sesachalam Pal*, ' Milk ', *Konda*, ' a hill ')—Range of mountains in Cuddapah District, average elevation above the sea, about 2,000 feet, highest point, Buthaid 3,060 feet Starting from the sacred *Thrupati* (*Thipati*) hill, and running north-west for 45 miles, the range then turns nearly due west, running across the District to the frontier of Bellary To the first portion the name Palkonda is generally reserved, the part which crosses the District being called *Sesha-chalam*

Peddapal—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Cuddapah.

Pedda-Thippa-Samudrum—Village with post office [m]

Piler—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Porumamilla—Village with post office [m s]

Proddatur.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, about 8 miles from Tadpatri Population about 7,000 Some trade is carried on, the chief staple being indigo Dispensary, Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m s t]

Pulivendla.—Town in *taluk* of the same name Population 2,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, Government garden and post office [m s t]

Pullampet.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Population 2,500 Tahsildar's court and post office [m s] Fine mats of coloured grass are manufactured, which form house mats,

and are exceedingly ornamental Indigo and cloth of fine texture are the other manufactures of the town

Rajampet.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Cuddapah Post office [m s]

Rayachoti.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the banks of the Mandavi river, with seven roads converging on it, 35 miles from Vayalpad Population 4,500 The town has little trade, weekly market and old temple The annual car festival is attended by about 6,000 persons. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t.]

Reddipalle.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Cuddapah.

Rompicherla.—Village with post office [m]

Seshachalam.—Hill range in Cuddapah District, an offshoot of the Palkonda Hills, skirting the east and north-east of the District. The hills are uniform in appearance, and rise from 1,200 to 1,800 feet above the level of the sea There are no isolated peaks The Seshacham Hills strike off in a westerly direction from the Palkonda range at a point about 15 miles south of the Penner river In some parts they are clothed with rich forests, and the scenery is very beautiful

Settigunta.—Village with post office [m s t]

Siddhavattam.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same, situated on the Penner river, 6 miles from Cuddapah Population 4,000 Siddhavattam is a place of some importance and of considerable sanctity Owing to fancied resemblance in its position on the Penner, and to the relative position of some neighbouring villages and rivers, it is sometimes known as *Lakshmi Kasi* or the 'Southern Benares' It is notable for its melons Contains Deputy Collector's and Tahsildar's courts, police station, school, and post office [m s t.]

Simhadripuram.—Village with post office [m]

Suraba.—Village with post office [m]

Tongootoor.—Village with post office [m]

Urampad.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Cuddapah.

Vainpalli.—Village with post office [m s]

Vallur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Cuddapah

Vayalpad.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name situated about 13 miles from Madanapalli Population 4,000 Tahsildar's court, and post office [m s t.]

Vempalli.—Town in Pulivendala *taluk*, situated on the river Papagani about 22 miles south-west of Cuddapah town Population 6,000 A curious temple to Nandi stands on a round hill overhanging the river

Vemula.—Village with post office [m].

Vontimitta.—Town and railway station 14 miles from Cuddapah Population 4,000 Vontimitta has a large pagoda (dedicated to Kodandaramaswami) and a tank of some importance Post office [m s t] The neighbourhood is noted for the production of indigo and turmeric

Yellamala.—Range of mountains in Kurnoor and Cuddarah Districts. The range runs north-west across the Komalabandura hills in Cuddarah and thence north through Kurnool nearly to the Godavari valley. Its length is from 60 to 70 miles, greatest width, about 20 miles, average elevation 1,600 feet above sea-level.

Yerragunttakota—Village with post office [m].

Yerramukapalli—Village with Post office [m s t].

GANJAM.

GANJAM—District in the extreme north east of the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by Puri District in Orissa; on the south by Vizagapatnam District, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the Zamindari estate of Kishinjeri Puan and Jipor Area, 8,370 square miles of which 3,187 square miles are in the Agency or Hill Tracts. Population 1,896,803. In point of size, Ganjam District ranks sixth among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. Geographically the District divides itself into the Hill Tracts and the Plain country, and contains 16 large and 35 minor Zamindaris or proprietary estates, besides 3 Government *taluk*s. There are altogether 16 towns and 6,880 villages of the latter 2,703 are in the Agency Tracts. District headquarters are at Berhampore town, 697 miles from Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops of the District are, rice, sugar-cane, *ragi*, wheat and pulses.

MANUFACTURES—Muslin handsomely finished with gold thread is made in Chicacole. Sugar and Rum factories exist at Aska. Salt manufacture is a Government monopoly and is carried on at Ganjam, Nampada, and Vomiravilli.

CLIMATE—There are three seasons—From June to September, monsoon, October to January cold, and February to May hot.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided besides the Hill Tracts into 3 *Taluk*s of Berhampur, Chicacole and Gumsur. Revenue 15 lakhs. **District Staff**—District and Sessions Judge, Collector-Magistrate and Agent with 6 Assistant and 4 Deputy Collectors, Tansildar, District Forest officer, District Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, Revenue Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Hill Jail, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port officer and Superintendent of sea customs and of Emigration, Chaplain, 4 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Agency tracts are administered by a Judge and 4 Munsiffs. For further information regarding the town of Berhampur see Berhampur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akkayavalasa—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 1 square mile.

Akkulpalli—Village with post office [m].

Amalapadu—Village with post office [m].

Aska (Asila)—Zamindari (Estate) in Ganjam District. Area,

160 square miles, containing 341 villages Revenue, Rs 7,400 Aska is the chief town and head quarters of the estate of the same name, situated immediately above the confluence of the Rushikulva and Mahanadi rivers, 10 miles from Gumsu, and 25 from Russellkonda Town population about 4,000 The town lies in a richly fertile tract of country, chiefly planted with sugar-cane, and near it are sugar-works, employing about 1,000 hands under English supervision Aska is also the residence of the proprietors, and it possesses Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, jail, police station, and post office [m s t]

Attigada.—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 149 square miles. Revenue, Rs 60,600 See Kallikotta

Balliguda.—Village with post office [m s.]

Baruva.—Estate with an area of 10 square miles Revenue, Rs. 7,800 Baruva is the town and port partly situate in the estate of Baruva Population about 4,500, all Hindus, 25 per cent of the working portion being fishermen and boatmen Exports, chiefly of copra and and copra oil Post office [m s t]

Battili.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bavanapadu.—Town and port in the Tekkali Estate, situated 4 miles from Naupadu, the largest salt station in the District. Population 1,200, Hindus, chiefly fishermen

Bellugunta.—Village with post office [m]

Berhampur (Brahmapur)—*Taluk* and town also municipality, military station, and the head-quarters of the Ganjam District situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 525 miles north-east from Madras, 16 miles south-west of Ganjam and 13 miles from Chatrapur, and connected by a good road with Gopalpur, distant 9 miles, on the coast The town is built upon a rocky ledge, surrounded by an extensive cultivated plain sloping towards the sea-coast and bounded by hills on the west and north, from 5 to 6 miles distant The town has always been unhealthy Population 25,000 The military force consists of one wing of a native regiment The town possesses all the usual public buildings and establishments of a District station of first-class importance—Sessions court-house, Magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, jail, police station, college, two churches, post [m s] and telegraph offices, etc The Madras bank has opened a branch here A considerable trade is carried on in sugar, and silk cloth is manufactured from Chinese and Bengal cocoons The cantonment, as distinct from the old town, is known as Baupur

Beridi.—Estate in Ganjam District Area, 14 square miles Land Revenue, Rs 4,500

Bodagada.—Village with post office [m]

Boyarani.—Town with post office [m s t] Population 3,500.

Calingapatam.—Village with post office [m s. t]

Chapara.—Village with post office [m]

Chatrapur (Satriapuram)—Town, situated 19 miles north-east of Berhampur, 14 miles from Gopalpur and 5 miles from Ganjam town The residence of the Collector of the District and of the Superintendent of Police. There is a school here. A weekly market is held on Thurs-

days The public buildings consists of a subsidiary jail the police hospital and police lines the Collector's court and post office [m s t]

Chicacole.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 1 mile from the sea on the Langulya or Nagavali river, and on the Grand Trunk Road 567 miles from Madras. Population about 18,000. Twenty per cent of the population are traders, and eight per cent muslin-weavers, the manufactures of Chicacole rivalling in delicacy of texture those of Dacca or Amrit. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, it contains subordinate revenue, judicial and magisterial establishments, jail, dispensary, post [m s] and telegraph offices, schools and hospital. Most of the public buildings are situated within the ditch of the old fort, to the south of which lies the native town, a straggling, cramped collection of houses, but containing many mosques—notably that of Sher Muhamad Khan, and the *Panydar* or military Governor of the Kutab Shahi dynasty of Golkonda—to bear witness to the importance of the old city under its Muhammadan rulers.

Chikati.—Estate in Ganjam District. Population about 12,000, of whom about 50 are Hindus. Chief place, Chikati with a fort. Post office [m s t.]

Chinnamalpur.—Peak of the Eastern Ghats. Height 1 615 feet above sea-level. Situated a mile east of the Parla Kumedî and Chicacole road. One of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Deodangar (or *Deodonga*)—Mountain peak in Parla Kumedî estate, 20 miles from Mahendragiri and 9 miles from Namanagaram. Height 4,534 feet above the sea, a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Dharakot.—Zamindari, situated on the Rishikulya river, 8 miles north-west of Aska.

Dhoba (*Dhobini*)—Mountain peak in the Piatapgiri or Olunna Kumedî estate. It forms part of the Eastern Ghat range 8 miles from Dimrigiri. Height 4,166 feet above the sea. A station of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Digupudi.—Village with post office [m s t].

Gangupuram.—Village with post office [m].

Ganjam.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Formerly the capital of the District to which it gives its name, situated at the mouth of Rishikulya river, 315 miles from Calcutta. Population 5,500. The town itself and the remains of the old pentagon fort are on a rising slope. The Government salt manufacture forms the principal industry. There is a mud dock for the repair of Native vessels. European steamers occasionally visit the port. The chief trade consists of the export of rice. Post office [m s t].

Gara.—Village with post office [m].

Girdabadi.—One of the peaks of the Eastern Ghats, in Chinna Kumedî Zamindari, 3,399 feet above sea-level. A Great Trigonometrical Survey station.

Gopalpur.—Town and seaport. 9 miles from Berhampur, and 13 miles from Ganjam. Population about 3,000. French and English vessels

load here. It is also a port of call for coasting steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, as well as for those of private firms. The port light (fixed white) is displayed at an elevation of 80 feet, and is visible from 8 to 10 miles at sea. good anchorage (sand and mud) is found in 8 to 9 fathoms about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the shore. Staging bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Gumsur.—Town and *taluk* of Ganjam District. Head-quarters are at Russilkonda, distant 6 miles.

Haripuram.—Village with post office [m].

Heremandalam.—Village with post office [m s t].

Hinjilicut.—Village with post office [m].

Ichapur ('*City of desire*')—Town 16 miles from Berhampur. Population 3,600. Seat of a Sub-magistrate, with police station, post office [m s t], and travellers' bungalow. Six miles to the south-west of Ichapur are the Bodaguri Hills.

Jalumur.—Village with post office [m t].

Jaradakota.—Village with post office [m].

Kalingapatam.—Town and port situated at the mouth of the Vamsadhara river, 16 miles north of Chicacole. Population about 5,000. The capital of the ancient Kalinga and one of the early seats of Muhammadan Government in the Telugu country. Signs of its ancient greatness still visible in the ruins of many mosques and other large buildings. Kalingapatam is again rising in importance as a harbour, and it has become a regular port of call for steamers. The vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company put in fortnightly. A light-house, 64 feet high stands on a sandy point at the mouth of the river. Kalingapatam is one of the four salt factories of Ganjam District. The manufacture of salt is by evaporation. The country round the town is desolate and barren.

Kalingia.—*Ghat* or Pass in Ganjam District, over which runs the only good cart road from Gumsur into the Mulyas. The length of the ascent to the crest of the Ghats is 5 miles. Elevation 2,396 feet above sea-level.

Kalikot.—Zamindari estate or *palyam* in Ganjam District. Area 84 square miles containing 238 villages. Revenue, Rs. 19,000. Population about 3,500. Chief town Kalikot.

Kasibugga.—Village with post office [m s t].

Kavite.—Town in Berhampur *taluk*. Population about 5,000. Post office [m].

Kimedi.—Zamindari hill tract, on the western border of Ganjam District. It contains the three estates of Parla Kimedi, Peddda or Boda Kimedi also called Vizianagaram, and Chinna Kimedi or Fratapuri. Each estate consists of two distinct divisions, a low-land and an up land tract. The former held as an ordinary Zamindari under the regular District officers, while the latter is under the supervision of a special Government Agency. Parla Kimedi is the largest Zamindari in the District. It contains an area of 410 square miles, containing 723 villages. Population 250,000. The permanent assessment is Rs.

87,830 Annual revenue Rs. 453,180 to the Zamindar. Pedda Kimedi which is situated north of Parla Kimedi, contains 104 villages. Population 40,000. Pays a Peshkash of Rs. 20,320 and yields an annual revenue of Rs. 100,870. Area, 195 square miles.

Chinna Kimedi, the most northern division, pays a Peshkash of Rs. 12,940, and yields annual revenue of Rs. 116,410. Area of low lands 56 square miles with 131 villages. Population 30,000. The principal towns are Parla Kimedi, Digapada, and Padumari.

Kotabomali—Village with post office [m.].

Kotturu—Village with post office [m.].

Lakshminarsupet—Village with post office [m.].

Mahendragiri (*Mahendra Malu*)—Mountain peak in the Eastern Ghats, 4,923 feet above sea-level. There is a bungalow near the summit commanding a magnificent view, as the mountain is but 16 miles from the sea. Several temples of unknown date and megalithic structures of doubtful origin are situated near the summit which is crowned by an ancient Sivair temple, much shattered by lightning.

Mahendrapatanaya.—Two rivers rising in the Mahendragiri hill, an outlier of the range of Eastern Ghats. One of the streams, so called flows eastwards and, draining the Zamindar's of Budarasinga Mandasa, and part of Jalantira, falls into the sea at Barwa. The other and the latter stream flows south-westward into the Parla Kimedi Zamindari, wherein it fills several important reservoirs for irrigation, and passing the town of Parla Kimedi, joins the river Vamsodhara.

Mandasa.—Chief town of the Zamindari of the same name; situated two miles west of Haripuram. Population about 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mondimorai.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nagarikotakam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsannapet.—Town with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 9,000.

Naupada.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. The place is notable for its silk manufacture. Population 2,000.

Parla-Kimedi.—Chief town of the Zamindari of the same name. Population 10,000. The town is composed of two villages, Parla-kasba and Chervunligawa-kasba. A palace is being built for the Zamindar at a cost of Rs. 400,000. Contains sub-magistrate's court, municipality and post office [m. s. t.].

Patapatnam.—Village with post office [m.].

Patripur.—Village with post office [m.].

Pattaparam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patatekkali.—Village with post office [m.].

Pundi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Purushottapur (*Puru-shottamapuram* 'city of Purushottama' or Jaganmukhi).—Town, situated on the banks of the Rishikuhya river. Population about 4,500. Chiefly notable for the Pillar of Tougodo (4 miles to the north), bearing an Edict of Asoka (dating probably about 250

re c), similar to those at Dhaul in Cuttack, and in the fort at Allahabad Round the pillar runs a rampart, or encircling mound, marking the site of a very ancient fort and city The mound is locally known as the ' Lac Fort,' its name being derived from the tradition that it was made of lac, and impregnable, as no enemy could scale the smooth and slippery walls Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s]

Raghunathpuram.—Chief town of the ancient Zamindari of Tekkali, which pays a peshkash or permanent tribute of Rs 49,080. Population 8,000

Rambha.—Village situated on the banks of the Chilka Lake, about 23 miles north east of Ganjam town Population 3,500 A large two-storied house stands in a beautiful situation overlooking the Lake Post office [m s t]

Rushikulya.—River rises in the Chinna Kimeri Mahiyas, and runs south-east to Aska, where it is joined by the Mahanadi, thence south-east and east till it enters the sea at Ganjam town Length, 115 miles

Russelkonda.—(called after Mr Russell, who was Commissioner here in 1835) Town in Gumsui taluk, situated on the river Loharakandi, about 50 miles north-west of Ganjam town Population about 3,000 Head-quarters of the Deputy Collector and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and also of a taluk magistrate Post office [m s t], school, dispensary, public bungalow, rest-house, and prison for the hill convicts

Sergada.—Zamindari estate with an area of 25 square miles Population about 12,000, residing in 35 villages The annual peshkash, is Rs 5,820 Rental value to the Zamindar, Rs, 34,790 Chief village, Sergadakota with 2,000 residents Post office [m]

Sompet.—Town and head-quarters of the taluk of the same name, situated near the high road between Berhampur and Chicacole, and connected with it by a road 2 miles from the travellers' bungalow at Kanchuli Population about 3,000 District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m s t]

Sonapur.—Village and a decaying seaport in Berhampur taluk. Population 1,500 Post office [m s]

Srikurmam.—Village with post office [m s t]

Surada.—Town and Zamindari taluk, 25 miles north-west of Aska, and about 23 miles south-west of Russelkonda Population about 4,000 Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Surangi.—Zamindari and town, situated 12 miles east of Ichapur. Population 2,000 Annual Peshkash or fixed revenue paid by the Zamindar, Rs 3,540

Surla.—Village with post office [m t], 3 miles from Sonapur. Considerable out-turn of salt at the Government factory

Tarlakota.—Village with post office [m s t]

Tekkali.—Zamindari taluk and town with Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m s t]

Agent for Yanam Superintending Engineer, 6 Executive Engineers, 2 Local Fund Engineers, Chaplain and 15 Honorary Magistrates For further information regarding Cocanada see Cocanada

PLACES OF INTEREST

Adatigala—Village with post office [m], 42 miles from Cocanada

Akidu—Village with post office [m s t].

Alamur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Amalapuram (*Sinless city*)—*Taluk* and town of Godavari District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the delta of the Godavari river, on a canal, 38 miles south-east from Rajahmundry Population 9,000 District Munsiff's court, and post office [m s t]

Ambaji—Village with post office [m s t]

Ambapeta—Estate in Godavari District. Quit-rent, Rs 16,140.

Angara—Village with post office [m]

Annadevarapet—Village with post office [m].

Annavam—Village with post office [m]

Antravedi—Shrine on the coast situated near Narsapur, and visited during the five days' festival of the *Kalyanam* by 20,000 pilgrims Besides being an object of direct pilgrimage, Antravedi forms the last of the seven sacred stations on the Godavari, at each of which devotees performing the ceremony of Saptasagana yatra have to bathe. The Vasishtha branch of the river falls into the sea at this place

Atchanta—Village with post office [m], 19 miles from Narsapur

Atreyapuram—Village with post office [m]

Attili (*Atti*)—Town situated on one of the navigable Godavari canals A centre of wet crop cultivation Post office [m].

Badampudi—Village with post office [m]

Bandarlunka—Village with post office [m].

Beddadanol—Village situated in the centre of the only Barakhar sandstones and coal-bearing formation of the Presidency (a small field $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent), 38 miles north-west of Rajahmundry, and 4 miles from the boundary of the Nizam's Dominions

Bendamurlunka—Town and a small seaport, situated on the Vainateyam, 18 miles from Narsapur Population 4,500 Post office [m]

Bhadrachalam (*Bhadragiri*)—*Taluk* and estate in Godavari District, also chief town of *taluk* of the same name, situated on the Godavari river, which is here very deep and rapid, about 104 miles from Rajahmundry, and 15 miles from Dumagudiem Population 2,200, mostly Brahmans and Telingas Consists of one long and narrow street, receives its name from being near the rock on which Bhadrachalam performed his devotions Celebrated for the temple of Ramchandra, who is said to have crossed the river at this spot, on his famous expedition to the island of Ceylon, and also for the annual fair held here in his honour. The

sacred jewels are said to be of great value. The Nizam annually contributes Rs 13,000 towards the maintenance of the temple. Twenty miles from Bhadiachalam is Pannasala, another Shrine of great antiquity. There is a town school, court-house, jail, post office [m s t], treasury, and police station. About 20,000 people, chiefly from the coast, attend the fair, held every April.

Bheemanapalli.—Village with post office [m]

Bhimavaram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and post office [m]

Bikkavole.—Village situated on the northern edge of the delta, on a main canal, 16 miles west of Cocanada. Post office [m].

Bison Range (Papi-Konda).—The highest part of the hills which form the northern frontier of Godavari District. Height about 3,000 feet. Situated to the west of the magnificent gorge by which the Godavari enters the District, the range is remarkable for its fine scenery and abundance of large game.

Bodasakurru.—Village with post office [m. s t]

Chintalapadi.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Chirathapudy.—Village with post office [m.]

Clodavaram.—Village with post office [m]

Cocanada (Kali-nadu, crow country).—Sub-division of Godavari District, comprising the *taluks* of Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni. Also a Zamindari estate of the District. Cocanada, the chief town, municipality and seaport, is situated on the coast, 100 miles from Masulipatam, and connected by navigable canals with Sumulkota and the Godavari river at Dowlaishwaram. Population 30,000. Being the head-quarters of the District administration, it contains the courts of the Magistrate and his subordinates, jail, schools, dispensary, club, post office [m s t], etc., and as the second seaport of the Presidency after Madras, it possesses the usual marine establishments, customs house, master attendants' office, etc. Principal export to Europe, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar and rice. The trade is carried on by English, French, and Native coasting vessels. The chief imports are iron, copper, sacks, and liquor. There is a light-house about 5 miles from Cocanada.

Coringa.—Town and seaport, situated at the northern or principal mouth of the Godavari river, 8 miles south of Cocanada. Population 4,500. Coringi is the name by which all Telugus are known in Burma and the straits, and the name of the town itself is a relic of the ancient Kalinga. The light-house on the mainland, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Cocanada, warns vessels off the Godavari shoals, and serves as a guide to ships making for Coringa or Cocanada. A considerable trade with Rangoon and Moulemein is carried on by small vessels. Post office [m, s, t].

Doovvi.—Village with post office [m]

Dowlaishwaram.—Town situated 4 miles south of Rajahmundry, at the bifurcation of the Godavari river, where the great anicut, 12 feet high and 1650 yards in length, has been constructed. The anicut extends to Piduka island. The town is connected with the coast at several

points by numerous navigable canals of the Godavari irrigation system ; and also with Madras through the Kistna system and the Buckingham Canal Distance from Cocanada, by the shortest canal 32 miles Post office [m s t] At present Dowlaishwaram is the permanent station of the District engineering staff

Draksharamam.—Village with post office [m s t]

Dumagudiem (*Dooma*)—Town situated on the Godavari river, 15 miles above Bhadiachalam and 116 north of Rajahmundry Station of an Overseer, with police establishment and post office [m s t]

Ellore—*Taluk* and town, also municipality, situated on the Tammaler river, 55 miles from Rajahmundry Population 25,000 The high-level canal from Vijeshwaram passes through the *taluk*, and joins the Bezwada canal at Ellore, where the waters of the Godavari and Kistna unite The Ellore canal from Chittapetta to Ellore is 40 miles in length As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, Ellore possesses Sub-judge's and Munsiff's courts, Tahsildar's office, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, police station, school, and post office [m s t] Both church missionary and Roman catholic missions are established here The ruins of old fort are still visible near the town The climate is very hot

Gangolakurru—Village with post office [m]

Gannavaram—Village with post office [m]

Gokaram—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m]

Gollagudem.—Village on the Godavari river Vessels navigating the Godavari take in and deliver cargo here, and travellers are permitted to occupy the small inspection bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department.

Gopalapuram—Village with post office [m]

Gostanadi—An important stream, and its waters are considered sacred by the Hindus

Gutala—Village with post office [m s t.]

Guthinadevi—Village with post office [m].

Inavally—Village with post office [m]

Indupully—Village with post office [m]

Injaram—Town 5 miles south of Koriangi Population 2,000. Post office [m]

Innespet—Village with post office [m s t]

Jaganadhapuram—Village with post office [m].

Jaggammamet—Village with post office [m s t.].

Jangareddigudiem—Village with post office [m]

Jeelugumilli—Village with post office [m s t].

Kaikaram—Village with post office [m s]

Kamuru—Village with post office [m]

Kapilesvarapuram—Town 21 miles above Yanam in French territory Population about 5,500 Ferry across the Godavari Post office [m].

Katrivakona—Village with post office [m]

Kirlampudi—Village with post office [m].

Konitiwada.—Village with post office [m].

Koovur.—Village with post office [m]

Korukonda.—Village with post office [m]

Kothapalli.—Village with post office [m s t]

Kothapet.—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Kotipalli.—Village situated on the left bank of the Gautama Godavari, half way between Rajahmundry and Coringa. It is considered by the Hindus a very sacred place, every twelfth year the village is crowded with devotees, while near the pagoda the river is looked upon as peculiarly sanctifying. Post office [m s t].

Kumaradavam.—Village with post office [m].

Kuyyuru.—Village with post office [m]

Lankalakoduru.—Village with post office [m]

Linganaboyanacherla.—Village with post office [m]

Machavaram (*Matsavaram*)—Town situated in the Godavari delta, 4 miles from Amalapuram. Population 5,000

Madapet.—Village with post office [m]

Madhavaram.—Village with post office [m].

Manjavarapucotta.—Village with post office [m].

Mogaltur.—Town with a fort situated 14 miles south-east of Narsapur. It is noteworthy only for its salt manufacture. Population 5,500. The Narsapur Canal is navigable to Mogaltur. Post office [m s].

Mukkamala.—Village with post office [m]

Mummidivaram.—Village with post office [m].

Muthialapalli.—Village with post office [m]

Nagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nagavaram.—Estate in Yernagudem *taluk*, consists of 40 hill villages, inhabited chiefly by Kois, and from one of these villages the Estate receives its name. The village of Nagavaram has a dilapidated fort.

Narsapur.—*Taluk* and town in Godavari District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the mouth of the Vasishtha Godavari river, 19 miles from Atchanta. Population 7,500. Once a flourishing port, but now nearly cut off from the sea by the extensions of the Godavari delta. Contains the courts of a Sub-magistrate and of a District Munsiff, and several Government offices. There is a mission establishment and a fine market place. Toy-making and cloth-dyeing. Post office [m s t]

Neelapalli.—Town situated close to the French settlement of Yanam, 5 miles south of Coringa. Population 3,800. English factory and post office [m s. t.]

Nidadavol.—Town situated 63 miles north-east by north of Masulipatam, and about 10 miles south-west from Rajahmundry, on the Ellore Canal, connecting the Godavari and Krishna rivers. Population 3,500. Fort and post office [m s. t.].

Palakol.—Town and the seat of a Protestant mission, 5 miles north of Narsapur town. Population 8,000 The town is noted for its orchards Dutch factories and post office [m s t]

Pangidigudem.—Village with post office [m]

Painasala.—A celebrated shrine in Godavari District, situated about 20 miles from Bhadrachalam

Peddapuram.—*Taluk* and head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name 30 miles from Rajahmundry Population 12,000 Sub-magistrate's and District Munsiff's courts, bungalow, good market, and post office [m s t]

Penakonda.—Village with post office [m s t]

Penumantra.—Village with post office [m].

Pentapadu.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Penugudur.—Village with post office [m. s t].

Peravali.—Village with post office [m]

Peruru.—Village with post office [m]

Pithapuram.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also head-quarters of the Pithapur Zamindari Population 10,000 Contains, courts, good schools and post office [m s. t] The town is the centre of the Pithapur Zamindari, and the residence of the Zamindar.

Polamur.—Village with post office [m]

Polavaram.—Chief town of the Zamindari estate of the same name Population 4,000 Post office [m s t]

Potavaram.—Village with post office [m s t]

Prattipadu.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Pulletikuru.—Village with post office [m]

Raghudavapuram.—Village with post office [m s t]

Rajahmundry.—Town, and municipality in *taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Godavari, distant from Cocanada 36 miles by canal, and 40 miles by road Population 25,000. Rajahmundry is the residence of a Sub-Collector, with the courts of a District Judge, District Munsiff, and Magistrate Contains 2 churches, civil dispensary, public garden, museum, provincial college, several schools, 2 jails, post [m s t.], and telegraph office

Rajanagaram.—Village with post office [m s. t]

Ralli.—Village with post office [m]

Ralongi.—Village with post office [m].

Ramachandrapuram.—*Taluk* of Godavari District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name situated in the centre of the *taluk*, and north of the Mandapeta Canal Population 3,000 Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m s t].

Rampa.—Hill division, constituting a portion of what is known as the 'Agency Tract' of Godavari District Population 10,000 Rampa is a wild tract of country on the north bank of the Godavari—commencing about 20 miles above Rajahmundry and extending almost to the

Sileru river, which forms the southern boundary of Jaipur Area, 800 square miles, containing 373 nominal villages. Two small schools—one at Chodavaiam (33 miles), and another at Kota (14 miles).

Razole—Village with post office [m].

Sabari (*Seberu*)—River, rises in the Eastern Ghats, in the Native State of Jaipur, and falls into the Godavari.

Samalkot.—Town situated 7 miles north of Ocanada. Population 5,000. Station of a Lutheran Church Mission. Military barracks and post office [m s t].

Sidhantum.—Village with post office [m].

Sivakodu—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Talipaka.—Village with post office [m].

Tallapudi—Village with post office [m s t].

Tallaravu—Village with post office [m].

Tanuku.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 20 miles from Rajahmundry town. Population 3,500. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts and post office [m s t].

Thapaswaram—Village with post office [m].

Thotharamudy—Village with post office [m].

Tuni.—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Upada.—Village with post office [m].

Vanapalli—Village with post office [m].

Vellah—Village with post office [m].

Viravasaram.—Town, situated 8 miles north-west of Naisapur. Population 5,500. Post office [m s t].

Vungutur.—Village with post office [m].

West Vippuru.—Village with post office [m].

Wudugudiem—Village with post office [m s t].

Yedetha—Village with post office [m].

Yeleswaram—Village with post office [m s t].

Yenugavanilunka—Village with post office [m].

Yernagudem.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated about 18 miles west of Rajahmundry. Population 2,500. Tahsildar's court and police station.

KISTNA.

KISTNA (*Krishna*)—District in the Madras Presidency. It lies along the coast of the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the river Kistna, which gives it the name it bears. Bounded on the north by Godavari District, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by Nellore, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions and Kurnool. Area, 8397 square miles. Population 1,855,582. District head-quarters are at Masulipatam 274 miles from Madras by steamer.

Products—The staple products of the District are rice, maize, *ragi*, pulses, hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, oil-seeds, chillies, wheat, garlic, indigo, and various kinds of fruit.

MANUFACTURE.—Next to agriculture, the most important industry in the District is weaving

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 12 *taluks* of Repalle, Bapatla, Guntur, Gudivada, Narsaraopet, Palnad, Bandar, Sattenapalle, Bezwada, Nandigama, Nuzvid, and Vinukonda Revenue about 50 lakhs *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with a Sub-Collector and 3 Assistants, 5 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, Extra Assistant Conservator, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Port officer Chaplain, Superintending Engineer (2nd circle) 3 Executive Engineers Local Fund Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools For further information regarding Masulipatam town *see* Masulipatam

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amartalur.—Village with post office [m]

Amravati.—Village on the right bank of the Kistna river, 17 miles from Bezwada Population 2,200 It is a place of much interest to antiquarians as an ancient centre of the Buddhist religion, at the site of a great *stupa* of which however scarcely any thing remains *in situ* North and north-west of Amravati are the sites of former diamond-workings, all on the north bank of the river

Aukiripalli.—Village with post office [m t]

Avinigudda.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m]

Bandar.—*Taluk* in Kistna District Chief town Masulipatam

Bantumilli.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bapatla.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated about 30 miles south of Guntur Population about 6,500. District Munsiff's court, travellers' bungalow and post office [m s t].

Bellamkonda.—Hill in Kistna District, 1569 feet above the level of the sea, crowned with the ruins of an old fortress A village of the same name stands at the foot of the hill

Bezwada.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality, railway terminus station, and head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the Kistna District, of the tahsildar of the *taluk*, and of the Superintending District and Assistant Engineers of the Public work Department Bezwada is an important trading-place on the most frequented crossing of the Kistna river canals connects the place with Madras Ellore, Masulipatam, Cocinada and Rajahmundry There are rock-cut Buddhist temples and Hindu Pagodas It is a town with 9 000 inhabitants and is situated on the left bank of the Kistna 15 miles from its mouth Several temples and caves are worth a visit here The town contains also a Munsiff's court a bench of 5 honorary magistrates dispensary, circuit bungalow, jail library and post office [m s t]

Bhattiprolu.—Village with post office [m]

Challapalli.—Village with post office [m s t]

Chandavolu.—Town with 3,000 residents. A large treasure of gold bricks was found here in 1873

Chandole.—Village with post office [m. & t.].

Chebrole.—Village with post office [m. & t.].

Cherukur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chilakalrupet.—Village with post office [m. & t.].

Chinna-ganjam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chirala.—Town in Bapatla *taluk*. Population 9,500. Noted for its cotton manufactures Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chodayyapalem.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cowtharam.—Village with post office [m.].

Dachepalle.—Village and head-quarters of the Palnad *taluk*. Population 2,500 Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhulipudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Divi-Point.—A low headland in the Bandar *taluk*, situated at the mouth of one of the branch outlets of the Kistna river, and surrounded by Shoal flats for 6 miles south and east, edge of the shoal sometimes extending 5 or 6 leagues out to sea. A dioptric light on a column 43 feet high marks the danger 'Divi False Point' stands $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of 'Divi Point.'

Duggirala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ferengipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudivada.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name situated 20 miles from Masulipatam. Population 4,500. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. A place of great antiquity, with the remains of the Buddhist *stupa* in the middle of the village

Gudur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gundlakamma.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Guntur

Gunnavaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Guntur.—*Taluk* in Kistna District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 18 miles from Kistna terminus station, and 46 miles from Masulipatam. Population 15,000. Guntur is divided into the old and new town, and has been much improved of late, and is considered healthy. Considerable trade in grain and cotton. Four cotton screw presses. The town became prominent during the French occupation of Southern India in the second half of the 18th century. The town contains courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, and also a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, a branch of Madras Bank, and post office [m. s. t.]

Gurza.—Village with post office [m.]

Gurzalla.—Village with post office [m.].

Inkole.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Intur (Etur).—Village with post office [m.]

Jaggayapet.—A prosperous trading and weaving town near the

main road between Hyderabad Deccan and Masulipatam, and close to the frontiers of the Nizam's Dominions. The chief staple is opium. Near the town in 1882 were found the remains of a Buddhist *stupa*, dating from 200 years before the Christian era. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Javarpet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaikalur.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanagala.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanchincherla.—Village with post office [m.].

Kankipad.—Village with post office [m.].

Karampudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karenchedu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kistna Canal Terminus (*re Bezwada*).—Railway station, 18 miles from Guntur.

Kodur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kolakalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kollipara.—Village with post office [m.].

Kollur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kondapalli.—Town and hill fortress, also railway station, 10 miles from Bezwada. Population about 4,500. At Kondapalli, there is a special local industry, the manufacture of small figures and toys from a very light wood, which grows on the hills in its neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kondavir.—Town and fort in Narsaraopet *taluk*, situated on a ridge, 1,701 feet above sea-level. Population 2,000. There are one or two European bungalows here, and the place was for a time used as a sanitarium by the officers of Guntur. The only industry worth notice is the extraction of essences and fragrant oils from jasmine and other plants, which are sent to Haidiabad for sale.

Kotappakonda (*or Yellamuuda*).—Hill village and celebrated shrine in Narsaraopet *taluk*, hill-top is 1,587 feet above sea-level. Population 3,000. A hill 8 miles south of Narsaraopet, with a temple to Siva, about 600 feet above the plain approached by a winding flight of stone steps. A festival, attended by about 60,000 persons is held here at the new moon in February. There is a considerable trade in timber at the festival and fair. All sorts of wood, from bamboo switches to logs and beams, are carted there, and are sold before the day is over.

Krosur.—Village and head-quarters of Sattenapalle *taluk*. Population 2,000. Tahsildars's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurichedu.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Cumbum.

Madikondor.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalagiri.—Town and railway station, 4 miles from Bezwada. Population about 6,000. Contains 2 famous shrines to Narasingha—Swami (Vishnu) Sub-magistrate's court, travellers' bungalow, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Manganapudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Masulipatam (*Machlipatnam*, *or 'Ish Town'*)—Chief town, municipality, and principal seaport of Kistna District. Population

40,000. Machlipatnam (Mettli-patam) is properly the name of the native quarter or *pet*, which lies nearly 3 miles distant from the fort on the sea-coast, which latter is called *Machlu-bandar*, or ' fish port ' : abbreviated by all classes into *Bandar*. About 2 miles to the north-west rise some sand ridges on which are the houses of the European residents. On a lower elevation stands the *pet* or native quarter, which is fairly well laid out with streets and brick houses. In this quarter is the site of the French factory—a patch about 300 yards square—still claimed by France. The harbour light is a white fixed dioptric on a white flag-staff 12 feet high. Collector's and Judge's offices, Munshi's court, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, jail, several schools, and post office [m s t.]

Motupalli.—Small seaport town in Bapatla *taluk*. population 1 000

Munyeru.—River in Kistna District. One of the large affluents of the Kistna river, rising in the Nizam's Dominions, and joining the main stream about 20 miles above the mouth at Bezvada.

Mylavaram.—Village with police station and post office [m]. Population about 4,000

Nakikakal.—Village with post office [m]

Nambur.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bezvada

Nandigama.—Head-quarters village of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 3 000. The *taluk* has many Buddhist remains scattered over it. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t].

Nandivelugu.—Village with post office [m]

Narsaravupet.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name and railway station, 28 miles from Guntur. Population 4 000. Contains Munsifi's and Tahsildar's courts, police station and post office [m s t.]

Nidumolu.—Village with post office [m]

Nizampatam.—Seaport in Repalle *taluk*, frequented by native craft engaged in the coasting trade. Population 1,500. Nizampatam is an important salt station. Factory and post office [m s t]

Nuzvid.—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* and Zamindari of the same name, situated on rising ground about 24 miles north-east of Bezvada. It contains an old mud fort inhabited by the Zamindars. The chief feature of the town is the large gardens of cocoanut plains and mango trees. Population 6 000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Palnad.—*Taluk* of Kistna District. Head-quarters are at Dache-palle

Pamaru.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Pandillapalli.—Village with post office [m]

Parchoor.—Village with post office [m]

Pedagollapallem.—Village with post office [m].

Pedakallapalli.—Village with post office [m]

Pedannah.—Village with post office [m]

Peddakakani.—Village with post office [m].

Pendala.—Village with post office [m].

Phirangipuram.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Guntur Post office [m s t]

Ponur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Pruthipad—Village, 10 miles from Guntur. Population 3,500. Temples, and post office [m s t]

Rajahpet—Village with post office [m]

Rentichintala—Village with post office [m]

Repalle.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name Population 3,000 Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t] Fort in ruins

Santamaglur—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Guntur Post office [m]

Santharavur.—Village with post office [m]

Sattenapalle.—*Taluk* of Kistna District, also railway station, 7 miles from Guntur Head-quarters are at Kiosur Post office [m s. t.].

Satulur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Guntur Post office [m]

Savalyapuram—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Guntur

Seetanagaram.—Village with post office [m s t]

Sidikonda.—Village with post office [m]

Tadapalli—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Bezwada

Tenali—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Tiruvur.—Village with post office [m s t]

Tumarkod.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t].

Vadarevu.—Village with post office [m]

Vallur.—Town in Bizwada *taluk*, and capital of Vallur Zamindari, situated on the Kistna river about 15 miles below Bezwada Population 4,500 The fixed revenue of the Zamindari is Rs 20,490

Vellatur—Village with post office [m s t]

Vetapalem—Village with post office [m s]

Vinukonda.—Hill and town, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 51 miles from Guntur An interesting hill fort, round which a number of legends cluster Here it was that Rama first heard of the abduction of Sita The hill (600 feet above sea-level) is surrounded by a triple fortification Population of the town 6,000 Station of Deputy Collector, and of a Tahsildar Post office [m s t]

Viravally—Village with post office [m]

Vissannapet—*Zamindari taluk* of Kistna District Area, 324 square miles Population 55,000 Revenue Rs 40,960

Vissanapet.—Chief town of the *Zamindari taluk* of the same name, situated about 32 miles north of Bezwada Population 2,000 Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m]

Vullurea—Village with post office [m]

Vayyuru—Village with post office (m. s. t.).

KURNOOL.

KURNOOL.—District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the north by the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna (which separate it from the Nizam's Dominions) and by Krishna District; on the south by Calicut and Bellary; on the east by Nellore and Khammam; and on the west by Bellary. Area, 7,514 square miles. Population, 817,811. Principal headquarters are at Kurnool town, 50 miles from Madras.

Products.—The chief crops are grain in all varieties, groundnuts, cotton, oil-producing plants, and sugarcane. The other crops are tobacco, sugar-cane, wheat, fax, tobacco, cotton, plantains, and various other plants.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacture is weaving. Quarrying stones is an important industry. Indigo and country sugar are also manufactured.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is on the whole healthy. The prevailing winds are west and north-west. The rains begin in June and continue up to September. The total annual rainfall is 45 inches. In the villages along the foot of the Nallamala, a severe type of fever prevails accompanied by enlargement of the spleen. Other common diseases are rheumatic affections, conjunctivitis, and dysentery.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into eight taluqs: Kottakota, Nandyal, Ramasilkota, Nandyal, Panchala, Chintamani, Markapur and Sirvel. Revenue 16 lakhs; and the expenditure nearly 5 lakhs. **District Staff**.—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants and 6 Deputy Collectors. District Forest Officer. Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forest District and Samsamudra. District Medical Officer. District Superintendent of Police. Assistant Superintendent of Police. Chintamani, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. District Agent for Benaganapalli. Deputy Inspector of Schools. Executive Engineer. Local Fund Engineer and 5 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Kurnool town see Kurnool.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adityamsipalli.—A telegraph station for Kurnool cord (a work house for irrigation and navigation purposes). 11½ miles from Suckasala, 17 miles from Kurnool and terminates at Krishnagiri station, 5 miles from Calicut.

Ahobalam.—Village and shrine in Kurnool District. Town regarded as of great local sanctity, small one a half mile from the village—one at the foot, one half way up, one at the top.

Atmakur.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office (m. s. t.).

Benaganapalli.—Estate in Kurnool District situated 4½ miles from Bellary. Area, 255 square miles, containing 10,000 acres of irrigated land. Population 22,000. The estate is one of the largest in the District. The Chief holds the title of Nizam. The rule of inheritance is by primogeniture and in the absence of male issue the nearest female is entitled.

Transit duties are not levied in the State Banaganapalli is the chief town and head-quarters of the estate, it contains Nawab's courts, jail, and treasury About half a mile distant are the diamond mines

Betamcherla.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Kurnool Post office [m]

Chagalmurri.—Village with post office [m s]

Chelama.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Nandyal.

Cumbum.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R], 63 miles from Nandyal Population about 8,000 The town contains a Tahsildar's court, a tank or lake, a dismantled fort and post office [m s t]

Dhone.—Village with post office [m s t], 33 miles from Kurnool.

Diguvametta.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Kurnool

Donakonda.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Cumbum.

Dornipad.—Village with post office [m t]

Erragundapalem.—Village with post office [m s].

Gajjalakonda.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Cumbum

Gazulapalli.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Nandyal.

Giddalur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Cumbum. Post office [m. s t]

Gudur.—Town, situated 19 miles from Kurnool. Population about 4,000 The town is of no importance, except for its cotton cloth, and the manufacture of which a large section of the population is employed. There is also a small silk weaving business

Gundlakama (' *Stony Bed* ') —River rises in the Nalla Mallai Hills in Kurnool District near Gundla Brahmeswaram After receiving two mountain streams the Jampalelu and the Yenamaleru, it passes into the low country, through the Cumbum gorge, at which spot a fine lake has been formed by a dam thrown across the course of the river. This sheet of water, known as the Cumbum Tank, is about 13 miles in circumference It then follows a tortuous course and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal 12 miles north of Congole

Hindri (*Indiratu*) —River in Madras Presidency, an affluent of the Tungabhadra It rises in the village of Maddikeira, and after a course of 90 miles, joins the Tungabhadra near the town of Kurnool

Kalva.—Village with post office [m s]

Kamalapuri.—Village in the Banaganapalli *taluk* Population about 600 Remarkable for the local superstition that in this village all snakes are harmless, and that any person bitten elsewhere will recover if brought here and treated with a mixture of earth and water from the temple of Kamandaleswaram

Kodumur.—Town in Pattikonda *taluk* Population about 4,000. Noted for its blankets Post office [m s]

Koil Kuntla.—Village in the *taluk* of the same name Contains the usual sub-divisional court and post office [m. s t].

Kurnool.—Town and municipality, also *taluk* and head-quarters of

Nandikotkur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Population about 2,500 Fort, and post office [m s t]

Nandyal (called from *Nandi*, the Bull of *Siva*)—Town and railway station, also *taluk* of the same name, 47 miles from Kurnool Road station Population about 10,000 Station of Tahsildar and also of a Deputy Collector, of District Munsiff, and other European officers It contains 9 Sivaite pagodas and is a prosperous place, surrounded by highly cultivated fields Post office [m s t].

Nosam—Village with post office [m s]

Owk—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s].

Panem—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Nandyal Post office [m]

Pattikonda.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Population about 3,200 Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t]

Peapully.—Town and station of Sub-magistrate, situated on the Road from Gooty to Kurnool Population 3,600 Post office [m s t]

Pendekallu—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Kurnool road station.

Ramallakota.—Town and *taluk* of the same name Contains Tahsildar's court and post office [m s.]

Rungapuram—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Nandyal Post office [m]

Sirvel.—Chief village of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500. Tahsildar's court

Somidevipalli—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Cumbum station

Tariupadu—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Cumbum

Tuggalee.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Guntakal station

Veldurti—Village with post office [m]

Verraguntla.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Cud-dapah. Post office m s.

MADRAS.

MADRAS—Capital of the Madras Presidency, and the largest city in South India, is situated on the coast. The native name is Chennapatnam or the City of Chennapa, the brother of the local Chief or *Nayak* at the time of its foundation In 1639 Mr Day obtained from the Rajah of Chandragiri a grant of the site of the land on which Madras now stands A factory, with some slight fortifications, was erected, and a gradually increasing number of Natives settled round the building. As early as 1690 some attempts were made to protect Black Town by a mud wall In 1741 the Mahrattas attacked the place unsuccessfully In 1743 the fort was extended and strengthened, but in 1746 it was taken by the French. Two years later, it was restored to the English In 1758 it was again besieged by the French; but the arrival of a British fleet caused them to retire. In 1787 the fort was completed much

as it now stands It was called Fort St. George after the reigning English sovereign

As Presidency Town, Madras lies under independent jurisdiction. As the seat of the Madras Government and the head-quarters of the Madras army nearly all the most important offices of the Presidency, and the head-quarters of every department, are located in Madras The town with its suburbs, extends 9 miles along the coast, and runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland, covering an area (1891) 29 square miles According to the census of 1891, Madras contained 452,518 It ranks third among the cities of India

Seen from the sea, the Fort, a row of merchants' offices, a few spires, and public buildings are all that strike the eye The site is so low that the city is concealed by the first line of buildings. Black Town is an ill-built, densely peopled block, within the old city walls with more or less crowded suburbs stretching 3 miles north of the Cooum river This is the business part of the town and contains the banks customs house, High Court and all the mercantile offices. The harbour and pier are on the sea face of Black Town

Immediately south of Black Town is an open space with a sea frontage of about 2 miles, which contains the fort esplanade, Government House, and several handsome public buildings on the sea face. Farther south lie Triplicane containing the Nawab's Palace, and Saint Thome. The latter was founded and fortified by the Portuguese in 1504 and occupied by the English in 1749

The city is thus spread over a large area, 29 square miles with 23 villages, including some land more or less under cultivation The main thoroughfare is Mount Road, opened in 1795, which leads from the Fort to St Thomas's Mount Some districts contain handsome European residences, with spacious compounds. The Cooum river runs through the city, but except during the north-east monsoon the volume of water is insufficient to keep open the discharge into the sea

The trade of the town does not depend on any special local manufactures or produce The port trades with every part of the world, exporting coffee, cotton, grain hides indigo oil-seeds dye-stuffs sugar, and horns, and importing piece-goods iron and other metals and all kinds of European manufactures It is regulated by legislative enactment, and administered by a Master Attendant with a deputy and two assistants The municipal income of Madras city is about 9 lakhs.

Among the buildings most deserving of notice are the light house, Fort St George the grand Arsenal Pacheappah's College and Hall, the jail, the General Hospital the Memorial Hall the School of Arts Government House, the Chepak Park and Palace the Marina General Neil's Statue the Cathedral St Mary's Church St. Andrews St Thome's Roman Catholic Cathedral The Armenian Church St. Matthias Church, The Gun-carriage Factory The Museum the Botanical Gardens, The Peoples Park, the Observatory, the Literary Society's Library, the Saidapet Agricultural School, and the Central Railway Station.

CLIMATE—Madias is not ordinarily an unhealthy town, either for Natives or Europeans. Its sea-breeze and dry soil appear to fully compensate for the lowness of the site. The temperature is high all the year round, but there are fewer sudden alternations of heat and cold than in most places in India. The rainfall of Madias varies considerably. The greatest fall is in October and November, when the rainfall varies from 10 to 13 inches each month.

BANKS—Agia Bank, Bank of Madias, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Delhi and London Bank, National Bank of India, and New Oriental Bank.

CLUBS—Cosmopolitan Club, and Madias Club (Mount Road).

HOTELS—Albany, Buckingham, Central, Chamber's, Elphinstone, Esplanade, Imperial, Napier, Royal, Vepey, Victoria, and Zillhardt's Private Boarding Establishment.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Beach—Railway Station, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Egmore Madras.

Buckingham Canal—The canal runs north from Madras City, connects South Arcot District with Nellore and the Kistna and Godavari systems of canal navigation. Length, 253 miles.

Chetpat—Railway Station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Egmore Madras.

Connur—Railway Station, 6 miles from Madias.

Egmore—A quarter or suburb of Madias City, and terminus station of the South Indian Railway.

Fort—Railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Egmore Madias.

Fort St. George—Citadel of Madras, and the name officially applied to the Government of the Presidency.

Kodambakam—Railway station, 3 miles from Egmore Madras.

Mylapore—A suburb of the City of Madias. A legend relates that Mylapore formed the principal scene of the labours of St. Thomas in India.

Nangambakam—Suburb of Madias City.

Park—Railway station, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Egmore Madras.

Perambur—Suburb of Madias City and railway station (Tea and coffee), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Madias. The Red Hills tank which supplies Madras with water is about 7 miles from here, and connected with it by a fair road.

Rayapet—Suburb of the City of Madras.

Rayapuram—A northern suburb of the City and terminus station of the Madras Railway.

Saint Thome—Suburb of Madras City, known as Little Mount, where, according to tradition, St. Thomas, the Apostle of India, was martyred and on which stands a Roman Catholic Church.

Tondiarpet—Suburb of Madras City.

Triplicane—Suburb of Madras City.

Vepey—Suburb of Madras City.

Washermanpet—Suburb of Madras City and railway station, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Madras.

MADURA.

MADURA —District in the south of the Madras Presidency Bounded on the north by the Districts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, on the east and south-east by the waters of Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manai, on the south and south-west by Tinnevely District, and on the west by the State of Travancore —Area, 8,808 square miles, containing 10 towns and 3,961 villages. Population 2,608,404. The District also contains two great Zamindaries or estates, of Ramnad and Sivaganga, which cover an area of 3,663 square miles. In point of size Madura ranks fifth, and in point of population third, among the Districts of the Presidency District head-quarters are at Madura Town, 344 miles from Madras by rail

PRODUCTS —The chief food crops are rice, *cholan*, *lambu*, *ragi*, *varagu*, *samar*, and several kinds of pulses Other crops include oil-seeds, tobacco of excellent quality, grown in the neighbourhood of Dindigal, and a little indigo and cotton.

MANUFACTURES —With the exception of salt which is manufactured at certain stations on the sea-coast by solar evaporation as a Government monopoly, the industries of Madura are insignificant Handsome turbans fringed with gold cloth, and a peculiar kind of red cloth, are specialties of Madura town. Turbans and coarse chintz are woven at Dindigal Piece-goods, cotton twist, earthenware, and brass vessels are made all over the District, in sufficient quantities to leave a surplus for exportation The saltpetre trade is languishing, and the iron-ores, though abundant, have been little utilized A considerable traffic is carried on by sea in native craft, though the inhospitable coast-line is destitute of a single good harbour By far the greater share of the foreign trade is carried on with Ceylon The principal exports from the District are rice and other grains, dregs of gingelly oil, spices, piece-goods, salt fish, red ochre, and earthenware Tobacco is despatched by land from Dindigal in large quantities to be made up into Trichinopoly cheroots

LANGUAGES —The languages of the District is Tamil, with a little Kanarese spoken on the western boundry English is now understood by a considerable number of Natives in the town of Madura

CLIMATE —The climate of Madura is described as hot, dry, and variable Its characteristics are, that there is no regular cold season, and that the scanty rainfall is distributed over the greater part of the year. The months from December to February are the coolest in the year, being marked by heavy dews at night and fogs in the morning and evening Along the sea-coast the sultriness of the hot season is tempered by sea-breezes The climate on the Palni Hills resembles the 'half English air' of the Nilgiris The District cannot be termed healthy, at least for Natives Besides the usual diseases of India, Madura suffers from two special scourges endemic fever, cholera, and the well known Madura-foot

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into six *taluks* of Madura, Dindigal, Tirumangalam, Melur, Palni, and Periyakulam Revenue, 32

lakhs *Administrative Staff*—Collector with 1 Sub-Collector, 2 Assistant, and 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Subordinate Judges (East and West), 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Post officer, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Local Eund Engineer, and 12 Honorary Magistrates For further information regarding Madura town *see* Madura.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Abiraman (*Old name, Nallur*)—Town in Ramnad Estate; situated close to the large lake of the same name, 35 miles from Ramnad, 58 from Madura, and 13 from Paramakudi Population about 7,000 Trade in grain, cotton, and cloths A local superstition declares that within an area of two miles of the town, snake-bite is innocuous. Post office [m s t].

Ahtoor.—Village with post office [m]

Alagar.—Range of low hills, about 12 miles in length, average height 1,000 feet above the sea On the south-east face, at the foot of the hill, stands the Kallar-Alagur Kovil, the ancient temple of the Kallans or Kallars, situated 12 miles north-east of Madura.

Allinagaram.—Village with post office [m. s].

Ambaturai—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Madura. Post office [m].

Ammayanayakanur.—Large estate in Dindigal taluk, also head-quarters town of the estate of the same name, and railway station, 25 miles from Madura Post office [m s t.]. Palni Hills, 45 miles

Arunuthmangalam.—Village in the Ramnad estate, remarkable for the peculiar tribe inhabiting it, called the 'Arambukutun' Vallalas, who differ in their manners and customs from all other vallalas. They will not accept service of any kind, nor perform any act of respect. Marriage out of their community is forbidden.

Aruppukota.—Town with population about 12,000. Post office [m s t]

Aundipatti.—Town situated, at the north-eastern spur of the Andiputti Hills 40 miles north-west of Madura Population about 6,500 A pagoda is only the object of interest here Post office [m].

Ayakudi.—Town and head-quarters of the Estate of the same name, 34 miles north-west from Dindigal on the road to Palghat Population about 11,000 Post office [m s t]

Ayyalur.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dindigal Post office [m].

Batlagundu—Village with post office [m. s t]

Bodinayakanur.—Estate in Madura District. Area, 98 square miles containing 21 villages and hamlets with 36,000 inhabitants The estate is situated in the valley between the Travancore and Palani ranges. Revenue about Rs 70,000. Annual tribute paid to Government, Rs. 15,340. Bodinayakanur is the chief town, and head-quarters (*laeba*)

of the estate of the same name, 65 miles west of Madura. Population 15,000. Post office [m s t].

Bodipipardi—Village with post office [m s t].

Chatrapatti—Village with post office [m s t].

Chaturvedamangalam—Village with post office [m s t].

Chinnammanur—Village with post office [m s t].

Cumbum—Town situated in the valley of the same name, in the south-west of the Madura District. Population 5,000. Post office [m s t].

Devadanapatti—Village with post office [m s t].

Devakota—Village with post office [m s t], 71 miles from Madura. Population 9,000.

Devikulam—Village with post office [m s t].

Devipatam—Village with post office [m s t].

Dindigal—Town, municipality, and railway station [R], also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 880 feet above the sea, about 54 miles from Kollakumal, the sanitarium on the Palm Hills, and 38 miles from Madura. The staples of local trade are hides, coffee, and cardamoms. Dindigal is also famous for its tobacco manufactory. As the head-quarters of sub-division, the town contains the civil and criminal courts of European as well as Native officials, police and telegraph stations, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, travellers' bungalow, fort, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t]. There are two churches, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic.

Gandamanayakanur—Village with post office [m s t].

Gudalur—Village with post office [m s t].

Gundar—River formed by the junction of several streams which rise in the Andipatti or Varshanad range. After a south-easterly course of about 100 miles, it falls into the sea near Kilkarai.

Ilayangudi—Village with post office [m s t].

Iyampalayam—Village with post office [m s t].

Kadalady—Village with post office [m s t].

Kaharkoil—Village with post office [m s t].

Kalligudi—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Madura. Post office [m s t].

Kallimanthayam—Village with post office [m s t].

Kamuti—Village 10 miles from Mandapozhal. Post office [m s t].

Kanadukathan—Village with post office [m s t].

Kandramanikam—Village with post office [m s t].

Kannangudi—Village with post office [m s t].

Kannivadi—Village with post office [m s t].

Karaikudi—Village with post office [m s t], 10 miles from Tirupatur.

Karupatti—Village with post office [m s t].

Keeranur—Village with post office [m s t].

Kilakarai—Seaport in Ramnad Zamindari, situated near the mouth of the Gundar. Population about 12,000. Post office [m s t].

Kilasavalpatti—Village with post office [m].

Kodaikanal (' *The Forest of creepers* ').—Hamlet of Vilpatti village in Palni *taluk*, on the Palni Hills. A hill sanitarium, 7,209 feet above sea-level. Population 1,200. Kodaikanal is a summer resort of growing popularity. It contains two churches and several English houses, and is about 45 miles by road from Ammayanayakanur station. The climate is similar to that of Ootacamund. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kombay.—Town in Periyakulam *Taluk*. Population 6,000. Post office [m].

Kondanur—Village with post office [m s t]

Koonnakudi—Village with post office [m s]

Kothaiyur—Village with post office [m]

Kottampatti—Village with post office [m s]

Kovilur—Village with post office [m s t].

Madura.—Town and *taluk* also municipality, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the south bank of the Vaigai river, 38 miles from Dindigal. Population 87,000. The city has been called "The Athens of Southern India." The foundation of the city and the sanctity of the great pagoda are described at length in the *Madura Sthala Purana*, with the usual amplifications of Brahmanical legend. In conjunction with the temple at Rameswaram, it is honoured by the personal presence of the great god Siva whose worship is predominant in Southern India, to the exclusion of the other two members of the Hindu Trinity. At the present time, the two most sacred shrines in the pagoda are those of Sundareswara and his wife Minakshi.

In the first half of the 14th century Muhammadan invaders destroyed the great pagoda of the city. They pulled down the outer wall with its 14 towers and levelled the numerous buildings, which always cluster round a temple. But the two innermost shrines were miraculously preserved. On the expulsion of the Musalmans, the priests of Siva regained their revenues, and rebuilt the four lofty *gopuras* or gateways which now stand in the outer wall. The other great buildings of Madura are all associated with the name of Tirumala Nayak who reigned from 1623 to 1659. The chief of these is the celebrated palace, the most perfect relic of secular architecture in the Madras Presidency. Only second in importance to the palace is the Vasanta or Puthu *mantapam* still in complete preservation. This is said to have been built as a summer retreat for the god Sundareswara. On the farther bank of the Vaigai stands the Tamakam, a two-storied building and lastly, the Teppu-Kulam or great tank about a mile and a half east of the town are worth a visit. The other buildings also noteworthy are—the new jail; the civil and lying-in hospitals, standing on a ruined gateway which is all that remains of the old fort, and the District school house. The Jesuits have several churches in the town, and a small dispensary. The American Protestant Mission, possesses a boarding school and a very useful hospital. Dak bungalow club, and post office [m s t.].

Mans-Madura.—Village with District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.], 30 miles from Madura.

Mandapasalai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Marur.—Village with post office [m.].

Melur.—Town in *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Muthananthal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mutukulatur.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Nainarkoil.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Narikudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Nattam.—Village with post office [m.].

Nellakota.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Neyikuppai.—Village with post office [m.].

Ochipally.—Village with post office [m.].

Okkur.—Village with post office [m.].

Oyakondan-Siruvayal.—Village with post office [m.].

Palavanatham.—Village with post office [m.].

Pallatur.—Village with post office [m.].

Palni (*Palani* or *Puinney*).—Town and municipality in the *taluk* of the same name : situated 34 miles west of Dindigul 69 miles north-west of Madura and 60 from Podanur. Population about 13,000. It is the head-quarters of the *Taluk* and gives its name to the neighbouring range of mountains. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Palni.—Mountain range in Madura District. It extends in a north-easterly direction from the great mass of mountains known as the Western Ghats, with which it is connected by an isthmus or ridge of hills about 8 miles in width, being completely isolated on every other side. The native name of these mountains is Varahagiri or 'Pig-mountains.' The palnis are divided into two groupes, the higher and lower, or the west and east ranges. The mean elevation of the former is about 7,000 feet : of the latter, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Six *ghats* or passes lead up to the lower range, all of a rough description. The lower range is generally known to the Natives under the designation of Tandigudi and Virupachi. The higher range, which has plateaux of over 100 square miles, is said to reach an elevation of 8,500 feet in one of its peaks. Six other passes also lead to the higher range. The total population of the hills is about 20,000. The range is connected with the South India Railway at Ammanayakanur (45 miles distant) by a practicable pass, and other roads connect it, with Travancore on the west, and Madura on the east. Considerable traffic is carried on between the plains and the Palnis. The chief article of import is salt ; cloth and other necessaries are also bartered for hill products, chiefly garlic. The climate is milder and of a more even temperature than that of Ootacamund.

Pamban.—Town, deriving its name from the passage between the island of Rameswaram and the mainland of India in Madura District ;

situated at the western extremity of the island commanding the channel, 8 miles from Rameswaram. Population 5,000. The light-house, rising 97 feet above high water mark contains a fixed catadioptric light which guides vessels making the channel from the Gulf of Manar. Half the year, the Ceylon Government have their immigration depôt fixed here, and this, with the constant influx of pilgrims from every part of India, and the grain trade, gives the port an appearance of great activity. Post office [m s t.]

Pandya.—One of the three great divisions of Dravida or Southern India, the other two being Chola and Cheera. The capital was first at Kolkai at the mouth of the Tambraparni, and afterwards at Madura. Kolkai is now several miles inland. An early legend runs that the three kingdoms were founded by three brothers from Kolkai, the two younger going north and west and founding Chola and Cheera. The kingdom of Pandya included Madura District, and all south of it.

Panthalgudi.—Village with post office [m].

Paramakudi.—Busy weaving town in Ramnad Zamindari, situated 24 miles from Ramnad, and 50 miles from Virudupatti railway station. Population 10,000. Munsiff's court and post office [m s t].

Parthibanur.—Village with post office [m s].

Pasumalai.—Village with post office [m s t].

Peraiyur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Periyakulam.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 17,000. Periyakulam consists of three villages—Tenkarai, Vadakarai, and Kaikkulankulam, situated on the both banks of the river Varahanadi about 45 miles west of Madura town, and about 35 miles south-west of Dindigal. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t].

Perunalai.—Village with post office [m].

Pogalur.—Village with post office [m].

Pudukota.—Village with post office [m].

Rajasingamangalum.—Village with post office [m s t].

Rameswaram (*Old name Sathoo*)—Island and town in Ramnad Zamindari. Population of island is about 20,000. It is a low sandy island, situated in the Gulf of Manu, the passage that separates the main-land of India from Ceylon. It is about 11 miles long by 6 miles wide, and was probably at one time connected with the mainland. The eastern half is merely a narrow strip of sand. Rameswaram island contains one of the most venerated Hindu shrines in India, founded according to tradition, by Rama himself. It is associated with Ram's journey to Ceylon in search of Sita, and plays an important part in the *Ramayana*. For centuries this temple has been the resort of thousands of pilgrims, who come from all parts of India through Ramnad to the crossing, and it is to their control of the passage from the mainland that the chiefs of Ramnad owe their hereditary title of Setupati, Lord of the Bridge or Causeway.

The island is to a great extent covered with *babul* trees. Cocoa-nut palms and a few gardens make up all the cultivation. It is principally

inhabited by Brahmans and their followers, who are supported by the profits derived from the temples. South of the great temple is a fresh-water lake, about 3 miles in circumference.

The great temple or *koil*, stands on rising ground in the northern part of the island in a quadrangular enclosure 657 feet broad by about 1,000 feet long, and is entered by a gateway 100 feet high. The height of the temple is about 120 feet and with its majestic towers, its vast and gloomy colonnades, and its walls encrusted with carved work and statuary, it exhibits a grand example of the Dravidian style. Local tradition asserts that it was erected by the *Vara Raja Sekkarar* of Kandy, with stone cut and polished in Ceylon. The most striking features of the temple are the massiveness of the workmanship and the wonderful pillared halls which surround the inner shrine.

The temple, its ceremonies, and its attendant Brahmans are maintained from the revenue of 57 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 45,000, granted by former Rajas of the Ramnad Zamindari. The *lingam* is supposed to have been placed here by Rama, and the symbol is washed with Ganges water which is afterwards sold.

Rameswaram.—Town in Ramnad Zamindari, situated on the eastern shore of Rameswaram island, 107 miles from Madura by road. Population 6,500. Post office [m s t].

Ramnad.—A large Zamindari in Madura District, not far from the island of Rameswaram. Area, 2112 square miles. Population 476,000. The country is flat, and is varied only by large groves of palmyra palms. The Vaigai river, which waters Madura, supplies a large tank at Ramnad. There are about 2,000 tanks in the Zamindari. The chief is the head of the *Maivai* caste. In the centre of the fort is the royal palace. Revenue, Rs. 741,744, the *peshkash*, or tribute payable to the British Government, is Rs. 314,000. Ramnad, the chief town of the Zamindari, situated 30 miles from Pamban. Population about 12,000. Most of the inhabitants in the fort are employed in the palace. Outside live a great number of Chetties and Labbays in whose hands is the whole coast trade. There are a neat Protestant Church, two Roman Catholic Churches, and several rest-houses, which are the resort of the pilgrims passing through Ramnad on their way to Rameswaram. The town contains also Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s. t].

Saligramam.—Village with post office [m].

Samayanallur.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Madura. Post office [m t].

Saptur.—Village with post office [m].

Sarakanei.—Village with post office [m s t].

Sathiasangarakottai.—Village with post office [m].

Sholavandan.—Town and railway station, 13 miles from Madura, on the Vaigai river. Population about 3,500. Fort and post office [m s].

Sivaganga.—Zamindari in Madura District. Area, 1551 square miles, containing 1721 villages. Population about 450,000. The Zamindari was formerly a part of Ramnad or the *Setupati's* territory. About

1730, Kutta Tevan, surrendered to the Poligar of Nalkotai (four forts) two-fifths of his kingdom, which thenceforth became independent of Ramnad. The Zamindari has suffered greatly from litigation. The *peshkash* paid to Government is Rs 258,640. Sivaganga is the chief town of the Zamindari of the same name, situated 27 miles from Madura town. Population 8500. District Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]

Solapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Tandigudy—Village with post office (m.)

Teru-utarakosamangai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Teruvadanai—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Thangachiammapatti—Village with post office (m.)

Thavaram—Village with post office (m.), 25 miles from Periyakulam.

Tirukoshtyur—Village with post office [m.]

Tirumangalam—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 11 miles from Madura. Population about 6,000. Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirupalakudi—Village with post office [m.]

Tiruparankundram—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Madura. Post office [m. s. t.]

Tirupatur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Tirupullany—Village with post office [m. s.]

Tirupuvanam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirushuli—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Tondi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Usalampatti—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Uttamapalayam—Town in Periyakulam *taluk*, situated about 5 miles from Chinnamanur. Population about 8,000. Post office [m. s.].

Vadamadure—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Madura. Post office [m. s.]

Vaigai—River in Madura District, rising in the spurs of the Western Ghats. Its two main arms, the Vaigai proper, and the Suruli join, and the united stream flows south and east into Palk's Strait at Attankarai.

Vattanam—Village with post office [m. s.]

Vattila-gundu—Prosperous agricultural village, situated on the main road to the Palni Hills. Population about 12,000.

Vedasandur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Veerapandi—Village with post office [m.]

Veerasalam—Village with post office [m.]

Vettilai Mandapum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Virupachi—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Yalamala—(*Elumala*) Town in Tirumangalam *Taluk*, and chief town of the Yalamala Zamindari. Population about 4,500.

MALABAR.

MALABAR—District in the Madras Presidency Bounded on the north by the District of South Canara, east by Coorg, Mysore State, Nilguis, and the District of Combatore, south by the Native State of Cochin; and west by the Arabian sea Area, 5,585 square miles Population 2,652,565 District head-quarters are at Calicut Town, 413 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops of the District is rice *Ragi* and *channa* are grown, but not largely, gingelly seed castor oil-seed, grain of several kinds, coffee, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, garlic, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, and cinnamon are the chief products Cocoa-nut gardens form one of the greatest sources of commercial wealth in the District

MANUFACTURES—Except the manufacture of cloth, tiles, bricks, etc., in the German mission establishments at Calicut and Cannanore, and that of coarse cloth and mats at Palghat, there is no local manufactures deserving of mention The weaving of calico, which derived its name from Calicut, seems to have altogether died out, while unsuccessful attempts have been made to manufacture canvas at Beypur, and silk at Palghat

CLIMATE—Malabar, like the rest of South-Western India, is characterized by a heavy rainfall, a humid climate, and a moderate temperature. The south-west monsoon sets in early in May, bringing with it heavy clouds, which bank up against the Ghat range. This is the hottest time of the year, the air is close and heavy and frequently overcharged with electricity Early in June 'the monsoon breaks,' and for 3 to 4 months the rains are frequent, heavy, and often continuous for several days The rainfall in June, July, and August averages 80 inches, or two-thirds of the total fall of the year The temperature improves, and the climate during the rains is pleasant and healthy By October the rains have slackened, and the north-east monsoon sets in, bringing cool breezes from the wet table-land of Mysore and Coorg, and reducing the temperature The hot weather commences as the north-east monsoon fails (about February), and continues till May In March and April there are frequent thunderstorms, betokening the coming of the south-west monsoon On the whole, the climate is healthy The principal diseases are small-pox, dysentery, and fever

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*, namely—Ponnani, Ernad, Kurumbranat, Palghat, Walavanad, Wynad, Calicut, Chirakal, and Kottayam Revenue, 30 lakhs *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 4 Assistant Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, Settlement Officer, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey with 2 Assistants, 2 District and Sessions Judges (one at Tellicherry and the other at Calicut), 3 Subordinate Judges, 2 Munsiffs, Superintendent Central Jail, Superintendent of Police with 2 Assistants, 2 Port Officers, Inspector of Schools, 2 Chaplains, 2 Civil Surgeons, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Chief Superintendent Telegraph Department with 2 Assistants,

Superintendent Post offices, and 9 Honorary Magistrates For further information regarding Calicut town *see* Calicut

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alatur.—Town with 4,000 inhabitants It contains Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m s. t.]. Travellers' bungalow, and weekly market

Andathodi.—Village with post office [m].

Angadipuram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of Wallavanad, and an important market town, situated 45 miles from Calicut, with which it is connected by a good road, possessing District and Subordinate magisterial courts, jail, police establishment, post office [m], etc Population about 800 The fort is now in ruin The town is notable for its temple, a building of great sanctity and as having been the scene of one of the most desperate of the Mapila outrages in 1849

Anjerakandy.—Village with post office [m.].

Arikkod.—Town situated on the south bank of the Beypur river, 20 miles east of Beypur town Chiefly notable for its timber trade, and as the point of embarkation for the south-east Wamad coffee *en route* for Calicut Population about 5,500

Ayakotta (*Aikota, Jacotta*)—Town, situated at the northern extremity of the island of Vaipin, 15 miles north from Cochin. A town of considerable antiquity, tradition relating that St Thomas landed here. Population about 10,000

Badagara.—Town, situated on the sea-coast at the northern extremity of the Calicut backwater, and on the Trunk Road from Calicut to Cannanore, 30 miles from the former town, and 12 from Tellichery. There is a fort which has been now converted into a rest-house for pilgrims. Population 9,000 Badagara is a busy town and contains a Munsiff's court, travellers' bungalow and post office [m s t]

Balasar (*Banasura*)—An isolated peak, 6,762 feet above the sea-level in the range of Western Ghats, situated $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Manantadi Except on the lower portions, which have been cleared by the Mapilas for coffee cultivation, the peak is densely wooded

Baliapatam (*Valarpatanam*).—Town, situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, about 4 miles from its mouth, and the same distance from the cantonment of Cannanore It possesses a thriving trade, steamers occasionally calling at the river mouth A sacred temple stands to the south-east of the town. Fort and post office [m s t.]

Bahapatam.—River in Malabar District, rising from several sources in the Ghats on the borders of Coorg, it joins at the foot of the hills another large stream flowing from the range in the north-east of Manattana From Irikui, where it becomes navigable all the year round for large boats, it flows west-ward to Irwapuya Here a third stream, rising from the same sources, joins it, the river widening considerably at the confluence It then flows past Bahapatam, and debouches into the sea 4 miles south-west of that town The numerous plantations of areca and cocoa-nut palms make the scenery of the lower streams very picturesque.

Betathpudiangudi.—Town, situated two miles east of the Tirur railway station, contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Bey pore (*Beypur, Vaypura*).—Small town and port on the coast of Malabar District ; situated near the mouth of the river of the same name, 6 miles south of Calicut. Population 7,000. Being now a regular port for steamers, it possesses a custom-house. All the coffee of the Ochterlony valley, with much from the south-east Wainad comes to Beypur for export. Rice forms the staple of the import trade. Iron ore and a sort of lignite both exist in the immediate vicinity of the town, and wood in great abundance. The teak grown on the ghats to the east, is floated down to Bey pore for exportation. Bey pore being neither a civil nor military station, has no administrative offices. Post office [m. s.].

Beypur (*Pauna Puya 'Gold river'*)—River rises in the hills south of the Neddivattam Pass. After draining the Ochterlony valley, it descends by a series of cataracts over the Ghats north of the Karkur Pass. After reaching the low country the river receives many affluents ; the chief being the Karim Puya—where a massive timber bridge spans the joint stream. Then flowing gently past Aikkod, it joins the Kodiatur, and debouches into the sea at Beypur.

Brahmagiri.—Range of hills, which constitutes a natural barrier for several miles between Coorg and Wainad taluk in the Malabar District, average height 4,500 feet above the sea. Highest peak—Davasi-betta, 5,276 feet. The sides are clothed with forest. Among these hills are the sources of some of the principal tributaries of the Kaveri, namely—the Papanashi, Valarpattanam, and the Lakshman tirtha river, and the Barapole, which forces its precipitous course in a north-westerly direction, and through the Perambadi Pass down to the sea.

Calicut (*Kolihodu*) —Taluk in Malabar District, also Town, municipality, port, terminus of the Madras Railway and head-quarters of the District of Malabar, situated on the sea coast 6 miles north of Beypur, in the midst of extensive palm-groves. Anchorage 2 miles from shore. Population 66,000. As the head-quarters of the rich and populous District of Malabar, Calicut contains the chief revenue, magisterial, and judicial establishments of the District with Government and maine offices, benches of 9 honorary magistrates, a customs house, jail, lunatic asylum, dispensary, hospitals, post [m. s.], telegraph offices, 2 hotels and a club, travellers' bungalow, and bank. The Anglican, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic Churches have missions here, with schools, in addition to which there is the municipal school, and several others, assisted by grants.

The barracks stand to the north of the town, where also is the old Portuguese quarter with a Roman Catholic Church. The southern portion contains the timber depôt, and the Muhammadan quarter, above which lie the sea customs and salt offices, the light-house and mercantile houses, facing the sea. Round the Mananchua tank, a fine reservoir of fresh-water, are grouped the chief public offices and many important buildings. The suburbs consist of detached villages joining Calicut to Beypur. The

climate is fairly healthy, and the soil being sandy, the deficiency of artificial drainage is not injuriously felt

Camel's Hump.—Mountain peak in the Calicut *taluk*. Height 7677 feet above the sea, situated 26 miles north-east of Calicut.

Cannanore—(*Kannur*, *Kannan's Town*) Town and seaport, also municipality and head-quarters of the *taluk* of Chirakkal, 14 miles from Tellicherry. Population 27,000 It contains the usual public offices; magisterial and judicial, jail, dispensary, school, post office (m. s. t.). also a custom house and marine establishment But the chief importance of Cannanore arises from its position, as a military cantonment. It is the head-quarters of the Malabar and Kanara force, being the station of a general of division, with his staff, and is garrisoned by 1 European and 1 Native regiment of infantry The cantonment is spacious, and intersected by good roads, with two parade grounds, ordnance depôt, brigade and commissariat offices etc. It lies to the north-east of the fort, a triangular building covering a rocky point which juts out into the sea Across the bay lies the Mopilla quarter, of Cannanore, where the descendants of the old Arab sea-kings of Cannanore reside, the town being otherwise remarkable for the number of its mosques, two of which are of special fame Within its limits stands the fishing village of Thai, with a Roman Catholic Chapel Anglican, German, and Roman Catholic missions are established here, with schools attached.

Chalisseri—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chambra Mala—Mountain peak in Wamad *taluk*, 19 miles from Manantoddy, in the richest coffee tract of the Wamad. Height 6500 feet above the sea

Cherpalcheri—Town and head-quarters of Walawanad *taluk*, 10 miles from Patambi railway station Population about 5,000 Contains a Sub-magistrate's court, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Chevayur—Village and headquarters of Calicut *Taluk*. Post office [m.]

Chirakkal—Township in the *taluk* of the same name; 3 miles north of Cannanore. Population 9000 Head-quarters are at Cannanore

Chombala—Village with post office [m. t.]

Chowghat—Town in Ponani *Taluk* containing Munsiff's and Sub-magistrates' courts, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Codacal—Village with post office [m.]

Cootipuram—Village with post office [m.].

Coyalmanna—Village with post office [m.]

Delly—Hill in the Chirakkal *taluk*, belonging to the Kolattiri Rajas, one of whose seats is close to this hill on the south-east Height 800 feet above the sea, situated on the coast, with creeks on either side, which, joining, make it an island The fortifications are now in ruins. Delly is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and a prominent land mark for mariners, being visible in fine weather at 27 miles distance The jungle covering the hill and surrounding the base affords cover to large game, *sambhar*, leopards etc, and is a favourite resort of sportsmen.

Dharmāham—An island town in Kottayam *taluk* lying on the river of the same name Population 6000 Post office [m]

Dharmpam—River, falling into the sea 3 miles north of Tellihery

Edakkatam—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Calicut.

Edapal—Village with post office [m s t]

Edavana—Village situated on the left bank of the river Beypur, at the head of its navigable course, and 8 miles above Arikkad Population 5,000 Post office [m. s].

Ellatur—River, rises in the mountains west of the Tamarasseri Pass, and, after a devious course of 30 miles through Malabar District, flows into the extensive backwater which communicates with the sea near Elattur town There are several islets near Elattur town whence fine views of the Wunad Mountains are obtained It is a favourite resort of the residents of Calicut

Ernad—*Taluk* in the Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Manjeri.

Ferokh—Town designed by Tipu to be the capital of Malabar. The site lies a few miles from Beypur Post office [m s t]. Railway station, 6 miles from Calicut

Gulikalmala—Mountain on the boundary of the Nilgiri and Malabar Districts.

Guruvayur—Village with population of about 7,000. Notable for its large temples Post office [m s t]

Irrikur—Village in Chirikkal *taluk*. Population about 3 000 A considerable entrepôt of trade, and notable as the scene of Mappilla outrages in 1852 From Irrikur to the sea the Valarpattanam river is navigable for boats throughout the year.

Kadalundi—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Calicut

Kadattanad—One of the ancient chieftainships into which Malabar District was formerly divided Population, principally Nairs. Chief town, Kuttiparam

Kadirur—Village with post office [m s]

Kalangod—Village with post office [m s t.]

Kallai—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Calicut Post office [m s].

Kalpatty—Village with post office [m s t.]

Kannoth—Village with post office [m].

Kanyikod—Village and railway station 90 miles from Calicut.

Karkur—Ghat or hill pass leading from the Ernad *taluk* of the Malabar District into Nilgiri District

Kavvayi—Town in Clurakkal *taluk* Population 7 000 The frontier town of Malabar, situated on an island a few miles from Mount Dolly. There is a ruined French redoubt here Post office [m. s t]

Kodanad—Village with post office [m.]

Kondotti—Village with post office [m t].

Korapaya—Village with post office [m t].

Kottakal—Village with post office [m]

Kottayam—*Taluk* of Malabar District Head-quarters are at Kuttaparamba,

Kuchmala.—Hill in Palghat *taluk*, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. A well-defined, pinnacle-shaped peak terminating the Kollangod range. Contains some splendid teak.

Kurambranad.—Town and *taluk* in Malabar District. Headquarters are at Poyoli.

Kuttaparamba.—Village and head-quarters of Kottayam *Taluk*. Contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Kuttiipuram.—Chief village of the Petty State of Kadattanad, also railway station, and the residence of the Nair Raja, the chief of that State, 35 miles from Calcutt.

Kuttiyadi.—Pass in the Western Ghats, leading from Kurambranad *taluk* into the Wynad, steep, and only practicable for foot passengers and beasts of burden.

Laccadive Islands (*Laksha Dwipa*—‘The hundred Thousand Islands’).—A group of 14 islands off the west or Malabar coast. Average distance from the mainland, 200 miles. There are 9 inhabited islands, 2 uninhabited, and 3 open reefs. Total population about 15,000. The northern portion of the group is attached to the Collectorate of South Canara, the remainder belong to Ali Raja of Cannanore and form part of the District of Malabar. The following are the names of the islands —

South Canara or Amindivi Inlands—		Cannanore Islands—	
	Population		Population.
Amindivi or Amindivi	2,200	Agatti,	1,400
Chetlat,	600	Kavaratti,	22,00
Kadam,	300	Androth,	3,000
Kiltan,	800	Kalpeni,	15,00
		Minikoi,	32,00
Bitra—uninhabited	—	Suheli—uninhabited	—

The island of Minikoi more properly belongs to the Maldivé group, and its inhabitants speak a different language from that (Malayalam) in use on the Laccadives proper. The inhabitants are bold seamen and expert boat-builders. The chief cultivation is that of the Cocoa-nut palm, and the almost sole industry is the preparation and exportation of cocoa-nut fibre or con.

The soaking or the coir and other processes connected therewith are almost entirely conducted by the women. The men convey the produce, *Coir*, cocoa-nuts, jaggery, copra, *vindia* (a sweet meat), besides tortoise-shell and *cownies* to the mainland from the northern islands to Mangalore, from the southern island to the Malabar ports and Ceylon, the Maldives, and Calcutta.

There are but few animals of any kind. Rats are unfortunately numerous, and prove very destructive to the cocoa-nut plantations. Tortoises are common, and fish in abundant.

The Canara islands are managed by a Sub-magistrate and Munsiff, and the Cannanore group by Amins (revenue agents). The islands are from time to time visited by a European officer. The people are of

a peaceable disposition, with no little aptitude for self-government, and their disputes are generally settled by their own head-men according to local custom. The climate of these islands is healthy.

Lakkidi—Village and railway station, 66 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Malapuram.—Town in Ernad *taluk*, 13 miles from Walavanad, and 30 from Calicut. Population about 7,000. A detachment from the regiment at Fort St George is always stationed here. Assistant Collector's court, military barracks, and post office [m. s. t.].

Manantoddy.—Town with population about 10,000. Chief town of the important Wamnad coffee district, and the head-quarters of a Sub-divisional officer. Besides several Government offices, the town contains a good club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Manjeri—Town in Ernad *Taluk*, 12 miles from Malapuram. Population 10,000. Contains Sub-judge's court, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mankarai.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Calicut.

Mannarghat—Village with post office [m.].

Meppadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nadapuram—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nellampatty.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nettur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nilambur.—Town, 16 miles from Manjeri. Population about 12,000. Noteworthy for its teak plantation belonging to Government. Post office [m. s. t.].

Olavakod—Village and railway junction station, 81 miles from Calicut. Passengers for Palghat should change carriage here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ooliyil—Village with post office [m.].

Ottapalam.—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Calicut. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Palghat.—*Taluk* in Malabar District, also town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 84 miles from Calicut. Situated in the gap in the Western Ghats through which the south-west monsoon finds its way up to Coimbatore District. Population 37,000. Palghat is a busy entrepôt for exchange of produce between Malabar and the up-land country. The easy ascent by the Palghat Pass, supplies the great route from the south-west coast of India to the interior, and is traversed by the Madras Railway and military road. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Head Assistant Collector's office, Sub-judge's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pallipuram—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Panoor.—Village with Munsiff's court and post office [m. t.].

Parli.—Village and railway station, 76 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Parpanangadi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Calicut. Munsiff's court and post office [m s t.]

Pattambi.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Calicut. Post office [m s t]

Payyoli.—Village and head quarters of Karumbranad taluk. Contains Munsiff's court and post office [m t]

Periya.—Ghat or pass in Malabar District, over which the road from Cannanore to Manantavadi is carried

Ponani.—Taluk and town, also head-quarters of the taluk of the same name. Population about 15,000. A busy Mappilla sea-port, the most important, between Cochin and Calicut, trading largely in salt, and possessing water communication with the Tirur station, as well as with Cochin and Travancore. Ponani is inhabited almost exclusively by Mappilla Muhammadans, whose Tangal or high priest lives here, and it is the centre of Musalman education on the coast, possessing a kind of religious college, which confers degrees. Tahsildar's as well as Munsiff's courts and post office [m s t.]

Ponani.—River rising in the Anamalai Mountains, flows past Palghat across Malabar District, and enters the sea at Ponani town. Length, 120 miles

Pudunagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Quilandi.—Town and Mappilla seaport between Calicut and Mahe, with a considerable trade. Population 10,000. The town contains Sub-magistrate's and District Munsiff's courts, custom-house, bungalow, and post office [m s t]. The roadstead, which is protected by a mud bank, is more secure than most anchorages on the coast. Close to the sea-port on the north, is one of the nine original Muhammadan mosques established on the Malabar coast. The mosque, recently renewed, is at Kollam, called northern or Pantalayini Kollam, some times confounded with the southern Kollam (Quilon)

Ramanalkara.—Village with post office [m]

Shoranur.—Village and railway station [R], 5½ miles from Calicut. Post office [m s t]. Travellers for Cochin leave the railway here, whence the journey (65 miles) is made by boat and back-water

Srikundapuram.—Small village, situated on the right bank of the principal tributary of the Valarpattanam river. Famous for its mosque, locally believed to be one of the original mosques, founded by Malik Ibn Dinar in the 9th century A.D.

Sultan's Battery.—Village with post office [m s t]

Taliparamba.—Town, 15 miles from Cannanore. Population about 9,000. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. Contains a brass roofed temple. Numerous curious caverns cut of laterite rock in the neighbourhood. Post office [m s t]

Tamarasseri.—Pass in Malabar District, carrying the road over the Western Ghats from Calicut to the Wainad and Mysore. This route is now much used for the export of coffee

Tamracheri.—Village with post office [m]

Tanur.—Seaport and railway station, situated at the mouth of a

small river falling into the Arabian Sea. Distance from Calicut 22 miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tellicherry.—Municipal town and seaport in Kottayam taluk, 48 miles from Calicut by carriage or steamer. Population about 30,000. It is a sub-divisional station, and contains the North Malabar District Court, Sub-judge's and Munsiff's Courts, a Jail, custom-house, a bank of 5 honorary magistrates, churches, Bank of Madras, and many Government and mercantile offices. It is a healthy and picturesque town, built upon a group of wooded hills running down to the sea and protected by a natural break water of rocks. The town, including the suburbs, occupies about 5 square miles, and was at one time defended by a strong mud wall. The citadel or castle, still in excellent preservation, stands to the north of the town, and is now used as a District Jail. The native town lies to the south: the principal street (Gowd) runs parallel to the coast, and is a mile in length. Post office [m. s. t.]. The export consisting chiefly of coffee, cardamoms, and Siam-starch.

Teriote—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Calicut. Post office [m. s. t.]. This is the nearest station to the military station of Malapuram.

Tirurangadi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vadakancherry—Village with post office [m.].

Vallara-Malla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vaniacolum—Village with post office [m.].

Vyteri—Town in Wainad taluk, the chief town of the South Wainad coffee country, situated near the head of the Tamborcherry ghat, down which the coffee is conveyed to the coast. Population 6000. Station of Sub-magistrate and Munsiff with a considerable European community. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wainad—Highland taluk of Malabar District. Head-quarters of Deputy Collector are at Mansuttyadi.

Walawanad—Taluk of Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Cherpalcheri. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wandoor—Village with post office [m.].

Walayar—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Calicut.

MYSORE.

MYSORE * (*Maisur*).—Native State in Southern India. Area, 279 36½ square miles. Population 4,945,604, chiefly Hindus and Mohammedans. Mysore ranks second in population of the Native States of India. It is situated in the south of the Deccan, in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats come together in the Nilgiris. On all sides it is surrounded by British territories. Mysore forms an undulating table-land from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea-level. It is divided into two regions, the Malnad and the Maidan. The Malnad, or hill

* Mysore is a corruption of Mahesh Asura, the name of a buffalo-headed monster, said to have been destroyed by the goddess Kali under the name of Chasmundi, the tutelary deity of the Maharaja's family.

country, is in the west, bordering on the Ghats. It is noted for its beautiful scenery of mountain and forest. The Maidan, or plain, includes the greater part of the State, and is covered with numerous villages and towns. Scattered over the country there are isolated rocks, called *droogs* (from *durga*, 'difficult of access,') some of which rise to the height of 4 000 or 5,000 feet above sea-level. As a good supply of water is often found on their summits, they were in former days used as forts to dominate over the neighbouring plains. The drainage finds its way to the Bay of Bengal. The streams in the north fall into the Kistna, the Cauveri drains the south, the two Pennars and the Palar, the east. There are about 38,000 tanks dispersed throughout the country. The Sulekere, the largest, is 40 miles in circumference. The plains of black soil in the north grow cotton or millet, the tracts in the south and west, irrigated by channels from the rivers, bear sugar-cane and rice, the high-lying tracts of red soil in the east yield *ragi* and other dry crops. *Ragi* is the staple food. The forests yield sandal wood. The manufactures are not important, as the people are mainly agricultural. Iron is worked in Bangalore. Gold is obtained from some mines near Kolar. Grain, areca-nuts, sugar, coffee, and betel-leaves, are the chief exports. The prevailing languages are Canarese, Telugu and Hindustani. The revenue is about Rs 11,000,000, and the expenditure is nearly a crore of rupees. The Maharajah's private income is kept permanently separate from the revenues of the State. No public money can be appropriated except by the regular authorities.

GOVERNMENT—His Highness Chamarajendra Woodiar, Bahadoor, Maharaja, G. C. S. I., Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah with 3 Secretaries, 4 Judges, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah, and Commandant Mysore Troops, Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department with an Assistant Secretary, Senior Surgeon, Inspector-General of Police, Forests and Plantation, Comptroller, Secretary Educational Department, Secretary Legislative Department, and Inspector-General of Registration and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

ADMINISTRATION—The Maharaja is aided by a Council, which deals with all the more important administrative measures, with propositions involving reference to the Government of India, and with nominations to the most responsible offices. The chief executive officer is the Dewan, who is *ex officio* head of all departments, with a secretary for each of the principal ones. The administrative head-quarters are at Bangalore, but Mysore City is the capital. The Maharaja resides in the two cities alternately for several months in the year.

JUSTICE—The system of judicial procedure, both civil and criminal, is assimilated to that in force in British territory. The judicial department is entirely separate from the executive. A European chief judge, with two Native judges, form the chief court, exercising the functions of a High Court. There is a Civil and Sessions Judge at Mysore, and another at Shimoga, while at Bangalore, the duties of that appointment are performed by the judges of the chief court in turn. The ordinary magisterial work of each District is managed

by a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant with one or more *munsifs*, for civil work, and *amildars* (*taluk* officer-) for petty cases. The police are largely under the control of the District magistrates, aided by a police assistant in each District. One of the four regiments of Native Infantry has been disbanded, while the three regiments of Silladar Horse have been formed into two. In the Survey, Settlement, and Educational Departments, Native agency is being largely substituted for that of Europeans. Considerable economies have been effected in the Jail Department, and in all branches of the Public Works Department, wherever practicable, European officers have been replaced by Natives.

A Representative Assembly is annually convened at Mysore, when a statement is made by the Dewan of the chief events of the past year and of the principal measures proposed during the coming one. Suggestions are invited which are disposed of at the time or registered for inquiry. The Assembly, however, has no legislative or financial power.

MYSORE RESIDENCY—Resident and Commissioner of Coorg, Assistant to the Resident, and Political Agent, and Residency Surgeon

DIVISIONS.—Mysore is divided into the three divisions of Nandidrug, Astagram, and Nagai. The first comprises the districts of Bangalore, Kôlâr, and Tumkur, the second, Mysore and Hassan, and the third, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, and Kadur, all of which see separately.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE,—District of Mysore State, forming the southern portion of the Nandidrug Division, being bounded on the south by the Madras Districts of Coimbatore and Salem. Area, 2,901 square miles, containing 5,504 towns and villages. Population 700,000. The civil and military head-quarters are at the town of Bangalore, which is also the administrative capital of the State.

PRODUCTS—The principal cultivation of the District consists of dry crops, rice being comparatively neglected. The great food staple is *ragi*, which also furnishes the necessary fodder for the cattle. Various millets and pulses are grown, and a little wheat. The chief oil-seeds raised are *gingelli* and the castor-oil plant. Opium and poppy are cultivated in certain tract. The most valuable of the 'wet' crops is sugarcane. Vegetables, both of indigenous and European sorts, are largely grown for the markets of Bangalore and Madras, and the example of the Lal Bagh in Bangalore town has led to the introduction of many flowering plants from England.

MANUFACTURES—The manufacture of cotton cloths and coarse woollen blankets, or *kambhis*, is a common industry in all parts of the District. The finer sorts of cloth are woven with some admixture of silk, and with silk borders. Silk cloth, of durable texture and costly patterns, is woven by the *patvegars* of Bangalore. Other specialties are the lacquered ware, glass ornaments, and steel wire for musical instruments, made at Ohannapatna. The handicrafts of Bangalore town are those necessarily found in a great city. Carpet-making is carried on with great success in the central jail.

Commerce.—The commerce of the District, which is carried on both with the east and west coasts, centres at the busy *bazar* of the native quarter of Bangalore.

Climate.—The climate of Bangalore town and the surrounding country is noted for its healthiness but in the hilly jungles towards the west and south malarious fever is endemic. The heaviest fall generally occurs during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon in October; from December to May there is usually little or no rain. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever frequently attended with enlargement of the spleen, it is most common at the beginning and close of the monsoons. Cholera occasionally appears in an epidemic form, attributed to importation from Madras. Small-pox is always more or less prevalent during the hot season and at the commencement of the rains, though vaccination is now systematically conducted in every *taluk*. Pneumonia in Natives, and congestion of the lungs in Europeans, are common.

Administration.—The District is divided into nine *taluks* of Anekal, Bangalore, Closepet, Devanahalli, Dod-Ballapur, Hoskot, Kankanhalli, Magadi, and Nelamangala. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Treasury Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, Subordinate Judge, Forest Officer, Excise Commissioner, District Registrar, Superintendent Central Jail, Senior Surgeon with an Assistant, Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain St Marks, Superintendent of Post office, Revenue Sheristedar, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Principal Central College, Inspector of Schools, 2 District Munsiffs, Amildar and Taluk Inspector. For further information regarding Bangalore town see Bangalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anekal (Haulstone)—Town and head-quarters of *taluk* of the same name. Population 6,000. Contains Amildar's court and *taluk* Inspector's office.

Arudi—Village with post office [m].

Atkur—Village with post office [m].

Attibeli—Village with post office [m].

Bangalore (Bengaluru)—The chief town of the District and *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R], municipality, and the seat of Government for the State of Mysore, situated 86 miles from Mysore. The town is divided into two parts—the *pet*, or old native quarter, including the fort, and the cantonments. The total area is $13\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and the population about 1,660,000.

The city of Bangalore stands in the centre of the Mysore table-land, 3,113 feet above the sea. The general level is only broken by a few slight elevations, and the plain is interspersed with several large tanks. The fort lies on the extreme south-west, north of which is the *pet*, or old native quarter, the cantonments stretch away towards the north-east, terminating in the new native quarter of the cantonment bazar. Beyond this again is the suburb of St. John's Hill, or Cleve-

land Town, dotted with the little cottages of a large number of European pensioned soldiers, which, with the spire of its parish church, presents somewhat the appearance of an English village. The large open space between the two native quarters contains the race course, the Cubbon Park, and the parade ground. Here also are situated the chief Government offices, and the houses of the European residents, each encircled by its own green compound. The railway station is in the extreme north, and in the opposite direction, beyond the fort, is the Lal Bagh, or 'horticultural gardens'. When the British assumed the direct administration of Mysore in 1831, the principal departments of Government found accommodation in the palace inside the fort. In 1868, new offices were erected in the cantonments, and the old palace, a large two-storied building of mud, has been suffered to fall into decay. The arsenal still remains within the fort. The place forms one of the most historical sites in Southern India. The *pet*, or old native quarter, is very densely populated. The streets are, for the most part, narrow and irregularly built, but there are not a few handsome houses owned by wealthy merchants. The course of trade is brisk, especially in the grain and cotton markets; and altogether the *pet* presents the appearance of a prosperous Oriental City.

The Bangalore City station is the junction of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, situated 3 miles from the Cantonment. From here the Mysore State Railway runs to Mysore passing within 30 miles of the Cauvery falls which are said to be one of the most beautiful sights in Asia.

The Bangalore Cantonment station [R], though situated in the midst of Native territory belonging to the Maharaja of Mysore, the cantonment itself is British territory and is under the control of the Resident of Mysore. Having a climate that is preferred by many even to that of Ootacamund and a large and pleasant society, it is a favourite place of residence and many Madras officials and others spend their leave here. The Cubbon and the Bowring are the principal hotels and there are several boarding houses as well as a Dak Bungalow. Here is situated the museum which bids fair to take a fore-most place in India. The race meeting, which is held in July, is largely attended and the Meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association in September generally attracts a number of competitors and visitors.

The following are the chief buildings scattered over the wide area known as the cantonments, which cover $11\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, with a population of 94,000 persons. Government House, the residence formerly of the Chief Commissioner, now of the Resident, of Mysore, and the fine range of new public offices, rise amid the wooded grounds of Cubbon Park, to the west of the parade ground. The public offices, erected at a cost of Rs 500,000 occupy a long two storied building, in the Grecian style of architecture, the lower storey is all of stone surrounded with verandahs. The central jail covers a large space, it is built on the radiating principal, with work-shops for many trades, and is surrounded by grounds kept under cultivation by the prisoners. The High School (now the Central College) contains a hall, with a roof supported by

light monolithic columns 35 feet high, quarried in the neighbourhood. In the extreme north of the town a handsome palace, of hewn stone, has been recently built for the Maharaja. There are altogether eight churches of the different Christian sects, and many Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques. Bangalore is the head-quarters of the Mysore Division of the Madras army, and contains separate barracks for artillery, cavalry, and infantry as well as Sepoy lines. The Lal Bagh, about a mile east of the fort, is a beautiful pleasure garden, said to have been first laid out in the time of Hydr Ali. It is now under the charge of a European Superintendent from Kew, and contains a rare collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants. Irrigation is supplied from a neighbouring tank. Periodical flower and fruit shows are held, and the weekly gathering at the band stand attracts large numbers both of Europeans and Natives.

Bairamangala—Village with post office [m]

Bevur—Village with post office [m]

Bidadi—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Bangalore city. Post office [m].

Byata—Village with post office [m]

Channapatna (*Handsome city*)—Together with Sukravarpet, a town in Bangalore District, 37 miles by road south-west from Bangalore. Population of Channapatna, 1,300, of Sukravarpet, the industrial quarter 6,000. Contains a municipality, a fort, palace, two large Muhammadan tombs, and post office [m s t].

Chik Banavar.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bangalore.

Chik Belavangala—Village with post office [m]

Chik Muduvadi—Village with post office [m]

Closepet.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town and railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 28 miles from Bangalore. Founded in 1,800 by the Dewan Purnaiya, and named after the British Resident, Sir Barry Close. Population 5,000. There are several religious buildings of the Hindu sects. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, and post office [m s t].

Daunayakanapura—Village with post office [m]

Devanhalli.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 23 miles north of Bangalore. Population about 6,000. A weekly fair held on Wednesdays is attended by 500 persons. Amildar's Court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, a fort, and post office [m s t].

Dobbspet.—Village with post office [m]

Dod Ballapur.—(Great Ballapur, to distinguish it from Chik Ballapur)—*Taluk* of Bangalore District, also town and head-quarters of a *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 27 miles from Bangalore. Population about 7,500. There is a fort in which are the remains of several fine buildings and tanks. Cotton cloth of good quality and great variety is woven. A weekly fair, held on Thursdays, is attended by 3,000 people. Amildar's court and *Taluk* Inspector's office, school, and post office [m s t].

Dod Bele.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m]

Dommasandra.—Municipal town in Anekal *taluk*. Population about 2,000 Post office [m]

Gavipur.—Village, 1 mile south-west of the fort of Bangalore. Population 700 Celebrated for the cave-temples of Gavi Gangadharasvara The emblems of Siva—the trident, the umbrella, and the double drum—are carved out of the solid rock on a colossal scale, each being 15 feet high

Gallahalli.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m]

Harohalli.—Village with post office [m]

Hebgod.—Village with post office [m]

Honganur.—Village with post office [m]

Hoskote (*Hosa-hot*, 'New Fort') —*Taluk* in the east of Bangalore District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the south Pinakini river, 18 miles north-east of Bangalore city Population 4,500 A tank with an embankment 2 miles long forms, when full, a sheet of water 10 miles in circumference Two religious gatherings are held in the year, each attended by about 5,000 persons Amildar's court and *Taluk* Inspector's office, school, and post office [m. s t]

Huskur.—Village with post office [m]

Jala.—Village with post office [m]

Jigini.—Village with post office [m]

Kadagodi.—Village with post office [m]

Kadanur.—Village with post office [m]

Kaggalipura.—Village with post office [m]

Kankanhalli.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 36 miles south of Bangalore city Population 4,800. A weekly fair is held on Thursdays, attended by 2,000 persons There is a fort inside which stands an ancient temple of Ranganath Amildar's court, post [m s t], and *Taluk* Inspector's offices. Population 2,000

Kengeri.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m]

Kodihalli.—Village with post office [m]

Kolur.—Village with post office [m]

Krishnarajpura.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bangalore city Post office [m]

Kudur.—Village with post office [m]

Madivala.—Village with post office [m]

Magadi.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 28 miles by road west of Bangalore city. Population about 3,500. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, ruins of fort and a temple of Someswar, and post office [m s t]

Malikote.—Village with post office [m.].

Malur (Molur)—Village in Magadi taluk Population 2,000, of whom the majority are Sri-Vaishnava Brahmans Known as Mukund-nagar or Mankundapatna in the 7th century, and the residence of two of the Ganga kings, whose capital was at Talkad The sage, Vijnanes-war Yogi here composed his celebrated *bhashya* or commentary on the code called Yajñwalkhya Smṛiti. There are several ruined temples, but the large temple of Aprameyaswami is still maintained in good order.
Post office [m.]

Maralavadi—Village with post office [m.]

Mudagere—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Bangalore.
Post office [m.]

Nandagudi—Village with post office [m.]

Nelamangala.—Taluk in Bangalore District, also town and head-quarters of the taluk of the same name, 17 miles from Bangalore. Population about 4,000 A weekly fair on Friday, is attended by 2,500 persons Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's office, and post office [m s t]

Nidvanda—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Bangalore.

Nijagal.—Hill in Bangalore District, crowned with ruined fortifications The scene of much desperate fighting chronicled in local tradition. The village at the base of the hill is now deserted

Ramgiri.—Hill in Bangalore District, situated on the left bank of the Aikavati Crowned with the ruins of fortifications

Sansmond—Village with post office [m.]

Sarjapur.—Municipal village in Bangalore District. Population about 3,000 Considerable manufacture of cotton cloth, carpets, and tape Weekly fair on Fridays Post office [m.]

Savandrug.—Hill fort locally known as the Magadi, 4024 feet above sea-level It consists of an enormous mass of granite, standing on a base 8 miles in circumference The summit is divided by a chasm into two peaks the *lare* or black and the *bile* or white—each of which is abundantly supplied with water

Sivaganga.—Hill, situated 4,559 feet above sea-level Many religious associations are connected with this hill, and its face is crowded with sacred buildings and inscriptions On the east its outline is supposed to resemble a bull, on the west ganesh, on the north a serpent, and on the south a *linga* The numbers of steps leading to the summit is reckoned equal to the number of *Yojanas* hence to Benares, and consequently the ascent is held to be a vicarious pilgrimage to that city. The two principal temples on the northern face, dedicated to Gangadhareswara and Honna Devamma, are formed out of large natural caverns On the eastern face is a Lingayat *matha*, or monastery The village of the same name is at the northern base of the hill Population about 1,000 The houses are all of stone, and form one street, approached by a gateway, through which the car of the god is drawn at religious festivals

Solur—Village with post office [m.]

Sondekoppa—Village with post office [m.].

Sulabele—Village with post office [m]

Tavarekere.—Village with post office [m].

Tippasandra—Village with post office [m].

Tubagere—Village with post office [m]

Tyamagondlu.—Town and municipality in Bangalore District Population about 40,000 A centre of trade, formed since the abandonment of the old town of Nijagal, and now the residence of many merchants and dealers in grain. The waters of the Kumadvati river have been intercepted in large tanks Post office [m s].

Vadigenhalli.—Municipal town with population 4,500 Trade in cotton and potatoes Weekly fair on Fridays Post office [m s]

Vartur—Village with post office [m]

Whitefield.—Railway station, 15 miles from Bangalore city

Yalekyatanahalli—Village with post office [m]

Yelahanka.—Village and municipality, situated 10 miles from Bangalore city Population 2,500 A car festival, held for ten days in honour of Venugopala in the month of Chaitra, is annually attended by 2,000 persons Post office [m]

CHITALDROOG.

CHITALDROOG—District of the Nagar Division, Mysore State Bounded on the north and north-east by the District of Bellary, on the south and south-east by Tumkur District, on the west by Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and on the north-west it is separated by the Tungabhadra river from the District of Dharwar (Bombay) Area, 4,871 square miles, containing 1420 towns and villages Population 380,000. District head-quarters are at the town of Chitaldroog, 126 miles from Bangalore

PRODUCTS—The greater part of the food-supply is furnished by 'dry crops,' among which the following are the most important—*Ragi*, *joar*, gram and *tur* Rice is only grown in the river valleys Cotton is extensively raised in certain tracts, and in the south there are large groves of cocoa-nut palms The best cows and buffaloes are bred in the neighbourhood of Chitaldroog town

MANUFACTURES.—The staple industries depend upon the local productions of cotton, wool, and iron The weaving of coarse cotton cloth is carried on in all parts of the District, and several villages are known for the special fineness or peculiar pattern of their work *Kambhis*, or woolen blankets, are also made everywhere, both white and black, as well as checked The weaving of silk is confined to a few localities Iron-ore is largely smelted in the central hill ranges The manufacture of glass ornaments, such as bangles forms a speciality of the village of Matton, in the Harihar taluk and in Malebenur in the Davangere taluk

CLIMATE—The climate of Chitaldroog is characterized by a drier heat than the rest of Mysore The rainfall is considerably less, and there are few forests or inequalities of surface to moderate the radiation from

the bare plain. In the western part, a cool breeze from the west sometimes blows at night in the hot season

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Chitaldoorg, Challakere, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Davangere, Molkalmuru, Jagalur, and Hosadurg Revenue, 8 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Revenue Sheristadai, Head Master, District Munsiff, Agricultural Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination For further information regarding Chitaldoorg town see Chitaldoorg

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aimangala—Village with post office [m]

Baguru—Village with post office [m]

Bharamasagara—Village with post office [m]

Bharmannanayakandurg—Village with post office [m].

Bilchodu—Village with post office [m t]

Bommagondanakere—Village with post office [m]

Chellakere.—Village in *Taluk* of the same name and head-quarters of Amildai, situated 18 miles east-north-east by road from Chitaldoorg. Population 2,000 The inhabitants are mostly Lingayat traders, to whom belongs the chief building in the place, the temple of Chella Kere-amma. Post office [m s t]

Chik Tajur—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Davangere

Chitaldoorg (' *Spotted castel*, ' or ' *Umbrella rock* ') — *Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name, 40 miles from Davangere railway station Population about 5,000 The modern town stands at the north-east base of a cluster of hills, covered with extensive fortifications The remains of the mud fort and palace of the *palegars* are still to be seen Haider Ali erected a formidable stone fortress, within which his son Tipu built a palace, now used as a court-house In the city were also constructed immense granaries and pits, for storing oil and *ghri*. Inside the fortifications are 14 temples, of which the principal dedicated to Huchangi-amma, has two storeys Water is conducted to all the streets from the Timmalanayakan tank In the neighbourhood of the town are several *maths* or Hindu monasteries The largest is the Muigi *math*, 3 miles to the north-west, the residence of the chief *guru* or spiritual leader of the Sivabhakts or Sivachais. Amildai's court, *Taluk* Inspector's station, and post office [m. s t]

Davangere.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, 40 miles north-west of Chitaldoorg Population 7000 Originally an obscure village, Davangere is now a centre of trade The merchants are mostly Lingayats Trade in country blankets, areca-nut, and pepper Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's station, and post office [m s t]

Dharampuri.—Village with post office, [m].

Dodderi.—Village with 900 residents. Among the local manufac-

tures are cotton cloth, silk scarves, *lamblis* or country blankets, carts, agricultural implements, brass utensils, and various articles of bamboo and leather

Harihar—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Tungabhadra river, 48 miles from Chitaldurg. Population about 5000. Harihar is a compound of Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Siva). According to a legend, the god and goddess united in one form to destroy a giant who won from Brahma the gift of perpetual life, and used it for the torment of gods and men. Harihar is an ancient town, and has yielded many inscriptions, some of them dating back to the 13th century. The chief temple now existing was erected in 1223. Post office [m s t]

Hiriyur (' Great Town ')—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Vedavati river, and at the bifurcation of the high-road from Bangalore, which here branches off to Bellary and to Chitaldooig. Population about 2,500. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Holalkere.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 43 miles from Harihar. Population about 2,000. Amildar's court, station of Taluk Inspector, and post office [m s t]. Weekly market.

Hosadurga.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 30 miles south by west of Chitaldooig. Population 2,000. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m s t]

Jagalur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 22 miles north-west by road from Chitaldooig town. Population about 3,000, mostly Lingayats. Houses built of an iron-shot, slaty stone, and fiat roofed, large tank. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.]

Jogi Maradi.—Highest peak in a broken mountain range, that crosses Chitaldooig District, 3,803 feet above sea-level.

Kodaganur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Harihar.

Malebennur—Village with post office [m]

Mattodu.—Village and the seat of a line of Nayak *Palegars*, who were distinguished for their hereditary beauty and stature. The place is celebrated for its glass-works, at one time more extensive than now. At present only two furnaces are in good repair, built against the inside wall of the fort. All the materials are found in the neighbourhood. They consist of soda, quartz, or compact nonstone, compact specular iron-ore, and copper. The articles made consist entirely of bangles and wrist-rings for women, in five different colours—black, green, red, blue, and yellow. Population 1,000. Post office [m s t].

Mayakonda—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Davan-gere. In the neighbourhood is some cotton cultivation. Post office [m]

Molkalmuru.—Ancient town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,000. Station of Taluk officer, and Inspector. Post office [m s t]. Above the town is a large reservoir,

near which a fine echo is obtained from the *luguva bande* or 'shouting-stone'

Nayakanhatti (or *Hatti*)—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Contains the tomb of Tippan Rudia a celebrated *Mahapurusha* or saint of the Lingayats, who lived about 200 years ago. His car festival is annually attended by 15,000 people. Post office [m.]

Nidugal (*Long or high stone*).—Fortified hill, 3,780 feet above sea-level. The village of Nidugal has a population of 500 souls.

Nirgunda.—Village with 300 inhabitants. Once the capital of the Jain principality. Mounds of ruins and several old temples are still in existence.

Parasurampur.—Village with post office [m.]

Ramagiri.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Holalkere. Post office [m.]

Rampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sasalu.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Harihar. Post office [m.]

Tallak.—Village with post office [m.].

Talya.—Village with post office [m.]

Tolahunse.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Harihar.

Turuvanur.—Town with 4,000 residents. *Kambhis* or country blankets and coarse cotton cloths are woven, and there is a special industry of dying in red. Post office [m.].

Yeraballi.—Village with post office [m.].

HASSAN.

HASSAN.—District in the Astagram Division of the State of Mysore. It forms the north-western portion of the Division. Bounded on the north by Kadur District, on the east by Tumkur District, on the south-west by the Madras District of South Canara, and on the south partly by the principality of Coorg. Area, 1879 square miles. Population about 550,000. District head-quarters are at Hassan town, in the centre of the District, 114 miles west of Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the district are rice, and *ragi*. The other crops include tobacco, sugar-cane, the cocoa-nut and areca-nut palms, plantain tree and chillies. Coffee cultivation is one of the staple industries of the District, and thrives particularly well in the rich red loam of the forests which clothe the Malnad Hills.

MANUFACTURE.—Cotton cloth and country blankets are woven in almost every village. The winding of raw silk, and the making of such silk articles as purses and cassels, are confined to the Mussalman section of the community. The Jains, on the other hand, have the monopoly of the manufacture of brass-ware. Bags for packing grain are made from gunny, and also from the bark of a tree.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hassan District does not materially differ from that of the neighbouring District of Bangalore. In the summer months of March and April, the heat is sensibly modified by the sea-

breeze blowing from the west coast. From its proximity to the *ghats*, and partly also owing to the moisture engendered by the forests and marshes, the Malnad has a temperature several degrees lower than the plains. The average rainfall at Hassan town, is about 25 inches, but in the Malnad, as much as 100 inches sometimes falls in the year. In this latter tract, the south-west monsoon prevails continuously from May to August, whereas in the plains, the north-east monsoon of October brings the larger proportion of the rainfall. The Malnad is greatly dreaded for the malarious fever which prevails after the early rains. It has been observed that Europeans ultimately become better acclimatized to its attacks than Natives.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Hassan, Manjarabad, Arkalgad, Belur, Channarayana, Arsikere, Hole-Naisipur, and Guma sub-*taluk*. Revenue 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class-Magistrate, Treasury Officer and 2nd class Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, Forest Officer, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Head-Quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Revenue, Sheristadar, Head Master District Munsiff, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Hassan town see Hassan.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alur.—Village situated 7 miles from Hassan. Population 1000. Chief rice mart of Hassan District. Post office [m]

Ambuga.—Village with post office [m]

Anakeri.—Village with post office [m]

Arkalgad.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 17 miles from Hassan. Population about 4000. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Post office, [m s t]. The place is said to have been originally called Arkapura (city of the sun), owing to Gautama having there performed penance to that luminary.

Arahalli.—Village with post office [m]

Arsikere.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R], 24 miles from Kadir. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, good temples, and post office [m s t]

Bagadi.—Village with post office [m]

Baguru.—Village with post office [m]

Banavara.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Arsikere. Post office [m s]

Basavapatna.—Village with post office [m]

Belagodu.—Village with post office [m]

Belur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Yagachi, 23 miles by road north-west of Hassan. Population 3000. An ancient city, known in the *Puranas* and on inscriptions as Velapura, and locally regarded as the *Dakshin Varanasi* or southern Benares. It owes its sanctity to the celebrated temple of Chenna Kesava, adorned with carvings and sculp-

tures from the master hand of Jakanachariya. The annual festival, held for five days in April, is attended by 5,000 persons. Post office [m s t]

Billahali—Village with post office [m]

Channarayapatna.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 2½ miles by road east of Hassan. Population 3,000. A temple to Chima Raya Swami or Vishnu, and fort. Small articles of silk are made here. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's and post [m s t], offices

Chikkodlur—Village with post office [m].

Chunchangiri.—Hill in Hassan District. At its foot is held a *yatra* or religious gathering called Gangadhareswar at which 10,000 persons assemble, and which lasts fifteen days.

Gandasi—Village with post office [m].

Gorur.—Village with post office [m].

Grama.—Village and Sub-*taluk* of Hassan District. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station and post office [m]

Halebdu—Village with renowned ruins and post office [m], 20 miles from Banavar station.

Hanabalu—Village with post office [m]

Harahalli.—Village with 3,000 inhabitants. An ancient town contains a fort, also a large tank, many ruins of temples and other monuments. Post office [m]

Hassan.—*Taluk*, town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, 114 miles west of Bangalore. Contains the usual District offices and population about 6,000.

Hemavati (*Golden or Yenne-hole*) —A tributary of the Cauveri river, which flows from north-west to south-east across Hassan District, for about 120 miles. It forms for a short distance the boundary of Coorg on the north-east of the Yelusavirshime *Taluk*, and joins the Cauveri at Tippur. In the Hindu mythology, the Hemavati appears as the daughter of Daksha and wife of Ishwai or Siva.

Hirisave.—Village with post office [m].

Hole-Narsipur.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Hemavati river, 21 miles south-east of Hassan town. Population 5,000. It is the residence of the *guru* of the Madhava Brahmins of the Uttaraji branch. Flourishing manufactures of cotton cloth and gunny bags. The town contains Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's office, school, and post office [m s t].

Javagal—Village with post office [m].

Jenkal-betta (' *Honey Rock Hill* ') —Magnificent peak of the Western Ghats. The precipitous rock is covered with honeycombs. A station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Kenchamma-Hosakote—Village with post office [m].

Kerlapura—Village with post office [m].

Konanur.—Village with post office [m].

Konehalli.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Arsikere.

Madihalli—Village with post office [m].

Malipatna—Village with post office [m].

Manjarabad.—*Taluk* in Hassan District Head-quarters are at Saklespur

Maravu—Village with post office [m]

Marnahalli—Village with post office [m]

Melkote.—Sacred village and municipality with population of about 2,500, of which the majority are Sri Vaishnav Brahmins. Formerly a great city of which only the ruins now remain. In the 12th century the Vishnuite reformer, Ramanuja lived here for fourteen years, having fled from the persecution of the Chola King. It thus became the chief seat of Sri Vaishnav Brahmins, who converted to their sect the Ballala dynasty, and obtained rich endowments. The principal temple, dedicated to Krishna under the name of Cheluvapulle Raya was under the special patronage of the late Maharaja of Mysore, and possesses a valuable collection of jewels. A more striking building is the temple of Narasimha situated on a rocky eminence. The *Vara Mudi* festival is annually attended by 10,000 persons. The *guru* or priest of the Sri-Vaishnava Brahmanas has his residence here, and about 400 priests are attached to the great temple, of whom some are men of learning. There are special industries of cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of ornamental fans out of the fragrant roots of *lhas-lhas* grass. A white clay called *nama*, found in the neighbourhood, which has been formed by the decomposition of schistose mica, is used by the Sri-Vaishnavs for painting the sectarian mark on their foreheads, and is exported for this purpose as far as Benares. Post office [m]

Navale—Village with post office [m]

Nuggihalli—Village with post office [m]

Ponnathapura—Village with post office [m]

Ramanathapura—Village with post office [m].

Rudrapatna—Village with post office [m].

Saklasapur.—Municipal village and head-quarters of the Manjarabad *taluk*, also the centre of the coffee trade, situated on the right bank of Hemavati river 23 miles west of Hassan town. Population 1,500. The Hemavati is here crossed by an iron girder bridge, carrying the road by which the coffee of the highlands is borne to the seaport of Mangalore. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Post office [m s t].

Salagame—Village with post office [m]

Settihalli.—Village with post office [m]

Shravan-belgole.—Village, situated between two rocky hills called Chandra-betta and Indra-betta. Population 1,500. According to Jain tradition, Bhadra Bahu one of the six immediate disciples of the founder of their religion, died here while leading a colony from Ujjain into Southern India. On the summit of Chandra-betta stands the colossal statue of Gomateswar, 60 feet high, surrounded by numerous buildings. The hill itself is 3250 feet above sea-level. On the face of the opposite rock of Indra-betta are inscriptions cut in ancient characters a foot long. Shravanbelgole is known to have been an ancient seat of Jain learning, and is still the residence of the chief *guru* of that sect.

There is a considerable manufacture of brass utensils, which are exported to distant parts. The village contains about 75 Buddhist statues, and post office [m]

Siskalbetta (or *Sisulali-betta*) —Lofty mountain, with a columnar peak, in the central range of the Western Ghats, which form the frontier between Hassan District and the District of South Canara

Sukravaradasante—Village with post office [m]

Udiawara—Village with post office [m]

Yeslurpet—Village with post office [m]

KADUR.

KADUR —District forming the south-western portion of the Nagar Division of Mysore State. Bounded on the west by the Western Ghats, which separate it from the District of Canara, on the north by Shimoga District, on the east by the Chitaldrug District, and on the south by Hassan District. Area, 2981 square miles. Population about 330,000. District head-quarters are at Chikmagalur, 130 miles from Bangalore.

PRODUCTS —Among mineral products, iron is largely obtained and smelted along the foot of the hills, and corundum is found in certain localities. But the chief natural wealth of Kadur lies in its forests, which contain some fine timber, and also furnish shelter for the coffee plantations. The staple crops of the District are rice, wheat, cotton, and sugar-cane. The principal dry crop is *ragi*. The areca-nuts palm flourishes in the moist and sheltered valleys throughout the west. But the main source of agricultural wealth in Kadur is derived from coffee.

MANUFACTURES —The chief articles of local manufacture are coarse cotton cloth, *kambhis* or rough blankets, oil, and oil-cake. Jaggery is also largely made from sugar-cane in certain tracts, and there is a considerable production of iron. Arrack and other spirituous liquors are distilled. A certain amount of catechu or *Terra japonica* is made, and a little salt. There are about 2,000 weaving looms and 115 oil-mills.

CLIMATE —Kadur District offers a great variety of climate. May is the hottest month of the year. The heat in Kadur would often be excessive, if it were not for the breezes that blow from the mountains on the west and the north. The east winds, on the other hand, exercise an unhealthy influence, and it has been found necessary to shelter the town with a wide belt of trees. In the Malnad the temperature falls much lower, and the cold at night about Christmastime is very sharp. The rainfall of the District is variable, owing to the same geographical causes. In the Malnad, malarious or jungle fevers are always prevalent at certain seasons of the year, from which neither Europeans nor Natives are exempt. In the plains, the violent east winds are dreaded as promoting disease.

ADMINISTRATION —For fiscal purposes, the District is divided into 6 *taluks*, namely—Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere, Koppa, Mudigere, and Yedahalle. Revenue about 7½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant,

Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector Superintendent of Post Office, Revenue Smeistelar, Head Master, 2 District Munsiffs, Deputy Inspector of Schools Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination For further information regarding Chikmagalur town see Chikmagalur

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajjampur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Kadur. Population about 2500 The town contains a fort, and post office [m s] Weekly market held on Tuesday.

Aldur.—Village with post office [m]

Ayyankere (or *Dolda Madaga-Kere*) —An artificial lake at the eastern base of the Baba Budan Hills, formed by the embanking the Veda river. Circumference, 7 miles, length of embankment, 1,700 feet, greatest depth of water, 35 feet The construction of this work is assigned to Rukmangada Raya, King of Sakariputna The lake is studded with islands, and forms a scene of great beauty; but the outlets have fallen into disrepair. There is a shrine on the embankment containing an inscription dating back to the 13th century

Baba Budan, or Chandra Drona.—Range of mountains in Kadur District They form a horse-shoe, opening towards the north-west, about 6000 feet above sea-level, the highest peak, Mulainagiri, being 6317 feet other companion heights, Baba Budangiri (6214 feet) and Kalhattigiri (6155 feet) The range runs out as an isolated spur of the Western Ghats, the northern arm, commencing with the Hebbu hill, stretches eastwards without interruption for about 15 miles, whence bending southwards, it presents an unbroken wall of more than 20 miles. The conspicuous conical peak on the outer verge of the eastern face is Deviramangudda, on which a beacon is lighted, at the Dipavali festival, which is visible for miles to all the surrounding country. A road passes along the eastern face from Chikmagalur to Tarikere: midway is the settlement of Santaveri The summits consist of grassy slopes, broken into ravines; and the sides are densely clothed with forests, including teak and sandal-wood Here was the scene of the first cultivation of coffee in India and plantations are now scattered over their valleys. The coffee berry is said to have been introduced from Mecca about two centuries ago by a Muhammadan saint, who has given his name to the mountains. His body lies buried in a cave on the southern slopes, which is now under the custody of a Musalman *kalandar* who resides at Attigundi, the principal village on the hills, and about a mile from the cave, but the spot is equally venerated by Hindus, who regard it as the throne of Dattatraya A hot weather retreat for the European officials of the neighbouring Districts has been established at Kalhatti, in a north-east of the range, where there is also an experimental cinchona plantation The rainfall is about 70 inches in the year At the eastern base of the hills are two artificial lakes, which have been formed in early days by throwing embankments across narrow gorges Their present utility for irrigation is small. Iron ore is largely obtained and smelted among the hills bordering the eastern slope of the range.

Balehonnur.—Village with post office [m].

Ballal-ayan-durga.—Mountain in the range of the Western Ghats, 1940 feet above sea-level, crowned by extensive fortifications, erected by a monarch of the Ballala dynasty (10th to 14th century)

Balur.—Village with post office [m s t]

Banakal.—Village with post office [m.]

Banavar.—Village, situated 30 miles east of Chikmagalur Population about 2,500 Post office [m.]

Bidarkere.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Kadur.

Bigganahalli.—Village with post office [m]

Birur.—Town and mart, also railway station [R], 4 miles from Kadur Population about 4,000 Large traffic in cocoa-nuts, areca-nuts, grain, and other produce Post office [m s t].

Chikmagalur.—Town and *taluk*, head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and chief town of the Kadur District Population about 2,500 The main *bazar* is a wide thorough fair 2 miles long, and the weekly fair on Wednesdays, is attended by 3,000 people. Post office [m s t.].

Devanuru.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kadur

Garudagiri (or Gardan-giri)—Hill peak in Kadur District, 3,680 feet above sea-level.

Gonibide.—Village with post office [m s.]

Hariharpur.—Village and head quarters of the Koppa *taluk*. Population under 1,000 Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m s]

Hiremagalur.—Village, one mile south-east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,500. Chiefly composed of Sri Vaishnav Brahmans The mythical scene of a ' serpent sacrifice,' commemorated by a spear headed stone pillar, now regarded as efficacious in cases of snake bite. Inscriptions have been found dating back to the 11th century There are several old temples.

Joladalu.—Village with post office [m]

Kadur.—Town in *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, 15 miles from Chikmagalur. Inscriptions and other monuments show that there was a Jain settlement here in the 10th century Subsequently a fort was built by a local chieftain Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s t]

Kalasa.—Village situated in a valley 30 miles from Chikmagalur Contains a large temple dedicated to Kaleswara, surrounded with ruinous mounds and inscriptions of the Bairasa Wodeyar family of Karkala dating from the 12th to 16th century Subsequently a residence of the Aigar chiefs Post office [m s] Areca-nut produced in the neighbourhood is reckoned the best in Mysore

Kalasapur.—Village with post office [m]

Koppa.—village in the *taluk* of the same name, situated about two miles to the east of Hariharpur Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m s t]

Kuduremukh (' Horse face ').—Peak of the Western Ghats, on

the boundary between Kadur District and the Madras District of South Canara, 6215 feet above sea-level. It can be ascended from the west by a bridle-path. On the summit a bungalow has been erected as a summer retreat for the Malabar officials, and another has recently been built by the missionaries of the Basel Evangelical Mission.

Lakkavalli—Village with 1500 inhabitants. Post office [m].

Mertigudda.—Mountain in Chikmagalur taluk, 5451 feet above sea-level. The ascent is very steep. The view from the summit is described as magnificent.

Mudigere.—Town in Taluk of the same name, also station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m s t].

Narve—Village with post office [m].

Sakrepatna.—Village, situated 15 miles by road north-east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,000. The site of an ancient city locally identified with the capital of Rukmangada, a king mentioned in the *Mahabharat*. The objects of interest are—a monument to Hon. billa, a watchman whose life was sacrificed in order to preserve the neighbouring tank (Ayyankere), a huge gun, and an immense slab of stone, 12 feet square and several inches thick, supported on four pillars. A large fair is held weekly on Fridays. At the annual car festival of Ranganath 3,000 rams are sacrificed in honour of the god. Post office [m].

Sallebile—Village with post office [m s t].

Santaveri.—Village with post office [m].

Shivani—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Kadur.

Sringeri (*Sringa-giri* 'Hill of Sringa')—Sacred village, situated on the left bank of the Tunga river. Population 2,000. According to local tradition, the spot where Vibhandak Rishi performed penance, and where Rishya Sringa, a celebrated character of the Ramayana, was born. In the 8th century, the famous Sivaite reformer Sankar Acharya settled here, bringing it is said, from Kashmir the image of Sarad-amma or Saraswati. The spiritual throne which he founded has been handed down in unbroken succession to the present day. The Sringeris wami or (Jagat guru) of the Smarta Brahmans, is a man of great learning. His claims to sanctity are admitted by all votaries of Siva. It is his habit to be absent for many years on tours to the farthest corners of India, and the enormous contributions collected from the pious during these expeditions are lavishly expended on hospitality and charitable works. The *magam* of Sringeri, comprising a fertile tract, in the upper valley of the Tunga forms an ancient endowment of the *math* or conventional establishment over which the *guru* presides, and a monthly grant of Rs 1,000 is allowed in addition by the Mysore State. The village consists of a single long street, with a loop on one side encircling the small hill of Sringa-giri, on which stands the temple of Sarad-amma, the tutelary deity of the place. Several large festivals are held during the year, each attended by from 3 to 10 thousands people. On these occasions all classes are fed at the expense of the *math*, cloths and bodices are distributed to the women, and pieces of money to the men. Post office [m. s.]

Tarikere.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 30 miles from Chikmagalur. Population about 5,500. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Contains also a fort and post office [m s]

Vastara.—Village situated at the entrance to the hill country lying west of the Baba Budan Mountains, 6 miles from Chikmagalur. Population about 1,500. Post office [m]

Vedavati (or *Hagari*)—River of Southern India, tributary to the Tungabhadra. Formed by the junction of two streams—The Veda, and the Avati—which both rise in the western slopes of the Baba Budan mountains in Kadur District, Mysore. The Veda is at first called the Gauri-halla, and does not assume its better known name until after it has issued from the great Ayyankere Lake. In a similar manner the Avati flows from the Madaga-kere tank. The two streams both flow to the north-east, and unite just below the town of Kadur. Thence the Vedavati continues its north-easterly course into the District of Chitaldoorg. It receives many tributaries on its way from both sides, and after penetrating the hill-goige of the Mari-kanive and passing the town of Huiyui, it turns due north, and passes into the Madras District of Bellary. Henceforth it assumes the name of Hagari, which is interpreted to mean ‘freeing from the bonds of sin’. Continuing in a northerly direction, and leaving Bellary town about 10 miles to the west, it falls into the Tungabhadra just above the village of Huchahalli.

Yagate.—Village with post office [m]

Yedahalli.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, situated 30 miles north-west of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,000. Yedahalli is now the residence of several wealthy merchants, being an entrepôt of through traffic between the east and west of the country. Amildar’s court, Taluk Inspector’s station, and post office [m. s].

KOLAR.

KOLAR—District forming the eastern portion of the Nandidoorg Division. Bounded on the north and north-east by Bellary and Cud-dapah Districts, on the south-east and south by North Arcot and Salem Districts, and on the west by Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. Area, 1891 square miles. Population about 465,000. District head-quarters are at Kolar town, 10 miles from Kolar Road station.

PRODUCTS—The agricultural products are substantially the same as those of the neighbouring District of Bangalore, except that the abundance of tanks encourages more attention to wet crops and vegetables. The staple food of the people consists of *ragi* and *joai*, both of which come under the category of ‘dry crops’. Rice, also, is largely grown in the lower valleys. Besides various pulses and oil-seeds, the miscellaneous crops include sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, and mulberry for silkworms. Among vegetables are turmeric, garlic, chilli, and potatoes. The cultivation, also, of betel-leaf, tamarind and ground nut, is very considerable.

MANUFACTURES—The staple industry of the District arises out of the extensive cultivation of sugar-cane, and consists of the manufacture of refined sugar, jaggery, and molasses. The weaving of coarse cotton cloth and rough woollen blankets or *lamblis* is common throughout the District, as also are the making of common pottery and the pressing of oil-seeds

CLIMATE—The climate of Kolar District closely resembles that of Bangalore, and shares in its general reputation for healthiness. The average rainfall for the year is 30 inches, which chiefly falls during the months of September and October.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Kolar, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Mulbagal, Sidlaghata, Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Goribidnur, and Molur. Revenue, about 10 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Surgeon, District Registrar, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Quarter Inspector, Revenue Sheristadar, Supervisor, Head Master, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Kolar town see Kolar.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ambaji-durga.—Hill in Kolar District, 4399 feet above sea-level, formerly fortified by Tipu Sultan

Avani.—Village of great sanctity with 800 inhabitants. It is the residence of a *guru* of the Smartha sect, and is associated with the mythical travels of the god Rama, the festival held in his honour is annually attended by 40,000 people, and forms the occasion of a great cattle fair. The hill overhanging the village is reputed to have been the residence of the poet Valmiki, author of the *Ramayana*

Avati.—Village with post office [m] Population 1,000

Bagepalli.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 1,200. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m s. t]

Basettihalli.—Village with post office [m]

Betmangala.—Village, situated on right bank of Palar river, 18 miles south-east of Kolar by road. Population 1,500. Post office [m].

Bommasandra.—Village with post office [m]

Bowringpet.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station called Kolar Road, 10 miles by road south of Kolar. Population under 2,000. Founded in 1864, on the opening of the railway, and named after Mr L. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. Includes the villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Weekly fair attended by 1,000 persons

Budikote (' *Fort of Ashes* ')—Village with 1,500 residents. Birth place of Haidar Ali. Small fair held weekly on Mondays. Post office [m]

Buradagunte.—Village with post office [m]

Chikballapur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same

name ; situated 36 miles by road north-west of Kolar Population 10,000 Amildar's and Munsiff's courts, Inspector's station, and post office [m s t]

Chintamani.—Municipal town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 25 miles north-north-west of Kolar Population 5,500. Named after its Maratha founder, Chintaman Rao Considerable trade, chiefly in grain, gold, silver, and precious stones The neighbourhood is famous for pomegranates. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m s t]

Devanayakanapolya.—Village with post office [m]

Devankundi.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Kolar town

Dudkurugode.—Village with post office [m].

Ganjigunte.—Village with post office [m]

Goribednur.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the North Pinakini river, 56 miles north-west of Kolar Population about 1,500. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector Post office [m s t].

Gudibanda.—Village, situated at the foot of a rock, crowned by fortifications, with a temple on the summit, 55 miles from Kolar Population 2,000

Gudupalli.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Kolar Road station.

Gumnayakam-palya.—Village, situated on a small rocky hill, crowned with fortifications

Halur.—Village with post office [m]

Hosur.—Village with 2,000 inhabitants Population 2,000. Weekly fair held on Saturday Post office [m]

Jangamkote.—Village with post office [m]

Kaivara.—Village with post office [m.]

Kamasamudram.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Kolar Road station. Post office [m]

Kolar.—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name ; situated 43 miles east-north-east of Bangalore by road. Population about 12,000 The town contains the usual District offices, school, dispensary, barracks, jail, etc The chief building is the tomb of Fateh Muhammad Khan, the father of Haidar Ali Weekly fair, and post office [m s t] The mulberry is cultivated for the rearing of silkworms Turkeys are exported in large numbers to Bangalore, Bellary, and other places Manufacture of coarse blankets

Kolar Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from Kolar town. Post office [m s t]. From this station, a good road leads to the district that contains most of the gold mines of this part of India The gold field proper is 7 miles distant, and well worth a visit

Kurudamale (or *Kudumale* ' *Hill of Assembly* ') —Hill, 3,312 feet above sea-level At the foot of the hill are the ruins of several large temples, with sculpture ascribed to Jakanachari, but apparently restored at a later date. The principal are those of Someswara and

Ganesha. Tradition asserts that here the ancient gods mustered their forces for the attack on Tripura.

Lakkur—Village with post office [m].

Malur—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 18 miles from south-west of Kolar. Population 3 000 Weekly fair on Thursdays Roads to Hoskote, Masti, and Hosur in Salem District Post office [m s t].

Manchenhalli.—Village, situated on the right bank of the North Pinakini Population 2,000. The car festival of Venkataramana swami, held for two days at the full moon of the month of Phalgun (February-March), is annually attended by 2,000 persons Post office [m].

Mandikallu—Village with post office [m].

Masti.—Village in Malur *taluk*, with 2,000 residents. Weekly fair on Wednesdays Post office [m].

Mellur.—Village with 700 inhabitants. A large cattle fair is held annually for 14 days from the full moon in the month of Chaitra (March—April), in connection with the Gangadevi *parishu*, which is attended by 10,000 persons. Post office [m.]

Mittemari—Village with post office [m.]

Mulbagal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar town Population 5,000. Some old temples exist in the neighbourhood, and the tomb of a Musalman saint annually attracts many pilgrims on the anniversary of his death. There is also a large temple dedicated to Anjaneyaswami or Hanuman. All Hindu pilgrims to Tirupati from the west must pass through Mulbagal, where they are required to undergo a ceremony of purification. Post office [m s t]

Muragamale—Village with post office [m].

Namagondlu—Village with post office [m t.].

Nandi.—Village, situated at the north-eastern base of the hill fort of Nandidrug Population 700 Since 1825 it has ceased to be a military station An ancient temple, dedicated to Bhoga Nandiswara, has some inscriptions in the *Granth* Character An annual cattle fair, held at the Sivaratri festival is attended by 50,000 persons, and lasts for 9 days Post office [m]

Nandidrug (*The Hill Fort of Nandi*) —Fortified hill in Kolar District, 31 miles north of Bangalore, 4,810 feet above sea-level. The summit forms an extensive plateau, in the centre of which is a tank fed by perennial springs In the immediate neighbourhood are the sources of many large rivers At the north-east base is the village of Nandi.

Nagaragere.—Village with post office, [m].

Nangali—Village with post office [m]

Narasapur—Village with post office [m]

Oorgaum—Village with post office [m s t].

Patapalaya—Village with post office [m]

Penner (or *Pinakini*) —The name of two rivers in South India, which both rise near the hill of Nandidrug and flow eastwards through the Karnatic into the Bay of Bengal. Penner or Pennair is the name

adopted by European geographers, but Pinakini, apparently derived from the bow of Siva, is that by which these rivers are known to the Kanarese inhabitants of Mysore (1) The Northern or Uttar Pinakini has its source in the Chenna Keshava Hill north-west of Nandidrug, and after flowing in a northerly direction through the Districts of Kolar, Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappa, and Nellore, falling into the sea by several mouths 19 miles below Nellore town Total length, 355 miles (2) The Southern or Dakshin Pinakini also rises in the hill of Chenna Keshava. It flows first in a southerly direction through the District of Bangalore and then turns east, and, after crossing the Districts of Salem and South Arcot, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Fort St David, a few miles north of Cuddalore town Total length, 245 miles

Peresandra—Village with post office [m].

Sadli—Village with post office [m]

Sagalur—Village with post office [m.]

Sidlaghatta.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the taluk of the same name, 30 miles north-west of Kolar town Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector Post office [m s. t]

Srinivasapur.—Village, 14 miles from Kolar town by road. Population 3,000 Rough bits of horses, and other small articles of iron are manufactured. Post office [m s.]

Sulikunte—Village with post office [m].

Taradalu—Village with post office [m]

Taylor—Village with post office [m]

Tekal—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kolar Road station Post office [m]

Tondebhavi—Village with post office [m].

Vakkaleri—Village with post office [m].

Vanarasi.—Village, 7 miles from Kolar town Population 400 Scene of an annual festival, held for nine days from the 6th April, in honour of the god Irallappa The number of people who assemble is estimated at 25,000, and the number of cattle brought for sale at 60,000. Scarcity of water on these occasions has been known to give rise to epidemic disease

Varlakonde—Village with post office [m]

Vemgal.—Village with post office [m]

Yeladur—Village with post office [m]

Yerkalve—Village with post office [m]

Yidaguru—Village with post office [m].

MYSORE.

MYSORE—District forming the southern-most portion of Mysore State, included in the Astagram Division Bounded on the north by Hassan and Tumkur Districts, on the east by Bangalore District and the Madras District of Coimbatore, on the south by the Madras Districts of Nilgiri and Malabar, and west by Coorg Area 2 980 square miles. Population 90,5000, dwelling in 2,137 towns and villages The administrative head-quarters are at Mysore.

PRODUCTS—The great food staple is *ragi*, which is preferred by the labouring classes to rice, on account of its strengthening qualities. Among miscellaneous crops may be mentioned, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, sugar-cane, many vegetables, oil-seed, cocoa-nut, arcca-nut, and coffee

MANUFACTURE—The chief industries of Mysore District are concentrated at Mysore city, and at Ganjam, the modern quarter of Seringapatam. The articles made are cotton cloth of fair quality, *kambhis* or country blankets, coarse paper, and sugar. Cotton weaving and the manufacture of pottery and brass-ware are carried on in most villages, to meet the local demand. The winding of raw silk is a declining industry. At Hunsur leather articles, fine blankets and carts are produced.

CLIMATE—The climate of Mysore is hotter than that of the neighbouring District of Bangalore, and exhibits greater extremes of temperature. The greater portion of rain falls between August and October; May also is a rainy month. As the tracts lying close beneath the Nilgiri hills and the Western Ghats receive less rain than the open country. The prevalent disease is malarious fever, which is generally amenable to treatment. In the island of Seringapatam, and the *tarai* lying beneath the Nilgiri Hills, it is complicated with enlargement of the spleen and visceral congestions. Europeans are most liable to fever during the cold months from December to February. Both Europeans and Natives enjoy the best health during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. Outbreaks of epidemic cholera, when they occur, generally commence about the month of April. Bowel complaints, and small-pox are also prevalent to some extent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 14 *Taluks* of Mysore, Chamarajnagar, Seringapatam, Hunsur, Yedatore, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Triumakudlu, Narsipur, Malvalli, Mandya, Attikuppa, and Nagamangala. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 3 General Assistants, and Magistrates, Treasury Deputy Commissioner, Police Assistant Commissioner, Forest Officer with an Assistant, District Registrar, Superintendent of District Jail, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Sanitary Engineer, 2 Executive Engineers, 2 Assistant Engineers, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Superintendent of Post Office, Revenue Sheristedar, Supervisor, 3 Munsiffs, Head Master, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Mysore town see Mysore.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akkihebbal—Village with post office [m.].

Alisandra—Village with post office [m.].

Alur—Village with post office [m.]

Arakeri—Town with 2,600 residents. Post office [m.].

Arkavati.—An important tributary of the Cauveri river, rises to the west of Nandidrug, and after flowing about 120 miles through Bangalore District, falls into the Cauveri on the south boundary of that District.

Attikuppa.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 1,500. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector. Post office [m s t].

Bandholi—Village with post office [m]

Bannur—Village with post office [m].

Basaralu—Village with post office [m]

Bedarahalli—Village with post office [m].

Begur—Village with post office [m]

Belakavadi—Village with post office [m.]

Bellur—Village with post office [m]

Beriya—Village with post office [m]

Besagarahalli—Village with post office [m]

Bettadapur—Mountain, 4,350 feet above sea level. It is conspicuous for its conical shape, and on its summit stands a celebrated temple of Mallikarjuna, which has been struck by lightning. At the foot lies the village of Bettadpur, the principal seat of the Sanketi Brahmins, population 2,500. It is associated with the name of Chengal Raya, a Jain prince of the 10th century, who is said to have been converted to the tenets of the Lingayats. Post office [m].

Bhadaura—Village with post office [m]

Biligiri-rangan.—Range of hills in the east of the Yelandur *jagur*, running north and south for about 11 miles, in Mysore District, and extending to the Hassanur Pass in Coimbatore District. On the highest point of the western part of the range, about 5,000 feet above sea-level, is the temple of Biligiri Rangaswami, the Sankrit Swetadri, from which the hills are named. The slopes are steep, and covered with groves of forest trees, including teak and sandal wood. Wild animals abound, especially elephant, bison, and *Sambhar* deer. The summit is reached by two paths, the best of which 9 miles long, is just passable for horses. There is a good cart road to the foot of the hills from the town of Yelandur, distant about 6 miles. At the top is a bungalow, near which is a cinchona plantation, and in the neighbourhood is a neat little orchard, where some Indian and foreign fruit-trees are grown with great success. The temperature is moderate. There is a temple of great antiquity, built on the brink of a precipice. The Dewan Purniya has granted two villages as an endowment to the temple, which yields a revenue of Rs 950. On the summit of a neighbouring peak are the ruins of an old fort.

Bilikere—Village with post office [m]

Bindiganavale—Village with post office [m].

Bukkinakere—Village with post office [m].

Chamarajnagar.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 36 miles from Mysore town. Population about 4,500. The town contains a temple to Chamrajeswar, a palace, and post office [m s t]. Two miles east are the ruins of an ancient city, locally known as Manipur.

Channapatna—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Mysore.

Chattanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Chikrasinakere.—Village with post office [m].

Chikkaiyanachattr.—Village with post office [m].

Chilkunda.—Village with post office [m].

Chinkurli.—Village with post office [m].

Chinnyya.—Village with post office [m].

Couchenkatta.—Dam across the Cauveri river in Mysore District. Constructed advantageously a short distance from the head of a narrow gorge, and a few hundred yards above the cascade or rapids of Chunchan, which have a fall of 70 feet. The Ramsamudram channel leading from this dam, has a course of 26 miles. Both dam and channel were constructed by Chika Deva Wodeyar, Raja of Mysore (1672-1704). Annual festival, lasting for about a month is held near the falls in January, and is attended by 2,000 people.

Davalapur.—Village with post office [m].

Davanur.—Village with post office [m].

Devaraj Mohalla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganjam.—Suburb of Seringapatam in Mysore District. It occupies the eastern or upper portion of the large island in the Cauveri river, on which Seringapatam is built. It is the most thriving part of the island, and the residence of several well-to-do merchants, with manufactures of cotton cloth. The Karinghata *jatra* or festival held in February or March is annually attended by 20,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Gargesvari.—Village with post office [m].

Gavadagere.—Village with post office [m].

Gopalswami-betta.—Isolated peak, forming the spur of the Western Ghats, in Mysore District, about 4,500 feet above sea-level. Crowned with fortifications, said to have been erected in the 12th century. On the summit stands a temple of Vishnu, attended by two Brahmans, at which a car festival is held annually.

Gundlupet.—Principal village in the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Gundal river, 36 miles from Mysore town. Population 3,000. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post Office [m s t.]

French Rocks.—Railway station, 11 miles from Mysore. see Hirode

Hadinaru.—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. It is regarded as the cradle of the present ruling family. Post office [m].

Halagur.—Village with post office [m].

Hampapur.—Village with post office [m].

Hanagadu.—Village with post office [m].

Hangala.—Village with post office [m].

Hanganur.—Village with post office [m].

Haradanahalli.—Village with post office [m].

Haravu.—Village with post office [m].

Heggadadevankot.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 1500. Of mythical antiquity, and latterly the residence of a local chief. The site of a ruined fort. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hemmage.—Village with post office [m].

Hirode.—(or *French Rocks*)—Village and railway station, 4 miles north of Seringapatam Population about 3000 It derives its name of French Rocks from being the place where the French soldiers in the service of Haidar and Tipu were stationed. No troops are now quartered in the cantonments, which are distant about 2½ miles from the railway station Post office [m s. t.]

Hommaraḡahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Honasoge.—Village with post office [m.]

Honnanaḡalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Honnu-hole.—(or *Suvarnavati, Golden Stream*)—A tributary of the Cauveri river, which runs through the south-east corner of Mysore District, and joins the Cauveri just within the Madras District of Coimbatore The Honnu-hole valley is very fertile.

Hullahalli.—Village with post office [m.]

Hunsur.—Town in *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Lakshmantirtha, 28 miles from Mysore city, on the Seringapatam trunk road Population about 6,000 It is also the head-quarters of the breeding establishment of the *amrit mahal*, a select breed of draught cattle said to have been formed by Haidar Ali for military purposes, and still kept up by Government Until 1864, a tannery, a manufactory of country blankets, and a timber yard were maintained here by the Madras Government The traditions of excellence in workmanship in these various trades are still continued by private enterprise. The breed of sheep, from the wool of which *Lambis* are made, has been improved by a cross with merinoes imported by the State Bone-crushing works and large coffee works have also been established. Taluk Officer's and Inspector's station, and post office [m. s t].

Kabbal-durga.—Conical hill in Malvalli *taluk*, in the watershed between the Shimsha and Arakavati rivers It is fortified, and accessible only on one side by narrow steps hewn in the rocks. Used as a penal settlement under the Hindu and Musalman dynasties. It was dismantled and abandoned in 1864.

Kadakola.—Village with post office [m.]

Kagalvadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalale.—Village, situated close to the Mysore-Ootacamund road. Population 2,000 Large castor-oil trade Post office [m.].

Kaliyur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanambadi.—Village with post office [m.]

Kapini.—Tributary of the Cauveri river, rises in the Western Ghats, and after flowing in an easterly direction across the middle of Mysore District, falls into the Cauveri river near Narsipur. The confluence is a spot of great sanctity

Karigatta.—Hill in Ashtagram *taluk* at the junction of the Lokapavani river with the Cauveri An annual festival or *jatra* held in February or March, is attended by 20,000 people.

Kasturu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kavalandi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kikkeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kiragavalu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodaru.—Village with post office [m.].

Kottalvadi.—Village with post office [m.]

Kyatanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Maddur.—Village and railway station [R.], 40 miles from Mysore, situated on the right bank of the Shimsha river. Population about 2500. Old town, with many temples and tanks. Said to have been originally named Arjunapura by the Pandyan prince Arjuna, when on a pilgrimage. The situation is unhealthy. Post office [m s t].

Maddur Fort—Railway flag station, 1 mile from Maddur town. The fort was dismantled by Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

Makodu—Village with post office [m.]

Malvalli—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 15 miles from Maddur railway station. Population about 5500. The old fort, is now in ruins. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Dak bungalow and post office [m s t]. From here the Falls of the Cauveri at Sivasamudram are 15 miles distant by road.

Mandimopalla—Village with post office [m s.]

Mandya—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 28 miles from Mysore. Population 4000. According to local legend, while the country was yet primeval jungle, a *rishi* or devotee settled here, and the spot has ever since been sacred. *Taluk* Officer's court, Inspector's station and post office [m s t].

Mangala—Village with post office [m.]

Mirle—Village with post office [m.]

Moti-talao (*Lake of Pearls*)—Large tank in Mysore District, formed by a dam carried across the gorge where several hill streams unite. The embankment is said to have been constructed by the Vishnuite reformer Ramanujachari, who lived at the neighbouring town of Melukot.

Mudakdor—Sacred hill on the bank of the Cauveri river, near Talkad. The *yatra* or festival of the God Mallikarjuna, held for 15 days in January or February, is annually attended by 10,000 persons.

Muguru.—Village with post office [m.]

Mysore—Capital of Mysore State, also *taluk*, chief town, municipality in the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, situated towards the south at the foot of the Chamundi Hill. The streets are generally broad and regular, except in the fort, and the city has a clean and prosperous look. The palace is in the fort. The throne, made of fig-wood overlaid with ivory, is said to have been presented by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The ivory has since been covered with gold and silver plating. To be seated on this throne, constitutes the coronation ceremony in Mysore. This throne is the principal object of interest in the palace. The only other rooms in the palace worthy of mention are the Ambavilasa, with floor of chunam and doors overlaid with richly carved ivory and silver, where the late Maharaja used to receive his European guests. The other noteworthy buildings are the Jagan Mohan Mahal, and the old Residency now called the Lower Residency, and is now used

for the Session's Court, and the Representative Assembly, as well as for the accommodation of the Maharaja's European guests. The present Residency which commands a splendid view of the whole city. Population 73680

The fort is quadrangular, three of the sides being 450 yards long, and the fourth or south side somewhat longer. Chamundi, the hill which overlooks Mysore, is 2 miles south-east of the fort. It is precipitous and rises to 3,489 feet above sea-level; a fine road $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long leads to the top, on which is a temple. Human sacrifices were offered here until the time of Haidir Ali. Two-thirds of the way up is a colossal figure of Nandi, the sacred bull of Shiva, hewn out of the solid rock, a well-executed work. Dak bungalow, 2 hotels and post office [m s. T.].

Nagamangala.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 28 miles from Seringapatam. Population 2,500. An ancient town, containing the remains of several temples and royal buildings. The whole town was sacked and reduced to ruins by the Marathas during the war with Tipu Sultan in 1792. Taluk officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m s t].

Nanjangad (' *Town of the Swallower of Poison* ' so called from one of the attributes of Siva)—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same, situated on both banks of the Kabbani and Gundal streams, 12 miles by road, south of Mysore city. Population 5,500. The town is celebrated for the temple of Siva, under his name of Nanjandeswara. The shrine receives an annual allowance from the State of Rs. 20,200. Car festivals are held monthly on the day of the full moon, two of which, in March and November, are attended by thousands of devotees from all parts of Southern India. About a mile from Nanjangad is a fine bungalow. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m s].

Narsipur.—Village, situated at the confluence of the Kabbani river with the Cauveri, 18 miles south-east of Mysore city. Population about 1,500. A sacred spot containing two ancient temples; one dedicated to Vishnu, under his name of Gunja Narasimha, has an annual allowance from Government of Rs. 960. The other dedicated to Agasteswar, receives Rs. 1,820 a year.

Welligere.—Village with post office [m s].

Wurlaguppe.—Village with post office [m].

Palar (*Milk River*)—River of Southern India, rising in the State of Mysore, and it flows south and east into North Arcot District, cutting off a small portion of North Salem, thence nearly due east across North Arcot, into Chingleput, and finally south-east until it falls into the sea, a few miles south of Sadias. Total length, 230 miles.

Palhalli.—Village, situated on the right bank of the Cauveri river, 7 miles by road north of Mysore city and 3 miles west of Seringapatam. Post office [m].

Papaghni (' *Sin-Destroyer* ')—Sacred river rising in Mysore State. After entering the Madanapalli *Taluk* in Cuddapah District, it flows through the large tank, Vyasa-samudram at Kandakur, and

thence north through the Pilkonda Hills at Vempali, thence it flows through the Cuddapah taluk into the Penner

Paschamvahini—Railway station, 8 miles from Mysore

Periyapatna (*now called Hunsur*)—Village, 110 miles from Bangalore and 90 miles south-east of Mangalore. Population about 1,500. An ancient place, with which the earliest Hindu traditions are connected, and formerly called Singa-patna. A king of Chola dynasty is said to have constructed a tank and a temple here in the 12th century. It is chiefly inhabited by traders, who export cotton and tobacco to Coorg and the west coast. Ruins of fort and post office [m. s.].

Sagarkatta.—Village with post office [m]

Saligrama—Village with post office [m s].

Santebachahalli.—Village with post office [m. t]

Sargur.—Municipal village, situated on the right bank of the Kabbani river, 36 miles south-west of Mysore city. Population about 2,000. Post office [m]

Seringapatam (*Sivanagapatnam*)—Old capital of the State of Mysore, and one of the most historical places in India. It is now railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated in an island about 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth, distant 10 miles from Mysore city. Population including the suburb of Ganjam about 12,000. The fort overhangs the river, and in the same condition as it was left after the famous siege. Inside the fort are the ruins of Tipu's palace, the old temple of Ranga Natha Swami, the Juma Masjid built by Tipu, the *Darya Daulat Bagh* a summer palace of Tipu just outside. It contains the celebrated pictures representing the defeat of Baillie at Conjevaram in 1780. The Lal Bagh contains the mausoleum of Hyder Ali and his son Tipu. The double doors inlaid with ivory were given by Lord Dalhousie. District Munsifs and Amildar's courts, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t].

Sindaghatte—Village with post office [m]

Somnathpur.—Village, 12 miles from Malavalli. Contains a famous temple of Prasanna Channa Kesava. There are also the ruins of a large Shvite temple with inscriptions.

Sosale.—Village with post office [m]

Talkad.—Ancient city in Nusipuri *Taluk*, situated on the left bank of the Cauvery river, 28 miles by road from Mysore city. Population about 3,500. The origin of Talkad is lost in antiquity. About 30 temples are covered by the sand of which the topmost pagodas of two still project above the surface. The temple of Kunti Narayan is occasionally opened, with great labour sufficiently to allow of access for certain ceremonies. Post office [m]

Tayur—Village with post office [m]

Tirukanambal (*Tirukadambapura*, ' *The city of the consort of the three-eyed Siva* ')—Village with 2,000 residents. The site of an ancient city. The early history is obscure. Remains of fine lines of fortifications are still to be seen, and the site of the palace is also pointed out. Twelve temples still exist. In the neighbourhood are many old tanks, now disused. Post office [m].

Tirumakudlu.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station and post office [m s t]

Tonnur (or *Tondanur*)—Village, 10 miles north-west of Seringapatam Population about 700 A splendid tank called Moti Talao, and a Musalman tomb are the objects of interests.

Ummatturu.—An *inam* or revenue-free village, one of the endowments of the Chamrajnagar temple Population about 2,000. Post office [m]

Varuna.—Village with post office [m]

Virajanadi.—Artificial channel drawn off from the Cauveri river in Mysore District, by means of the Balmuri dam It has a total course of 40 miles on the right bank of the river, and used to supply water-power to the sugar and iron factories which were at Palhalli.

Yedatore.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Cauveri river, 24 miles from Mysore city Population about 2,000 Weekly fair is held on Fridays Here is a conspicuous temple of Arkeswara, endowed by the late Maharaja, with bathing *ghats* leading down to the river, and an *agrahara* around Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m s]

Yelandur.—Town and a thriving place, situated on the Honnuhole river Contains a temple of Ganeswar and a handsome house of the Jagirdar Population about 3,500 Post office [m s t]

Yeliyur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Mysore

Yelval.—Village with post office [m s t]

SHIMOGA.

SHIMOGA—District forming the north-western portion of the Nagar Division of Mysore Bounded along the north and west by the Districts of Dharwar and North Canara in the Bombay Presidency, on the south by Kadur, and on the east by Chitaldoorg District. Area, 3797 square miles, population 500,000 District head-quarters are at Shimoga town, 171 miles by road north-west from Bangalore

Products—The mineral products include non-ore, and laterite for building Magnetic stones, occasionally found on the summits of the Ghats, are highly prized The staple food crop of the District is rice, which is especially cultivated in the terraced valleys of the Malnad or hill country Next to rice, the most important crop is sugar-cane Miscellaneous crops include oil-seeds, a great variety of vegetables and fruits, pepper and cardamoms The tract about Nagar produces the finest areca-nuts in Mysore

MANUFACTURES—The chief industries in the District are the weaving of coarse cotton-cloth and rough country-blankets or *kambhs*, and the making of iron implements, brass-ware, pottery, and jaggery from the sugar-cane Oil is expressed from a great variety of vegetable products At certain localities are special manufactures of striped carpets, Chintz,

coarse brown paper, stone jugs and rope from various fibres. The carving of sandal-wood constitutes a speciality of the *gudigars* of Sorab, whose delicate and elaborate workmanship is considered superior to that of either Bombay or Canton. The chief articles turned out are caskets and cabinets, ornamented either with leaves and figures from the Hindu pantheon, or with a copy of any design that may be ordered. The trade of Shimoga is conducted with both the east and west coasts, and also Bangalore. There is no railway in the District.

CLIMATE—The District of Shimoga offers great varieties of climate. The Ghats on the western frontiers are in some places only 8 miles distant from the sea, and here the south-west monsoon strikes with its full force, bringing a rainfall of more than 150 inches in the year. But the District stretches from the Ghats for about 100 miles towards the central table-land of Southern India, and the rainfall gradually diminishes, until it only amounts to about 25 inches at Chennagiri, most of which falls in October during the north-east monsoon. The sea-breeze from the west is distinctly felt as far as Shimoga town. Malarious fever of a persistent type prevails in the Malnad or hill country, and the Natives appear to be even more exposed to its attacks than Europeans, when once the latter have become acclimatized.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *Taluk*s of Shimoga, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikarapur, Sorab, Sagui, Nagar, Tirthah, and Kumsi. Revenue 19½ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, District Munsiff, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Master, Forest Officer, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Amildar and Head-quarter Inspector, District Registrar, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent Post office, Revenue Sheristedar, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Shimoga town see Shimoga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agumbi.—Village, 54 miles from Shimoga, and 90 miles from Birur railway station. Post office [m].

Anantapur.—Ancient town in Sagar *taluk*. Population about 700. Post office [m].

Anavatti.—Village with post office [m].

Arga.—Village with post office [m].

Ayanur.—Village with post office [m s].

Basavapatna.—Village and the residence of the founder of the Tarikere family of Palegars, in the 16th century. Ruins of an old fort. Population 1,000. Post office [m].

Belagavi (or *Belagami*)—Village in Shimoga District. Celebrated for its ruined temples, which for the taste and finish of their carving are not surpassed by any in Mysore. It abounds with inscriptions, of which sixty-two have been photographed and translated. Some of the sculptures have been carried away to the Mysore museum.

Benkipur.—Village with post office [m].

Chandragutti.—Projecting peak of the Western Ghats in Shimoga District, 2836 feet above sea-level. Formerly a fortified stronghold of a series of local chieftains. On the summit is a temple dedicated to Renuka, the mother of Parasurama. The village at the eastern base has a population of 1,000. Post office [m.]

Channagiri.—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 25 miles by road north-east of Shimoga. Population 3,500. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector, and post office [m. s. t.]

Chilur.—Village with post office [m.]

Gobardhangiri.—Fortified hill on the frontier between Shimoga District, and Madras District of South Canara, commanding the old pass that leads by the famous Falls of Gersoppa. The fort is in fair repair, but abandoned.

Hodekere.—Village with post office [m.].

Hole-honnur.—Village, situated near the spot where the Tunga and Bhadra rivers unite to form the Tungabhadra. Population 2,000. Post office [m.]

Honnali.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also the residence of a Nawab of Afghan descent, 24 miles north of Shimoga town. Population 2,400. Courts of a Taluk Officer and Muniff, Inspector's and post [m. s. t.] offices.

Humcha (' *Gold bit* ')—Village in Shimoga District. Population about 1,000, almost Jains. Traditionally said to have been the capital of a Jain principality of the Solar line, founded by Jinadatta who came from Mathura (Muttia) in upper India. Existing ruins indicate the site of a large town. The succession of *gurus* or Jain priests has been continued from of old to the present day.

Humehadakatte.—Village with post office [m.].

Ikkeri (' *Two Streets* ')—Village in Shimoga District. Population about 200. The walls of Ikkeri were of great extent, formed of three concentric enclosures. In the middle stood the palace and citadel, built of mud and timber, and adorned with carving and gold. All that now remains is the large stone temple of Aghoieswara, containing effigies of three chiefs, represented as doing obeisance.

Jode.—Village with post office [m.]

Kallurkatte.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kavale-durga.—Hill in Shimoga District, crowned by ruined fortifications, 3,058 feet above the sea. By local tradition it is identified with the *Kamyakavanna* of the Mahabharata. Subsequently it was called Bhuvangiri, and was a stronghold of the Ikkeri chiefs. The old town, of the same name, lies to the west of the hill.

Keladi.—Village in Sagar Taluk. Population about 1,500. The principal building now standing is a large plain temple to Rameswara and Virabhadra.

Kodachadri.—Mountain of the Western Ghats, boundary between Shimoga District, and Kundalpur taluk, South Canara District, 4,446 feet above sea-level. A well-known landmark. On the Mysore side it

rises 2,000 feet from the plateau, and is clothed with magnificent forests. Towards the west it falls precipitously to the plain of Canara for 4,000 feet, and affords a view as far as the sea. Half-way up is a temple to Huli Deva, the tiger-god

Kubattur.—Village in Shimoga District. anciently called Kuntala-nagara. Associated by tradition with King Chandrahasa of the *Mahabharata*, whose romantic story is told at greater length in the Kanarese *Jaimini Bharata*. Ruins of temples in the Chalukyan style of architecture still exist

Kumsi.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m.].

Kuppugadde.—Village with post office [m.].

Magaravalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Malur.—Village with post office [m]

Mandagadde.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagar.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m s.].

Nellur.—Village with post office [m].

Nyamti.—Municipal village with 3,000 inhabitants. Founded in the beginning of the present century. It has become a centre of through trade between the hill country and the plains. The marchants all belong to the Lingayat sect. The grain, coarse sugar, and areca-nut produced in the neighbourhood are exchanged for cotton cloth and other manufactured wares brought up from Bellary and Dharwar. Post office [m].

Riponpet.—Village with post office [m].

Sagar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Varada river, 40 miles west-north-west of Shimoga town. Population 2,500. A centre of the areca-nut trade, and the residence of some wealthy merchants. Areca-nut, pepper, sandal-wood, and products of the highlands are exchanged for cotton cloth and other articles from the seaboards. Sub-divisional offices, Munsiff's court and post office [m s. t].

Santebennur.—Village with post office [m].

Sharavati.—River of Southern India which rises at Ambu-tirtha in Shimoga District, flows in a north-westerly direction through the District of Shimoga, and after breaking through the line of the Western Ghats by a sheer leap of 830 feet over the magnificent Falls of Gersappa into a pool 350 feet deep, falls into the sea at Honawar in the Bombay District of North Canara

Shikarpur.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated near the right bank of the Choradi river, 28 miles north-west of Shimoga town. Population about 4,000. The old fort is now in ruins. A festival held for three days in April is attended by 8,000 persons. Weekly fair on Saturdays. Amildar's court, Inspector's station and post office [m s t]

Shimoga ('*Shiva-mukha*' 'face of Shiva')—Chief town of Shimoga District, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Tunga river, 171 miles by road north-west from

Bangalore. Population about 15,000 A weekly fair held on Tuesdays, is attended by 2,000 persons Post office [m s t].

Shiralkoppa.—Town and municipality in Shimoga District Population about 2,500 Important mercantile centre, where the jaggery prepared from sugar-cane in the surrounding country is collected for despatch to the neighbouring Districts of Bombay and Madras Piece goods and blankets are received in exchange Government distillery A weekly fair held on Sundays is attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m]

Sorab.—Municipal village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Dandavati river, 46 miles from Shimoga town Population about 2,000 The principal centre of the industry of sandal-wood carving, for which the country round is celebrated. The *gudigars* or carvers chiefly manufacture boxes, caskets, and cabinets, which they cover with minute and complicated reliefs. The workmanship is considered finer than that of Bombay or Canton, and commands a high price. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s t].

Sowlanga.—Village with post office [m]

Sulekere.—Lake in the east of Shimoga District, artificially formed in ancient times by damming up the waters of the Haridra river, a tributary of the Tungabhadra Its margin is about 40 miles in circumference, and, next to the Cumbum tank in Cuddapah District, it is probably the finest reservoir in Southern India

Tavarekere.—Village with post office [m]

Tirthahalli.—Village, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Tunga river, 30 miles from Shimoga town Population about 2,000 Derived its name from the number of *tirthas* or sacred bathing places in the Tunga. One of the hollows scooped out by the rushing water is ascribed to the axe of Parasurama, and at the Rameswara festival, held for three days in the month of Margashirsha or Agrahayan, thousands of persons bathe in this hole There are two *maths* or religious establishments in the village, and several others in the neighbourhood, which lay claim to a fabulous antiquity, and are frequented by the members of various special castes. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m s t]

Tunga.—River in Mysore State, which unites with its town stream the Bhadra to form Tungabhadra It rises beneath the peak of Gangmala in the Western Ghats, not far from the source of the Bhadra in Kadur District, and after flowing in northerly direction, enters the District of Shimoga, and joins the Bhadra near the village of Kudali The principal place it passes is Shimoga town

Ulavi.—Village with post office [m]

Varada.—River of Southern India, tributary to the Tungabhadra Rises at Varadamula near the town of Sagar in Shimoga District, and after flowing north through the same District, passes into the Dharwar District, and then turning towards the east, joins the Tungabhadra at the village of Galnatha below Havanur

TUMKUR.

TUMKUR.—District in Mysore State : being bounded on the north by Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, and on the other three sides by Mysore territory. Area. 3420 square miles ; population about 420,000. District head-quarters are at Tumkur town, 43 miles from Bangalore by rail.

PRODUCTS—The cultivated products of Tumkur are substantially the same as those in the neighbouring District of Bangalore, except that less mulberry is grown, and areca and cocoa-nut palms are more abundant. The staple food of the people is *ragi*, and various sorts of millet, which all belong to the category of 'dry crops.' The 'wet crops' are rice, sugar-cane, and wheat. Various pulses, oil-seeds, and vegetables are largely grown, and the supply of cocoa-nuts leaves a large surplus available for export.

MANUFACTURES—The principal articles of manufacture, are coarse cotton cloths : woollen blankets or *lambhis*, both plain and black and white check, of which the best are woven at Chiknayakanhalli ; rope made from cotton thread, from the fibre of the cocoa-nut and wild aloe, and from hemp and *nanj* grass and also strong tape. In the Tumkur District there are about 3800 cotton looms, 3500 cotton spinning wheels. Among miscellaneous productions may be mentioned domestic utensils of pottery or brass-ware, furniture, agricultural implements and tools, iron and steel weapons, gold and silver ornaments, glass bangles, toys, and sealing-wax.

CLIMATE—The climate of Tumkur District generally has the reputation of being equable and healthy, agreeing alike with Natives and Europeans. In the south and south-west it closely resembles that of the adjoining District of Bangalore, the heat being moderated by the high elevation and the abundant forests. Proceeding north from Sirsi, the temperature rises towards that attained on the lower level of Bellary. It has been observed that the eastern slope of every hill range is perceptibly warmer than the western. The hot season lasts from the middle of February to the middle of May. In some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of Kunigal, malarious fever prevails, of a very persistent type : but on the whole, the fevers of the District are mild and amenable to treatment.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *Taluks* of Tumkur, Maddur, Chiknayakanhalli, Sirsi, Gubbi, Tiptur, Pavagada, Kunigal, Koratagere, Tirurenkere, and Haliyar. Revenue excluding forests, education, and public works, amounts to about Rs 10½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, Forest Officer, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Revenue Sheristadar, Supervisor, Head Master High School, District Munsiff, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Tumkur town see Tumkur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amurtur—Village with post office [m.].

Banasandra.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Tumkur.

Baragur—Village with post office [m.].

Beladhara.—Village with post office [m.]

Bellavi.—Village in Tumkur District Population about 1,500 The streets are wide, with uniformly built shops. Weekly fair on Monday. Great mart for export products Post office [m s]

Bhasmangi.—Hill in Tumkur District Crowned with fortifications, and containing on its summit a temple of Bhasmangeswaraiam It possesses a perennial supply of water A few of the wild tribe of Bedars live half-way up, and cultivate the fields below.

Biyala—Village with post office [m.].

Borakanave—Village with post office [m].

Budhial—Village with post office [m]

Bukkapatna.—Village with post office [m].

Chelur—Village with post office [m]

Chiknayakanhalli.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 40 miles from Tumkur town Population about 4,000 Many of the inhabitants are engaged in carrying trade There are 7 well-endowed temples. The usual sub-divisional court and post office [m s t]

Chittanahalli—Village with post office [m.]

Dandinsivara—Village with post office [m]

Devarayadurga (*Hill of Deva Raja*)—Fortified hill, 9 miles east of Tumkur, 3,940 feet above sea-level It consists of three terraces, well supplied with water, and is now used as a summer retreat for the European officials of the District On the summit there is a small temple An annual festival is attended by about 3,000 persons.

Dod-guni—Village with post office [m]

Echanur—Village with post office [m t.].

Gubbi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 11 miles from Tumkur Population about 4,000 Entrepôt for the trade in areca-nut between the high lands of Mysore and Walajah-pet in North Arcot, and also for local traffic There are fairs both weekly and annual, frequented by merchants from great distances. Amildar's court, Inspector's station and post office [m.]

Gulur—Village with post office [m].

Hagalvadi—Village with post office [m.].

Halkurike—Village with post office [m]

Handanakere—Village with post office [m]

Hebbur—Village with post office [m]

Hirehalli—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Tumkur

Holavanahalli—Village with 1,500 inhabitants Post office [m].

Honnayalli.—Village with 2,000 residents, of whom many are Brahmans Celebrated for its groves of cocoa-nut palms. Post office [m]

Honnudike.—Village with post office [m]

Hoskote—Village with post office [m]

Hulikunte—Village with post office [m.].

Huliyurdurg.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 40 miles south of Tumkur town Population about 1,500, chiefly Muhammadans Fortifications on the hill over the village, 3096 feet above sea-level. Amildar's Court, Inspector's station, and post office [m].

Hutri-durga.—Hill in the south-east of Tumkur District. Crowned with fortifications.

Kadaba.—Village, 18 miles from Tumkur town Population about 2,000, including a settlement of Sri Vaishnava Brahmans Boasts a mythical antiquity, its large tank, formed by a dam across the Shimsha river, being fabled to have been constructed by Rama on his return from Lanka (Ceylon) Post office [m.]

Kallambella—Village with post office [m.].

Kanatur—Village with post office [m].

Handikere—Village with post office [m].

Kardi—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Tumkur.

Kibbanhali.—Village with post office [m]

Kodiganhalli.—Village with post office [m].

Kolala.—Village with post office [m]

Kora.—Village with post office [m]

Koratagere.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 16 miles from Tumkur town Population about 2,500 Glass bangles and silk are manufactured Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m s]

Kunigal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Bangalore-Hassan road, 22 miles south by road from Tumkur town Population about 4,000 It is said to derive its name from a 'dancing stone' Siva having danced here A large tank has been constructed at the junction of three hill streams An important establishment for breeding horses for the Mysore sildais Sub-divisional court and post office [m s t]

Kyatsandra.—Village with post office [m].

Maddagiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 2½ miles north of Tumkur town, at the north base of the Maddaguridurga, and surrounded by hills Population about 3000 Manufactures of iron, steel, cotton cloth, and blankets, and a brisk trade in brass, copper, and silver utensils Rice is largely exported Two large temples of Venkatraman swami and Malleswara are conspicuous objects Munsiff's and Amildar's courts and post office [m s]

Maddagiri-durg (Honey Hill)—Hill in Tumkur District, 3935 feet above sea-level, crowned with old fortifications commanding the town of Maddagiri. On the summit are springs of water, with large granaries excavated in the rock

Mahakalidurga (Rock of the Great Goddess Kali)—Hill in Tumkur District, 3,610 feet above sea-level, crowned with old fortifications.

Medegesi.—Village at the eastern base of the Maddagui-durg. Population about 1,000 Post office [m.]

Mugadallibetta.—Village with post office [m.].

Muganayankote.—Village with post office [m.].

Myasandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagasandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Nidagal.—Village with post office [m.]

Nitturu.—Village with post office [m.].

Nonvinkere.—Village with post office [m.].

Pallanayakanhalli.—Village with post office [m.]

Pavagad.—Head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector

Rampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shamsha.—River in Mysore State. It rises in Tumkur District near Deveray-durg and flows in a southerly direction to join the Cauveri, just below the falls of Sivasamudram in Mysore District

Shibi (*Sibi*) —Village, 15 miles north of Tumkur town. Population about 250 Celebrated for a temple of Vishnu, after his name of Narasinha It is a plain structure, surrounded by a high stone wall The annual festival, held for 15 days from the full moon in the month of Magh is attended by 10,000 people, and supplies the occasion for a great deal of trade.

Sira.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 33 miles from Tumkur town, and 73 miles from Bangalore. Population about 3,500. The finest buildings now standing are the Jama Masjid of hewn stone, and the fort also of stone, with a regular moat and glacis Manufacture of coarse blankets Common sealing wax is also made Amildar's court and Taluk Inspector's station Post Office [m s t.]

Tarur.—Village with post office [m.]

Tavarekere.—Village with post office [m.].

Tiptur.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 44 miles from Tumkur Population about 2,500 Seat of a large weekly fair, held from Saturday morning to noon of Sunday, and attended by 10,000 persons, including merchants from the adjoining Districts of Madras and Bombay Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m s. t.]

Tirumane.—Village with post office [m.].

Tovinkere.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station and post office [m.].

Tumkur.—Chief town, municipality, railway station [R] and head-quarters of the *taluk*, and District of the same name, situated at the south-western base of the Devaray-durga Hills, 43 miles from Bangalore Population 10,000 The town is prettily situated, and surrounded with gardens of plantains, areca-nuts and cocoa-nut palms, and betel vines Some of the streets are wide The native houses are mostly mud built, of one storey, and tiled The European quarter lies to the north. The Deputy Commissioner's court-house is a conspicuous circular structure of three storeys The other public buildings include

the usual offices for the Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and *amildar* : a district school, barracks for the infantry, and cavalry force of Mysore State. A jail dispensary, and travellers' bungalow. It is also the residence of a European missionary of the Wesleyan Society, who superintends a chapel and several schools. Post office [m. s. t.]. A weekly fair held on Thursdays. Glass bangles are extensively made here.

Turuvekere.—Town situated 4½ miles from Tumkur town. Population 2,000 mostly Hindus. Post office [m.].

Urdigere—Village with post office [m.].

Yediyur.—Village with 800 residents. A religious festival held in the month of Chaitra, and lasting for five days on the occasion of the Siddhesvarana *jatra*, is annually attended by 10,000 people. Post office [m.].

Yelayur.—Village with post office [m.].

Yelladbagir—Village and railway station 2½ miles from Tumkur.

Yitakadibbanhalli—Village with post office [m.].

NELLORE.

NELLORE —(*Nellur*).—District of the Madras Presidency, situated on the eastern or Coromandel coast. It is bounded on the north by the Kistna District : on the south by the District of North Arcot and Chingleput : on the east by the Bay of Bengal : and on the west by the Western Ghats which separate it from the Districts of Karur and Cuddapah Areas, 8765, square miles. Population 1,463,756. The administrative head-quarters are at Nellore town 159 miles from Madras by rail *via* Renigunta.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops of the District are rice, *cholan* or *jonna ragi*, *varagu* or *allu*, *karibu* or *sujjali*, maize, oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, cotton chillies, wheat, cheyroot, and other dyes.

MANUFACTURES.—Spinning and weaving for local consumption is carried on in many villages. At the village of Kovur near Nellore town, fine shirtings and pocket-handkerchiefs can be obtained to order on a limited scale. Other industries are weaving of hempen cloth, dyeing, the making of vessels, of brass, copper, and bell-metal ; the carvings of images pillars, and cart-wheels from stone : mat-making and boat-building. These are carried on only on a small scale. Indigo, which is manufactured almost entirely by Natives, is sent to Madras.

CLIMATE—The climate of Nellore is generally regarded as dry and salubrious being subject to no sudden changes of temperature. The most trying season for Europeans is the period from April to June, when the westerly wind blows from the inland plateau. The District receives its rainfall from both the north-east and the south-west monsoons, the former predominating in the north, and the latter in the south. The rainy months are June and July, October, November, and December. The principal diseases are intermittent fever of a mild type, chronic rheumatism, leprosy, elephantiasis or 'Cochin-leg,' the curious affection of the foot known as *Morbus entophyticus pedis*, cancer of the face, and

guinea-worm. Diarrhœa and dysentery are common, and both cholera and small-pox often make their appearance in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *Taluks* of Nellore, Gudur, Ongole, Atmakur, Kandakur, Kavali, Kanigiri, Rapur, and Udayagiri. Revenue 42 lakhs, expenditure 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with a Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate, and 2 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Clergymen, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, 2 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Nellore town see Nellore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Addanki.—Town on the Gundlakamma river, 100 miles from Nellore *via* Ongole, 26 miles. Trade in grain. The temple of Singarikonda and the ruined fort of Hari Palakudu in the neighbourhood, possesses some archæological interest. Sub-magistrate's and Deputy Tahsildar's Courts, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow.

Allur.—Town with population 5500, mainly rice cultivators. Three fine tanks provide ample irrigation—Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.]

Allur cum Kottapatnam (*Alula Allur*)—Village and port on the sea-coast. Population about 6200. The export trade consists chiefly in the dry grains and oil-seeds of Cumbum, Dupad, and the Addanki country. The coast canal from Madras passes through the town. It is the station of a Superintendent of sea customs and of a Sub-magistrate.

Anamasamudrampet—Village in Nellore District. Contains a fine mosque, one of the most ancient in this part of the country, and the scene of a great annual gathering in July of nine days, to celebrate the *Urusu*, a festival held in honour of the founder, Khwaja Rahmat-ulla. The mosque has an endowment of eight villages, its trustee holding the title of *Pirzada*.

Anantasagaram.—Town with 3000 inhabitants. Contains a fine mosque, and a remarkable tank, 40 feet deep, paved and riveted throughout, constructed 1522 A. D.

Armagon.—(*Arumugam*) Shoal and light-house on the coast of Madras, Nellore District. The shoal lies east by north of the light-house, which is situated near the village of Monapalliem, raised 75 feet above high-water mark, and visible for 10 or 12 miles.

Atmakur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 4000. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.]

Bangarpett.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Biramganta.—Town and formerly a salt-station in Nellore District, 5 miles from Ongole.

Bitraganta.—Village in Kaval *taluk*, the annual fair held here

in honour of Venkateswara swami attracts 4000 persons. Weaving forms the chief industry of the place Population 1200

Boggeru—River in Nellore District Rising among the *ghats* at Boggu Venkatapuram, it drains the country west and south of the Durgam, and flowing through Atmakur, it joins the Penner at Sangam, where the two rivers have overspread a considerable tract with alluvial deposits The Atmakur *taluk* to some extent, and the Udayagiri *taluk* almost entirely, depend upon the Boggeru for irrigation

Boochireddipalem.—Village, situated 10 miles west of Nellore. Population under 5000. In the neighbourhood are gneiss quarries, producing a fine building stone, and giving the town its chief industry—pillar and ornament cutting for pagodas, etc At the annual festival, held here in April, in honour of Kodanda Ramaswami, when some 8000 persons assemble Considerable trade is carried on by merchants from Nellore. Post office [m s t]

Chadalavada.—Village with post office [m].

Chennur.—Village with post office [m]

Chimakurti.—Village with post office [m]

Chundi.—Village with post office [m].

Darsi.—Town in the zamindari *taluk*, situated 30 miles north-west of Ongole Population 2500. Subordinate magistrate's court, police station, and post office [m s t]

Dudukur.—Village with post office [m].

Dugarazpatnam.—Town in the Gudur *taluk* Population 2500. Possesses a customs station and a fine travellers' bungalow The salt manufacture at this place is of some repute Post office [m s t].

Ellasiri.—Village with post office [m s]

Etamukala.—Village with post office [m].

Gudlur.—Village with post office [m]

Gudur.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 2½ miles from Nellore town Population 5000. The usual sub-divisional courts, sub-jail, police station, travellers' bungalow, a small temple, a Lutheran Church, and good camping ground. Post office [m s t.]

Gundamorla Bar.—An opening into the sea about 2 miles south of the Gundlakamma river, about 325 yards wide, and 7 feet deep

Indukurpet.—Village with office [m s t]

Iskapalli.—Village, also a seaport and customs station, 23 miles from Nellore Population 2200 Post office [m] There are granaries and godowns on the beach for the storage of grain Good anchorage for large sailing vessels and steamers

Ittamukkala.—Town in Ongole *taluk*. Population 4000 Seaport with coasting trade, and the second customs station in the District The Assistant Superintendent of sea customs at Ittamukkala has power to grant ship's papers and thus save the delay of reference to the principal port, Kottapatnam The anchorage is good

Jaladanki.—Village with post office [m.].

Kaligiri.—Village with post office [m.]

Kalujuvalapad.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalvoy.—Village with post office [m]

Kandakur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Population 7000. It contains an old hill fort Noted for its breed of cattle Tahsildar's court, and post office [m s].

Kanigiri.—Town and fort in the *taluk* of the same name Population 3000 In the neighbourhood is a remarkable hill, which forms a striking feature in the landscape for many miles round On its summit, about 1500 feet above sea-level, is a table-land of about a square mile, where tradition says a town once stood The hill was fortified, and was formerly a place of great strength The remains of some of the batteries still exist Tahsildar's court and post office [m s. t]

Kanuparti.—Village with post office [m t.].

Karadu.—Village with post office [m s t]

Karavadi.—Village with post office [m]

Kattakintapalli—Village with post office [m]

Kavali—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 142 miles from Madras Population 5000 Tahsildar's court, police lines, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Kistnapatam—Village with post office [m s t]

Kota—Village in Gudur *taluk* Population 4500 Station of a Sub-magistrate Police station and post office [m s t]

Kottapatam (*Kotapatnam*)—Port in Ongole *taluk* Population 6500. Post office [m s t.]

Kovur.—Town in Nellore *taluk* Population 4600 An agricultural centre, 3 miles north of Nellore town on the north bank of the Penner. Police station and post office [m s t]

Kurichedu.—Village with post office [m]

Manubolu.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Nellore.

Mogullur.—Village with post office [m]

Mypaud—Village with post office [m]

Nandavaram—Village with post office [m s.]

Nandipaud—Village with post office [m]

Nayudupet.—Village with post office [m s t]

Nellore.—Chief town of the *Taluk*, also municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Penner, 158 miles from Madras Population 30,000 Nellore town, which is traditionally said to be situated in the famous wilderness *Dandaka Aranyam*, is of considerable antiquity. Its ancient name was *Sinhapur* ('lion city'), later it was called *Durgametta*, a name which survives in one of its suburbs It is united with the sea, which is distant 12 miles to the east, by the river Penner. The town of Nellore is tolerably clean and airy. The houses are irregularly built, but there are some good streets occupied by the wealthier inhabitants The houses of the European residents are on the south of the town, along the bank of a large tank, on the farther side of which

risers the temple-crowned hill of Narasimha Konda. The offices of the Collector are in the old fort, opposite stands the police office, which was formerly a range of barracks. There is an English Church, a jail, 2 hospitals, a pothouse, 2 schools, (one for boys and the other for girls), a travellers' bungalow, and post and telegraph offices.

Ongole.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Musi river, 74 miles from Nellore. Population 10,000. Contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary, a station of the American Baptist Mission and post office [m. s. t.]

Padili.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Pamuru.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Peddapabani.—Village with post office [m.].

Pellur.—Village with post office [m.].

Penchalakonda.—Peak in the Veligonda Hills, and the highest point in the Eastern Ghats within that District. Elevation above sea level, 3000 feet. Ancient pagoda on the hill, resorted to by numerous pilgrims and visitors.

Podulkur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ponnalore.—Village with post office [m.].

Potakamar.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramapatnam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rapur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 2600. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Rayavaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Sangam.—Ancient and village, situated on the north bank of the Penner river, 38 miles from the sea, and 20 miles above the anicut at Nellore town, the object of the anicut is to extend irrigation along the northern bank of the Penner, commanding an area of 220 square miles. Post office [m. s. t.]

Santanutalapadu.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarvepalli.—Town in Guduri *taluk*, population 5500, Contains the ruins of an old Rohilla fort. Its irrigation tank is one of the finest in the District, and is filled from the Penner anicut.

Singaraya-konda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Sitarampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Stonehousepet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Streharikota.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sulurpeta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Sunnapugunta.—Village with post office [m.].

Surveypulli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sydaporum.—Village with post office [m.].

Tada.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Theatto.—Village with post office [m.].

Tungatur.—Town situated on the trunk road from Madras to Ganjam, about 20 miles south of Ongole town. Population 7500. Police station, and traveller's bungalow.

Udayagiri—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Nellore District, also village and hill, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 4000. The hill, which was once strongly fortified, is quite isolated, being 8 miles from the main chain of the Eastern Ghats, 3079 feet above sea-level. The ruins of several Hindu temples still remain, but all trace of fortification on the hill has disappeared. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m s t]

Valaparla—Village with post office [m.]

Valumpalli—Village with post office [m]

Vendodu—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Nellore.

Venkatachallam—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Nellore.

Venkatagiri—Zamindari estate in Nellore District. Area 2117½ square miles. The estate includes the whole of the Venkatagiri *taluk*, besides large tracts in the neighbouring Government *taluks*. The estate pays to Government a *peshkash* or permanent revenue of Rs 374,310. The present Zamindar claims to be the twenty-seventh in lineal descent from the founder of the family.

Venkatagiri.—Zamindari *taluk* of Nellore District, also chief town, railway station and head-quarters of Venkatagiri *taluk* and Zamindari, 46 miles from Nellore town. Population 8000. Contains Sub-magistrate's and Deputy Tahsildar's courts, Rajah's palace and travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t]. In a small temple to Eswara, Brahma Ootsavam feast is celebrated annually in the month of June or July, the Lutherans have a church here. Fine lace cloths are manufactured. Good shooting is obtainable on the surrounding hills.

Vinjamoor—Agricultural village in Udayagiri *taluk*, population 5000. Post office [m]

Wollapaliem—Village with post office [m.].

NILGIRI.

NILGIRI (' *Blue Mountains* ') —District and range of mountains, Madras Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Mysore State; on the east and south-east by Coimbatore District, on the south by portions of Malabar and Coimbatore, and on the west by Malabar. Area, 957 square miles. Population 99,797. The administrative head-quarters are at Ootacamund, 360 miles from Madras (327 miles by rail, thence 34 miles by road).

PRODUCTS —The crops grown on the Nilgiris include wheat, barley, and other cereals, peas, beans, potatoes, garlic, onions, mustard, castor-oil-seeds, etc. Besides potatoes, peas, turnips, cabbages, cauliflower, beetroot, celery, parsnips, artichokes, and nearly every variety of English vegetable grow well. Of fruits, the grape, plum, brazilcherry, raspberry, apple, peach, pear, and orange are grown. The commercial important products of the Nilgiris are coffee, tea, and cinchona.

MANUFACTURES —There are no special manufactures in the District, except the weaving of a coarse cotton cloth by the Badagas. Several

European industries exist, for local progress is slow; and there are two breweries.

INSTITUTIONS.—The Nilgiri Library at Coimbatore and the Lawrence Asylum at Lovedale are the only institutions deserving notice.

LANGUAGES.—The languages spoken are English, Annamite, and Tamil.

CLIMATE.—Situated as the Nilgiris are, on an average elevation of 6,000 feet; equidistant from two seas; sharing two winds now; and isolated from mountains of similar height, they possess a climate well adapted for equality of temperature, for mildly invigorating qualities, for great salubrity, and for immunity from the disturbing influences common to the climate of most hill stations. It almost unaltered within the tropics. The hottest season is in April and May, but its occurrence depends upon the character and period of setting in of the south-west monsoon. The European population suffer chiefly from fevers and dysentery.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions, *viz.*—Ootacamund, Coonoor and South-east Nilgiri. Revenue 5 Lakhs; expenditure 8 Lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Persian and Hindustani Translators, Head Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Forest Officer, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Inspector General of Jail, Commissioner Magistrate and Magistrate 1st class, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 4 Chaplains, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Government Banker, and Director of Cinchona Plantations, Conservator of Government Parks and Gardens, Government Geologist and Local Fund Engineer. For further information regarding Ootacamund *see* Coimbatore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Benhope.—Village with post office (M. S.).

Bhavani.—River rising in the Kuruh group of the Nilgiri Hills. It enters the low country, and after a winding course eastward, 105 miles in length, during which it receives several affluents, the Moyar being the chief, it joins the Cauvery at the north of Bhavani.

Cherambadi.—Village with post office (M. S. & P.).

COONOOR.—Town and *taluk* of the same name, also sanatorium, situated 6,000 feet above the sea-level on the south-east corner of the Nilgiri plateau, and at the head of the principal pass (the Coonoor Ghat) from the plains; distant 2½ miles by rail from Madras, and 12 miles from Ootacamund and 21 miles from Marudairam railway station. Population about 3,000. The municipal limits extend over about 7 square miles. Coonoor contains a Sub-magistrate's court, hospital, Sim's park (public garden), four places of worship (1 Roman Catholic, 1 Church of England, and 2 of other denominations), and many schools, a library, shops, and 3 hotels for the convenience of European visitors. Coonoor is one of the principal sanatoria of the Presidency, and second only to Ootacamund in natural advantages. The town is built on the sides of the beautiful basin formed by the expansion of the Chinnai valley at the mouth of a great gorge, surrounded by wooded hills. It possesses a cool and equable climate. The town is well kept. It has

about 20 miles of excellent roads and beautiful pleasure drives along the sides of which grow hedges and roses, while the fuchsia, dhalia, and heliotrope attain the proportions of shrubs. Altogether, it forms one of the most lovely hill stations in India and commands magnificent views of mountains precipices, great stretches of hill forests, and the plains spreading out in a vast expanse of fertility beneath. The European settlement is on the upper plateau, the Native quarter on the lower slopes of the valley. Post office [m s t]. A pleasant picnic from Coonoor can be made to the Katherine Water Fall. The road leads for about 3 miles along the skirts of pretty woods and then after turning into a narrower one not shaded by trees, reaches (4 miles) a rocky bluff called Lady Canning's seat. Below to the south lie extensive coffee plantations. The path then descends considerably, and turns south to a high bluff with a path all round it, overlooking the chasm into which the stream that makes the Katherine Fall descends. The view here is fine. The waterfall does not exceed 300 feet in height, but the ravine is very deep. From Coonoor another trip may be made to the *Hulikal Durg* or Tiger Rock fort, but the expedition requires the whole day and is fatiguing. Wellington, a military station and depôt for troops, is situated about 2½ miles from Coonoor. From Wellington Barracks to Ootacamund is 10½ miles.

Devala.—Chief town of the *taluk* of South-east Wainad, situated about 4 miles from the head of the Kaikui *ghat*, on the high road traversing Wainad to Vythiri. The village has long been known as a coffee centre, but has increased of late greatly in importance, owing to its being the centre of the gold fields of South-east Wainad. It has a hotel, post office [m], telegraph and police stations, the hills around are studded with bungalows inhabited by the European employes of the gold companies.

Devashola.—Village with post office [m s].

Dooabetta.—The highest peak of the Nilgiri mountains, height 8,760 feet above the sea.

Gudalur.—Town, situated at the foot of the Neduwatham *ghat* on the road to Ootacamund, and at the junction of the main roads from Mysore and Malabar. Population 2,000. Gudalur has become the centre of the South-east Wainad coffee industry, and is a place of growing importance. Sub-Magistrate's court, police and post [m. s. t] offices.

Guynd.—Village with post office [m s t].

Jakatala.—Military station in the Nilgiri Hills. See Wellington.

Kaity (Kaiti).—Village situated in a valley of the same name, 3 miles from Ootacamund. Population 3,000. Notable as one of the earliest settlements on the Nilgiris. The valley is closely cultivated with bailey, wheat, and other cereals, potatoes, and garden crops. Three miles distant is the missionary out-station of Nikambe. Post office [m].

Kalhatti.—Village, situated 3 miles below the head of the Segur *ghat*, and 8 miles from Ootacamund on principal road to Mysore. Elevation above sea-level, 6,700 feet. There is a travellers' bungalow, which

is resorted to by tourists, who come for the sake of the view of the waterfall (177 feet) close by, also a botanical garden kept up by Government. Oranges, apples, peaches, and pears thrive particularly well.

Police station

Karaimadai.—Village and railway station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mettupalaiyam

Kartairi.—River, rising near the station of Ootacamund After flowing through the rich coffee-growing tract of Kartairiat an elevation of 6,000 feet, it descends upon the plains in a series of beautiful waterfalls and cascades at Kullar, and finally falls into the Bhavani near Mettupalaiyam. A considerable trade in grain is carried on Population 500. A small but rising village has sprung up of late years on the saddle to the south of the large waterfall near the junction of the roads from Ootacamund, Coonoor, etc

Katary.—Village with post office [m t]

Kilkolagiri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kilkundah.—Village with post office [m].

Kolakambai.—River, coffee-growing tract, hill, peak (5,600 feet above sea-level), with a waterfall north-east of the peak, having an unbroken fall of 400 feet, in the District of the Nilgiri Hills

Kotagiri.—Hill station and tea growing centre in Nilgiri District. Area, 12 square miles. Population 4 000 It is 17 miles from Ootacamund and 12 miles from Coonoor, at an average height of 6,500 feet above sea-level. The climate is best on these hills. The station has a few European houses and a small church. Near Kotagiri is the military sanitarium of Dimhatti, now abandoned A *ghat* or pass in fair order leads from Kotagiri to the plains of Coimbatore A bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary, rest house, bazar police station, and post office [m s t]

Kullakamby.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Kullar.—Village lies low, being the dak (post) station (5 miles from Mettupalaiyam), where the ascent of the Coonoor *ghat* begins

Kundahs.—Range of mountains in Nilgiri District. The western wall of the Nilgiri plateau, rising abruptly from Malabar The summit of the ridge is rocky and precipitous, and the sides, covered at places with grass, slope down to the valley of the Kundah river, which separates this range from the rest of the table-land The three highest points are Avalanche peak, 8502 feet ; Bear hill, 8,353 feet, and Makurti, 8,402 feet. From Ootacamund the view of the Kundah range is remarkably beautiful The Bhavani river rises in this range. The best big game shooting on the Nilgiris is to be found here.

1. **Lovedale.**—Hill station. The Lawrence Asylum is situated here

Coonoor-kurti (Trigannam).—Peak in the Kunda range, and a favourite only to Ootacamund ; 20 miles west of Ootacamund ; elevation above sides of the beautiful The ascent of Makurti is by a zig-zag path cut valley, at the mouth Its western face is an almost unbroken wall-like possesses a cool and usand feet in depth. Makurti is a spot held sacred

by the Tudas as the residence of a personage whom they believe to be the keeper of the gates of heaven

Mettupalaiyam—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ootacamand. Hotel

Moyar.—The most important stream in the Nilgiri plateau, rising on Makuti Peak. After receiving the drainage of two large valleys, it flows past Paikara and Nediattam, and enters the plains at the north-west corner of the range. It joins the Bhavani at Denaikankotai.

Musnigudi—Village with post office [m]

Naduvattam—Village with post office [m. s. t.] Some important Government plantations are situated here

Nellakota—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ochterlony.—A beautiful valley, 39 square miles in extent, at an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level, situated below the south-western wall of the Nilgiri Hills. There are 24 coffee estates, occupying about 4,000 acres. Cinchona and tea also flourish

Ootacamand (Ootakalmunda)—Chief town of *Taluk* of the same name, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Nilgiri District. Population 13,000. Ootacamand is the chief sanitarium of the Madras Presidency, and during the summer months head-quarters of the Governor of Madras and of the Commander-in-chief. The nearest railway station is Mettupalaiyam (Mettapollhem), 327½ miles from Madras, on the Madras Railway, and 32¼ miles by road from Ootacamand *via* the Coonoor new *ghat*, and 24½ miles by the old road. The whole journey from Madras occupies twenty-two hours by rail and road. The station reposes in an amphitheatre encircled by noble hills, adorned by an artificial lake nearly a mile and a half long. A splendid vegetation, belonging to the temperate zone, but here growing with tropical luxuriance, refreshes the eye of the traveller from the plains; delicate European plants rising into hardy shrubs and English flowers forming hedges. Riding, driving and all manly sports are possible. For Ootacamand has a great advantage over Simla and other Himalayan Hill stations in being situated on an extensive plateau with wide tracts of grass land and downs suitable for roads in its neighbourhood. The chief resident officials are the Collector of the District, the Deputy Collector, the Sub-Magistrate and the Sub-judge. The number of European visitors is greatest from March to June. From November till February, when the climate is at its best, the population consists almost exclusively of permanent residents. The large number of European coffee planters around Ootacamand gives its resident society an unusual stability. The place is well supplied with churches, hotels, schools, hospitals, shops, etc. There is a branch of the Bank of Madras, and a newspaper is published here. The public library, (1859) and the Lawrence Asylum. (1858), The Botanical Gardens (51 acres), the Kalhatti Garden and the Bailiyai Garden are branches. The Hobart Park contains cricket and other recreation grounds. There is a good club, and a pack of fox-hounds is kept up. The Government telegraph office, the District jail, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pundalur—Village with post office [m. s t]

Rangaswami.—Peak in the Nilgiri Hills, situated near the Gazzallathu Pass. Height above sea-level, 5937 feet.

Wainad, South-east.—*Taluk* of Nilgiri District. Head-quarters are at Devala

Wellington (or *Jakatala*)—Hill station and military cantonment in the Nilgiri District. Jakatala Hill, a spur running to the south-east from Doddabetra, or middle range of mountains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Coonoor, and 9 miles from Ootacamund, is 6100 feet above sea-level, well sheltered, partially exposed to the monsoons. Population about 2000. Wellington is the principal military sanitarium of Madras, with a handsome range of barracks, built in 1857. The climate is most salubrious, temperate, and invigorating. In the cold months the days are clear and bracing. The mornings are always refreshing, and if the character and time of the setting in of the south-west monsoon be regular, the months of the middle part of the year are pleasant and healthy. The station is planted throughout with numerous ornamental trees, which afford shelter and add to its beauty. Fruits of all kinds grow luxuriantly, particularly oranges, peaches, the wild gooseberry, red and white raspberry, brazil-cherry, limes and citrons. The station contains Cantonment magistrate's court and post office [m s t]. Wellington Barracks (3 miles from Coonoor) are finest in India, and are worth a visit.

Yadapally—Village with post office [m.].

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS—A Native State or feudatory kingdom, roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India, which takes its name from its capital, Haidarabad City. The form of the territory, inclusive of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, known as Berar, is that of a trapezium. Haidarabad is by far the largest and most important Native State in India. It is bounded on the north-east by the Central Provinces, on the west by the Bombay Presidency, and on the south-east by the Madras Presidency. Including Berar, the area is (1891) 100,463 square miles. Population 1443 4120.

COUNTRY—The Nizam's dominions are situated on the table-land of the Deccan, and averages about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. With the exception of the valley of the Tapti in the north-west, the country slopes eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal. From the extent of the territory, there is much variety of surface. Some parts are mountainous, others, flat or undulating. There are rich and fertile plains and numerous tracts too barren to be cultivated.

HISTORY—The dynasty of the Nizam was founded by Asaf Jah, a general of Turkoman descent in the service of the Emperor Aurangzeb. In 1713, he was appointed Subhadar of the Deccan, with the title of *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Regulator of the State), which has since become hereditary in the family. The Mogul Empire was at this time torn by internal dissension and threatened by the rising power of the Marathas. Asaf Jah was able, with little difficulty, to assert his independence,

though he was less successful in repulsing the inroads of Maratha cavalry. At his death in 1748, he was firmly established, as an independent sovereign, with Hyderabad for his capital, and a kingdom about as extensive as the present State. The present Nizam (His Highness Assuff Jah Muzuffer-ul-Mimalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dowlah Meer Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur Futteh Jung, G. C. S. I.,) is in point of rank the first Muhammadan ruler in India, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The military force of the Nizam consists of 71 field and 654 other guns, 551 artillery men, 1400 cavalry, and about 13000 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars.

CLIMATE—The climate of the dominions during the greater part of the year is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The rainfall is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon; but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains, when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass, and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of the year, the summer monsoon, from its greater depth and volume, exercise a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghats the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The average rainfall during the year is 32 inches. Ophthalmic diseases are prevalent in the sandstone district. The wells in general yield impure, unpalatable water, productive of disease, especially the dracunculus or guinea-worm, from which those who use the water from tanks or streams are exempt. The total number of tanks in the State is about 18,500.

PRODUCTS—Good building stone is found in some parts, coal is worked in a few places, the diamond mines, in former times, yielded some large gems. The principal grain crops are rice, wheat, maize of various kinds, *gar*, *bayla*, of oil-seeds—mustard, sesamum, and castor-oil plants. Melons, cucumbers, gourdes, and some other cucurbitacea are largely grown, and form important articles of diet. The gardens produce onions, garlic, carrots, radishes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, coriander, ginger, turmeric, and various kinds of amaranth used as pot-herbs. Tobacco is cultivated, but not to a great extent. Cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane are the more important objects of the agriculturist's care. Fruit of many different kinds is plentiful. Gums are found in the jungles. Horses, for military or general purposes, are not reared in the same number as formerly. Flocks of sheep are everywhere to be seen.

MANUFACTURES—Among the manufactures of the country may be mentioned the ornamental metal ware of Bidar, the gold-embroidered cloth (*kanhab*) of Aurangabad, Gulburga, and other towns, and the excellent paper of different kinds which is made by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Kaghazpur, near the famous fortress of Daulatabad. Cotton spinning factory was established a few years ago at Gulburga.

COMMERCE—The principal exports are cotton, oil-seeds, hides, and grain, the imports are salt, timber, European piece goods, and hardware.

PEOPLE—Excluding Berar, the population in 1891 amounted to 11,537,040, of whom about one-tenth were Muhammadans, and the remaining were Hindus. Owing to the general distribution of arms among all classes, the people of Hyderabad, as of other Native States, present to the casual observer a more formidable appearance than is borne out, perhaps, by anything in their actual character or disposition. Telugu is generally spoken in the south-east, Canarese in the south-west; in the northern and western parts Marathi is commonly used.

GOVERNMENT—His Highness the Nizam *His Highness's Staff*—Secretary, 2 Aide-de-camps, Surgeon in attendance; Superintendent of Toshat Khana, Superintendent of Farash Khana, Superintendent of Silah Khana, Superintendent of Stables and Police Guards Superintendent of Private Purse, Superintendent of Carriages, Pay Master of His Highness Household, Superintendent of Gird Troops, Superintendent of Kitchen, Prime Minister and His Excellency's staff, Peshkar, and 4 Muin-ul-Mahams (Departmental Ministers) one is in charge of the office of Minister, Military, Revenue and Financial Departments, the other is in charge of the office of Minister of Justice, the third is in charge of the office of Minister of Police, and the fourth holds the office of the Minister, Miscellaneous Departments.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT—His Highness the Nizam is the head of the Government of the Dominions, and all important matters are referred to His Highness for sanction or final orders by the Minister. His Highness also exercises the prerogative of calling for any papers, statements or reports in connection with any matter disposed of, or undergoing investigation by any of the Courts, Departments or other tribunals in his Dominions. Under instructions from His Highness the Minister waits upon him thrice a week with papers and other State documents for disposal or explanation. From His Highness also emanate all honors and titles of distinction conferred upon deserving officials of the State, lists being periodically submitted to His Highness by the Minister for that purpose.

COUNCIL—A Council of State has been formed for the purpose of dealing with important questions concerning the welfare of His Highness and the State. The Council meets twice a month at 2 o'clock on Thursdays at any place where His Highness happens to be at the time and deals with important questions and enacts Laws.

The Council of which His Highness is President, is composed of eight of the Chief Nobles of the State, including the Minister.

The following Secretariats are under the Prime Minister .—

1 Political and Finance	6 Daftar Mulki.
2 Home and Railway.	7 Public Works.
3 Revenue Department.	8 Regular Troops
4 Judicial and Police	9 Irregular Troops.
5. English Office	

The Secretaries of these Departments either see and transact business with the Minister at stated intervals, or submit their papers for perusal and orders in office boxes which are returned when their contents have been disposed of. The Minister, subject to the control of His Highness, exercises complete supervision over the Financial and General Administration of all the Departments of the State.

The Peshkar exercises a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION—The head of the District administration is the Subadar or Commissioner. The dominions are divided into four divisions, each of which is controlled by a Subadar. The Revenue, Police, Municipalities and District Public Works are in the Subadar's charge, and he has one Revenue and one Judicial Assistant. The Subadar of Western Division has no control over the civil jurisdiction of the division, a special District Judge with Munsiffs and Mir Munsiffs having been appointed for civil judicial work. The duties of the Inspector General of Revenue are to advise Government on all Revenue matters, to inspect and report upon Revenue Offices, and to make tours in the Districts with the view of suggesting any necessary improvements to Government in the Revenue administration.

TALUKDARS—The 16 Districts, into which the dominions are divided, are each in charge of a Talukdar, who corresponds to the Deputy Commissioners in Berar or the Pujab. The Talukdar is vested with extensive powers (subject to the control of the Subadar) in Revenue, Civil and Criminal matters. Each Talukdar has one Judicial Assistant. In the Western Division, however, the Talukdars exercise no control in civil cases. Each Talukdar is assisted by a Second Talukdar, whose office corresponds to that of a first-class Assistant Commissioner. He usually has his head-quarters in the most important taluka in the district, and disposes of Revenue, Police and Civil cases under the order of the Talukdar. The Third Talukdar has charge of the Treasury and resides at the head-quarters of the District, where he assists the Talukdar in Revenue and Judicial work, and has also the control of the Irregular Troops stationed in the district.

TAHSILDARS—Each Tahsil or Taluka is in charge of a Tahsildar, who is responsible for the collection of the Revenue instalments in his Tahsil, and is also in charge of the Tahsil Treasury. He is also vested with Civil and Criminal powers to a limited extent, except in the Western Division.

ADMINISTRATION—The revenue of the Nizam's Dominions, Berar excluded, may be stated at 3 crores, inclusive of receipts from all sources. The only feudatory of the Nizam is the Raja of Gudwal, who is independ-

ent in his internal administration so long as he pays an annual tribute of Rs 115,000.

The land revenue is still collected in kind in some parts of the country ; the rate for irrigated crops being half to the Government and half to the cultivator. The Government has a mint and currency of its own. The rupee, called the *halli sicca*, is rather smaller than the British rupee. Education has made some progress.

DIVISIONS—The State is divided into four divisions called the Eastern, the Western, the Northern, and the Southern divisions. The first comprises the Districts of Khammam, Nalgunda, and Nagar Karnul; the second comprises the Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Paibhani, and Nanded; the third comprises the Districts of Mehdak, Indur, Bidar, Yalgandal, and Sirpur Tandur, and the fourth comprises the Districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagur, and Naldurg (all of which see separately). For certain administrative purposes, Haiderabad is regarded as constituting a District by itself, with an area of 2 miles and a population of 392,700 souls.

AURANGABAD.

AURANGABAD—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Population about 32,000. District head-quarters are at Aurangabad town, about 300 miles from Haiderabad.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 10 *Talukhs*. *Administrative Staff*—Subedar with an Assistant, Civil and Sessions Judge, 3 Talukdars, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Civil Judge, Educational Inspector with a Deputy, Head Master High School, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Post offices, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants. For further information regarding Aurangabad town see Aurangabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajanta (*Adjunta*) or Indhyadri, also known as *Satmaln* and *Chandor*—Hill ranges at the south-west extremity of Berar, running into the Nizam's Dominions, and skirting the Bombay District of Khandesh. They support the northern side of the great table-land of the Deccan, and form the watershed of the feeders of the Godavari and Tapti rivers. With their spurs and continuation, known as the Satmala range, they cover the whole of the Basim and Wun Districts, and the southern half of Buldana District, in Berar, rising into peaks of over 2000 feet in height. One of their passes contains the famous rock temples of Ajanta described in the following article.

Ajanta (or *Nizambad*)—A village and ravine celebrated for its cave temples, situated at the head of one of the passes (*ghats*) that lead down from the Ajanta or Indhyadri Hills on their south west face, and near to the Berar and Khandesh frontiers, 220 miles north-east of Bombay, 55 miles north-north-east of Aurangabad, and 24 miles north of the field of Assaye. Four miles north-north-west of the town, are the caves to which it gives name. The best route for visiting these striking memorials of Buddhism is from Pachora station (G I P Railway) to Fardapur (30 miles by bullock cart), where there is a traveller's rest-

house. A bridle-path leads from Fardapur to the ravine of Lenapur (3½ miles), in which the caves lie. Another route from Ahmednagar via Aurangabad, also from Jalna. These Buddhist caves are 29 in number, carved in the amygdaloidal trap, and are among the best specimens of cave architecture in India. Post office.

Ambar (*Ambad*)—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated near the centre of the *taluk*, in an undulating plain, and surrounded on three sides by the low hills, 17 miles from Jalna. Tradition ascribes its foundation to a Hindu prince, named Amba, who, wearied of the cares of Government in his own State in Northern India, is said to have taken up his abode in a small cave to the east of the town, which he founded and named after himself. The site of the cave is now occupied by a handsome temple. The town once enjoyed great prosperity, of which it retains but a remnant now. Principal trade, cotton and grain. Population about 1000. Contains no buildings of any interest. There is a small fort in the eastern quarter, in which the *tahsildar* resides and holds his court. Weekly market, held on Thursdays. An annual fair, lasting ten days, is held in connection with the temple at the cave, which is visited by several thousand people. Post office.

Aurangabad.—Town and *taluk*, also military station, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the Kaum river, a small perennial stream which takes its rise in the neighbouring hills, and a tributary of the Godavari. The river Kaum separates the city from the cantonment. Distance from Ahmednagar 68 miles, and from the Nandgaon railway station, 56 miles by Tonga road. Aurangabad is the thriving city, which was first named Kirkee, and was founded in 1610 by Malik Ambar. Town population about 20,000. The trade of the place has, however, revived considerably of late years, and a large traffic in wheat, cotton, and in manufactured goods and hardware, is now carried on. Aurangabad contains the ruins of many buildings, among which is a palace built by Aurangzeb. The most interesting building is the tomb of his daughter, which resembles the Taj at Agra. Eight miles from Aurangabad is the fortress of Daulatabad, which can be seen by an order from the Subha of Aurangabad. Six miles from Daulatabad is Roza, which contains the tomb of the Emperor Aurangzeb, a Mahomedan college and masjid. The caves of Aurangabad situated in the Sichel range of hills are about 2 miles to the north of the city. A mile to the west of the town are situated the cantonments, for a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, population 9000. The coin is Halli Sicca currency. Good grapes, peaches, English figs and oranges can be had here when in season. The town contains an English Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, Post and Telegraph Offices, Travellers' bungalow, Police Office, a Mess House, an Anglo-Vernacular School, a Telugu Mission School, a Shop for the sale of English goods. From Aurangabad Ajanta caves, 54 miles, and Ellora caves, 14 miles.

Baizpur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhokardan.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

miles from Chalisgaon railway station To see all the caves in one day it would be well to go down the *ghat* in the morning and put up in Kylas Cave for the day. An *oorus* (a fair) is held here annually on the 7th February at which thousands of persons assemble. Mausoleums of the Saints Muntajbuddin Zar Zari Baksh and Burhanunadin Ghuriban Nawaz will repay a visit Stone chains, hewn out of solid rock, are suspended in one of the tombs Wild ducks and small game plentiful.

Sillur.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court

Torodah—Village with post office.

BEED.

Beed (*Blur*)—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions Area, 4,487 square miles Population 562,000 District head-quarters are at Beed town.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *Taluks* *District Staff*—Three Talukdars Tahsildar, Civil Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and 2 Assistant Engineers For further information regarding Beed town see Beed.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amba Jogai.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a celebrated temple, and post office Station of Hakim

Ashti.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Beed.—Town and *taluk*, also head-quarters of the District of the same name Besides the usual public offices, the town contains schools, post and telegraph offices

Gevrai—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kej—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Post office.

Manjalegaon.—Village with post office.

Nekenoor.—Village with post office

Pathrur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Patodah—Village with post office.

BEDAR.

BEDAR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 488 square miles Population about 800,000 District head-quarters are at Bedar town, 75 miles from Haidrabad

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 7 *taluks* *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to First Talukdar, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim and Assistant Engineer. For further information regarding Bedar town see Bedar

PLACES OF INTEREST

Algol.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Aurad.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhalki.—Village with post office.

Bedar (*Bidar*)—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated near the right bank of the Manjira 75 miles from Hyderabad. Bedar was once the capital of the Bahmani Muhammadan dynasty. The ruins of the fort and many large tombs are worth visiting. The place is noted for the metalware to which it has given its name. Tahsildar's court and post office.

Digwal.—Village with post office.

Janwada.—Village with post office.

Jukul.—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

Karimungi.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Kohir.—Village with post office.

Narainkhed.—Village with post office.

Nillanga.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Rajura.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Udagir.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Walandi.—Village with post office.

GULBURGA.

GULBURGA (*Kulburga*)—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Division. Area, 4,011 square miles. Population 64,000. District head-quarters are at Gulburga town, 138 miles from Hyderabad town by rail.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar, Revenue, and Judicial Assistants to Subedar, 3 Talukdars with a Judicial Assistant to First Talukdar, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Educational Deputy Inspector, Head Master High School, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement, with 5 Assistants and 5 Sub-Assistants, Hakim, Superintendent of Customs, and Executive Engineer with 3 Assistants. For further information regarding Gulburga town see Gulburga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andola.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Chincholi.—Village and head-quarters of *taluk* of the same name. Station of Tahsildar and Hakim. Post office.

Chipatur.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Gulburga. Post office.

Dharur.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Wadi.

Gadwal.—Village with post office.

Gangapur Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from sacred Gangapur village. Bullock carts and ponies are always available.

Gulburga (*Kulburga*)—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, also railway station; situated on an undulating plain, which presents a somewhat dreary expanse of black soil, distant 90 miles from Raichur. Besides the usual District Staff, there is also a Hakim. Gulburga (the original capital of the Deccan) contains the central jail, the post office, the old ruined fort, dak bungalow, large

cotton mill, and the Muhammadan tombs. An *oorus* is held annually in November in honour of a Muhammadan saint—Bundal Nawaz here.

Gurmatkal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Hallikhed—Village with post office

Humnabad.—Village with post office.

Jewargi—Village with post office

Kaliani—Village with post office

Korangal.—Village and head-quarters of a Tahsildar.

Kosgi—Village with post office.

Kotpalli.—Village with post office

Mahagaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Martur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gulburga

Mulkaid Gate.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Wadi.

Nalwar.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Gulburga.

Nawandgi.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Wadi.

Savalji.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Gulburga

Seram—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of Tahsildar, 24 miles from Wadi Station of Hakim, and post office. Seram is an historical town situated on the bank of the river Seram—an old palace and other ruin buildings, and a fort worth seeing. A granite pillar-monolith, about 48 feet, stands on a raised platform. This town is said to be constructed on 3,000 wells, 3,000 Hindu temples, and 3,000 houses, all of which are said to be under-ground. There is a subterranean passage which requires exploring to unearth the supposed treasure which abounds in the vault.

Shahabad.—Village and railway station [R], 17 miles from Gulburga. Rest camp for British troops. Lime-stone quarrying is carried on extensively. Large quantities of the stone are exported. Dispensary and post office.

Tandur.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Wadi. Post office.

Wadi.—Village and railway junction station [R], 23 miles from Gulburga. Rest camp for troops *en route* to and from Bombay, Madras, and Secunderabad. Dharmasala or *sarai* close by. Post office.

HAIDERABAD.

HAIDERABAD (*The city of Hyder*)—A District in the Native State of the same name, also chief city and capital of the Nizam's territory, and railway station, situated on the right bank of the river Musi, which is here between 400 and 500 feet wide, and is crossed by three bridges in the immediate vicinity of the city. It stands at a height of about 1,700 feet above sea-level, and is distant 532 miles from Madras, 491 from Bombay, and 1584 miles from Calcutta. Haiderabad was founded in 1589 by Kutab Shah Muhammad Kuli, who removed the seat of Government from Golconda on account of its want of water. The city is about 6 miles in circumference, with a stone wall, flanked with bastions, encircling it. It has no ditch. The scenery around Haiderabad is very picturesque, the country being undulating and hilly, and dotted with

numerous granite peaks and isolated rocks. Of the latter a pile to the north of the city, springing to the height of about fifty feet from the plain, is the most remarkable. It is styled Tipu's Look-out. A flight of steps is built on one side of the rock, from the summit of which a view of the country for miles may be attained, terminating in the direction of the west with the gloomy old fort of Golconda, with the massive tombs of the Kutub Shahi Kings in the foreground. Close by is a peak styled the Black Rock, from the summit of which there is a delightful view of the city of Haiderabad, and the great cantonment of Secunderabad with the noble Hussain Sagar lake between the two. Viewed from here Haiderabad appears to occupy the middle of a gently undulating plain, bounded on all sides with rock summit. Approached from the west the city presents a most striking appearance. The tapering minarets of the Chai Minar and the lofty domes and massive building of the Mecca Masjid are visible long before the rest of the buildings which comprise the city are discernible. The gardens and pleasure houses of the Nizam and the court nobles which meet the gaze on all sides give a most picturesque effect to the view.

The city, which is very regularly built, contains thirteen gates, viz., the Ohadarghaut, Delhi, Aszul, Champa, Char Mahal, Purana Pul, Dudhni, Ahabad Chakhpur, Ghaziband, Mu Jumla, Yakatpur, and Dandpur. The main roads run from east to west and north to south, radiating from the Chai Minar (Four Minarets), which is about the most central portion of the city. The streets are lined with lofty houses and spacious bazars, the most notable of the latter being the cloth bazar, a handsome row of buildings facing an ornamental garden containing fountains and cisterns, the arms bazar, where weapons of all kinds and of most curious design may be purchased, and the markets in the Chauk.

The street architecture is not imposing, and there are few buildings with any pretensions to architectural merit. Perhaps there is no city in India with a population so varied or so warlike. Every man goes about armed with a weapon of some kind, while the military classes are literally armed to the teeth. Here may be seen the Arab, the Sidi, the Rohilla, the Pathan, the Maratha, the Turk, the Sikh, Persians Bokhariots, Parsis, Madiasis, and others.

The places worthy of notice in the city are the Nizam's Palace, Minister's Palace, Shamsu-l-Umrao's Baradari, the Chai Minar, the Char Caman, Chai Suka hauz, (cistern of four roads) The Purana ahalu (old Palace) The Ashukhanu, Mecca Masjid, the Public and Nawab's gardens, and the magnificent race stand (Mulkupet). The meet is held annually in November.

Haiderabad is a great Muhammadan stronghold, and contains several mosques. As the chief city of the State and seat of the Government, all departments connected with the administration of the State are located of the ^{of the} principal of these are as follow
 distant 90 mi. —High Court consisting of a Chief Justice and 3 Puisne also a Hakim urban Court, Small Cause Court, City Magistrate's and Arab's Court.
 the central jail, the post

EDUCATIONAL—Director of Public Instructions, Inspector of Schools, Nizam's College, Madrasa-i-Alya, Oriental College, Collegiate School, City High School, Mufeed-ul-Anam School, Mahboob College, and Mahomedan College

COMMERCIAL—Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, the Haiderabad Deccan Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd (Head office Chudderghat)

MISCELLANEOUS—Medical, Railway, Printing, Stamp, Military Public Works, Ecclesiastical, etc

SOCIETIES—The Youngmen's Improvement Society (Chudderghat) and the Society of Saint Vincent De Paul

CLUBS AND HOTELS—His Highness the Nizam's Club, the Haiderabad Club, His Highness the Nizam's Volunteer Club, and a couple of small Hotels at Chudderghat

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES.—The Somasundram Library and Reading Room, the Albert Reading Room and Library, and the Mahomedan Library. The Haiderabad Museum is also an object of interest.

SUBURBS—The suburbs of the city, which are seven in number, cover an area of about eight and a quarter square miles, or nearly four times as great as that occupied by the city itself. The names of suburbs are as follows—Afzul Ganj, Chadarghat, Nampalli, Saiunagar, Yakutpura, Jahannamah, and Karwan

Afzul Ganj, which adjoins the city on the north, is a suburb of comparatively modern origin, most of the small upper storied houses which line its principal street having been erected in the reign of the Nizam after whom it is named, who also built the fine masjid near the bridge, for one of his wives, at a cost of one lac of rupees. The only building of note besides the masjid in this suburb is the hospital which adjoins it.

Adjoining Afzulganj is the Begum bazar, the chief grain market of Haiderabad

The Filkhana or Elephant quarters are just beyond the Begam Bazar. Here may be seen rows of these large animals picketed out in the open air. It has been calculated that Haiderabad contains upwards of 500 elephants, more than any other city in India. Many belong to private individuals, as elephant riding is a favourite method of locomotion in the city, and all State visits are paid in this manner.

The Cavalry Lines are situated opposite the elephant quarters. The men have good barracks and accommodation for their horses. Gosha Mahal is a military suburb adjoining Chadarghat on the west. Sultan Abu-l-Hussain laid out a pleasure garden with cisterns and fountains and built a residence here for his Zenana. The place is now used for troop lines, the Infantry and Artillery of the Nizam's Regular Troops being stationed here. This is the place which is said to have been connected with Golconda by an underground tunnel.

Asafanagar—A small village beyond the Gosha Mahal troop lines on the road to Golconda. There are some fine gardens here and a large

tank. The largest of the gardens belongs to a wealthy Hindu banker whose family has for many years been associated with the Government in financial matters.

Jahanamah —This suburb is situated to the south-west. It contains the beautiful gardens and palace of Nawab Bashir-u-daula. The gardens, which were laid out many years since, are unsurpassed in Haiderabad. The palace and the detached bungalows about the grounds contain great numbers of the most ingenious mechanical toys, majority of which were collected by the Nawab Shamsu-l-umrao who died in 1877. The gardens also contain a large collection of birds.

Nampalli —This suburb, which is but a small one, lies to the north of the city. The railway station, which is sometimes termed Nampalli, is situated in it. It is chiefly remarkable for the great number of burial places it contains, indeed the ground to the south-west of the station is literally one vast Necropolis. Mussalman tombs of every design, with and without domes, some standing in the midst of beautiful gardens, others crumbling to dust by the roadside, are to be seen. The road leading in the direction of Asafnagar is lined for a considerable distance with these mementos of bygone generations. The most noteworthy is the tomb of Naru-d-din Shaha Kadri, close to the railway station. He was the spiritual adviser of the late Nizam. The anniversary of the Saiyad's death is celebrated by an *urus* or festival, which is attended by His Highness and many of the city nobles.

The Residency —The residency is situated a mile and a half to the north of the city, about the centre of the suburb. The building is a lofty and spacious mansion situated on the bank of the river Musi, and is built after the model of the Government House at Calcutta. The following are the principal buildings at Ohadarghat :—

Hiderabad Railway Station	Government Telegraph Office.
The Residency Mansion and Garden	Branch Bank of Madras
St George's Church and Schools	Public Rooms, Library and Reading Rooms, combined in one building.
Methodist Episcopal Church	College of " <i>All Saints</i> " (Catholic)
Cutwall's Choultry (with clock-tower)	Christ's Church (for Protestant Native Christians).
Post Office	Wesleyan Chapel
Anglo-Vernacular School (with clock-tower)	Theatre Royal (supported by Ohud-derghat community)
Police Office, Thuggee Office, Court House, Residents's Court, Judicial Department and Residency Offices	The Haiderabad College and Schools
Medical School and Dispensary	Travellers' bungalow.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alur—Village and railway station, [R] 48 miles from Haiderabad. distan. of Nawab Byram Jung is 3 miles north where there is a " Hindu also a HaParasnath " Dharamsalla.

the central jairir.—Town and railway station, [R], 35 miles from

Haiderabad Population 4000. An annual fair is held in honour of a shepherd named "Bhonadu," hence the origin of the town. The old ruins, guns, the palace, &c, are worth seeing. The shrine of a Mahomedan Saint "*Shah Jamal Bahar*," it is said, was buried alive is hard by.

Bibinagar.—A small town and railway station, 27 miles from Haiderabad. Small game available.

Bolaram.—Military cantonment and head-quarters of the Haiderabad Contingent Troops, situated 6 miles north of Secunderabad. The place is healthy. Several kinds of English vegetables and fruits thrive well. The British Resident remains in this station for about four months in the year. The palatial European Cavalry Barracks, double stoned, deserve notice. A Protestant Church, 2 Catholic Chapels (Irish and Goa), and 2 Schools (1 for boys and 1 for girls). The Band of the Infantry Regiment plays in the garden once a week. Coins—British and Halli Sicca. Post office.

Fatehnagar.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Haiderabad.

Ghanapur.—Village and railway station, 85 miles from Haiderabad. Good shooting obtainable in the adjacent hills and tanks. Country wild, but rather picturesque. The railway runs through fairly wooded hills.

Ghatkesar.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Haiderabad.

Golconda.—Fortress and ruined city, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Haiderabad. Originally it was a large and powerful kingdom of the Deccan. The mausolea of the ancient kings are well worth a visit. Golconda fort is now used as the Nizam's treasury and also as the State prison. The famous diamonds of Golconda were not found here, but merely polished and cut, being found at Partial, near the south-eastern frontier of the Nizam's territory.

Moula Ali.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Haiderabad.

Raghunathpalli.—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Haiderabad.

Raighar.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Haiderabad.

Sarurnagar.—This is a small and pleasantly situated suburb about four miles south-east of the city. The Nizam and some of the city nobles have pleasantly laid out gardens and handsome residences, and frequently reside here for a few days in the hot weather, when the heat in the city is so great as to be unbearable. The Nizam's preserves are in the immediate vicinity.

Secunderabad.—A British military cantonment and railway station, 6 miles north-east of Haiderabad city. Population 75000. Secunderabad which is named after the Nizam Sikander Jah, is the largest military station in India, and forms the head-quarters of the Haiderabad Subsidiary Force, which constitutes a division of the Madras Army. The water supply from wells is not abundant. Immediately to the south-west of the cantonment is a large artificial reservoir or tank, known as the Hussain Sagar, about 13 miles in circumference.

The parade ground of Secunderabad is of great extent, upon which a force of seven or eight thousand troops can be manœuvred with ease. To the right of it are the public rooms, to which members are elected by ballot. The rooms contain a theatre and library, &c., as well as dining and luncheon saloons. Close by is the cemetery, containing the graves of many officers who have died here. The following are the principal buildings at Secunderabad.—Railway Station, Court House, St. John's Church, Brigade Orphanage and English School, Public Rooms, Victoria Theatre, Library and Reading Room (all combined in one building), Haiderabad Volunteer Rifles' Club, Masonic Lodge, (St. John, No. 434), Travellers' Public Bungalow, Post Office near the Railway Station, Band Stand, S. P. G. Bible Depôt, Tamil Mission Chapel, (American Baptist), Mission School for Native Christian children, Workshop for European and East Indian women under the superintendence of a Committee of ladies, Cutwall Police Choultry, Grant Police Nakah'or Tannah, with a clock-tower attached to it, Mahboob College, Mahomedan College, Albert Reading Room, "Deccan Times," Printing Press, for News Papers, Catholic Orphanage and Nunnery, Theosophical Society, the Railway Tennis Club, the Students Literary Union, the Anjuman Islam, Alms House, Civil Dispensary and Masonic Lodges.

Tirumalcherry.—Military station and an entrenched camp, 3 miles north-east of Secunderabad. It contains the barracks of the European regiments of the subsidiary Force as also of the Horse Field and Heavy Artillery. The camp is well supplied with water from wells, and has a commissariat store and bakery. The military prison here is popularly called Windsor Castle, from its high tower and castellated look. The European Hospital and a handsome white building are also worth a visit here.

Wangapalli.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Haiderabad.

INDUR.

INDUR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. The administrative head-quarters are at Indur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars with a Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement with eleven Assistants, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent Forest Department, Hakim, Executive Engineer, and Post Master.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adlur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Arinur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Aula.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Balkundah.—Village with post office.

Banaswada.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bichkunda.—Village with post office.

Biloli.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bimgal.—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

Bodhan.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Edlabad.—Village with post office

Ellaredipet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Honhan.—Village with post office.

Kamareddipet.—Village with post office

Madanur.—Village with post office.

Madhol.—Village with post office

Mekkhed.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Narsapur.—Village with post office

Nirmal.—Fortified town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the old Secunderabad—Nagpur road. Station of a Tahsildar, Hakim, and post office [m] The fortifications are now in ruins

Rajurah Manikgarh.—Village with post office.

KHAMMAM.

KHAMMAM—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 9 778 square miles Population about 700,000. Head-quarters are at Khammam town

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* *District Staff*—Subedar with a Revenue Assistant and also a Judicial Assistant, 3 Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, Superintendent Customs Department, Educational Inspector (Eastern and Northern Divisions) with a Deputy, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Post Master

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ambal.—Village with post office [m.]

Bonakalu.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Dornakal.

Chintakani.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Dornakal.

Chintalapalli.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Warangal

Chinterigal.—Village with post office.

Chiriyal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Dornakal.—Village and railway junction station [W & R], for Singareni coal fields, and for Yellandu, 53 miles from Warangal. Post office

Ellandalapadur.—Village with post office

Garia.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Dornakal.

Hanamkundah.—The head-quarters of all Nizam's district officers, is 4 miles to the north-east of Kazipet. The town is about 1,050 feet above sea-level. Population 10,000. The "jail birds" manufacture coarse cloth towels, carpets, &c. The surrounding country is undulating with granite hills. This is a great commercial city—the exports being carpets, grain, hemp, hides, timber, oil-seeds, &c. The whole town will repay a visit. Iron are obtainable at *Mupavanam* about 7 koss. distant,

Gangavati—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Station of Tahsildar and Hakim, and post office.

Gurgunta—Village with post office

Hanamsagar—Village with post office.

Kanakgeri—Village with post office.

Kotargiri—Village with post office.

Kuppai—Village with post office.

Kustagi—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Lingasapur—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name Post office

Malnur—Village with post office.

Mudgal—Town and fort with 3500 inhabitants. A small Roman Catholic colony and post office.

Oopat—Village with post office.

Shahpur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Shorapur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar, 22 miles from Yadagiri railway station. Station of a Hakim and post office. Noted for its copper and brassware.

Sindhnur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sirwar—Village with post office

Tawargirah—Village with post office.

MEHDAK.

MEHDAK —District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 1,779 square miles Population about 300,000. District head-quarters are at Mehdak town.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 5 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar with 2 Assistants (1 revenue and 1 judicial), 3 Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Educational Inspector, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Andole—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Post office.

Daulatabad—Town and fort, 10 miles north-west from Aurangabad, and 28 miles north-west of Haiderabad. Population 2,000 The fortress, also known by the name of Deogiri, has from remote antiquity been the stronghold of the rulers of the Deccan On the summit of the rock is a small platform, on which are mounted a cannon and flagstaff. A short distance outside the ditch is a minaret 210 feet high, said to have been erected in commemoration of the first conquest of the place by the Muhammadans in 1294. The minaret is in good preservation, and from its summit a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. Close to the minaret are the ruins of an extensive Jain temple. Near the temple are the ruins of the Chini Mahal (China Palace), where Sultan Ab-ul-Hasan, better known as King Tanashah, the last of the Golconda sovereigns, was kept a State prisoner by Aurangzeb At present there is a force of about 100 military police stationed there.

Good grapes, peaches, English figs, and oranges can be had here when in season

Ellora (*Elura* or *Verul*).—Village 13 miles from Aurangabad, and 7 miles from Daulatabad. Population about 1,000 The village is partly walled, and contains a Muhammadan shrine famed throughout the Deccan for its marvellous healing powers. Ellora is famous for its rock-caves and temples. These contain, besides the symbols of Sanskrit mythology and statues of the Hindu deities, several Jain and Buddhist objects of worship. The caves extend along the face of the hill for a mile and a quarter. They are divided into three distinct series, the Buddhist, the Brahmanical, and the Jain, and are arranged almost chronologically.

Most of the caves have got distinguishing names from the local Brahmins, but it may be quite as convenient, for the sake of reference, to number them from south to north, beginning with the Buddhist caves, of which there are twelve and passing through the Brahmanical series, of which seventeen are below the brow of the scarp, and a large number of smaller ones above, and ending with the Jain ones, of which there are five at the extreme north. There are also some cells and a colossal Jain image on the north side of the same spur in which is the Indra Sabha. The chief building, called the Kailas—a perfect Dravidian temple, complete in all its parts—is said as one of the most wonderful interesting monuments of architectural art in India. A Brahmin guide shows the caves, and a fee of one anna per head is paid to the Nizam's peon.

Fardapur.—Village 4 miles from Ajanta pass. Travellers' bungalow for visitors to Ajanta caves.

Kalabgar.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Lingampalli.—Village with post office.

Mehdak.—Chief town of the *taluk* and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Manghera. Population 7,000. Mehdak is built on the northern and eastern sides of a high hill which was at one time strongly fortified. The fortification consisted of two lines of wall, one at the base and the other around the summit of the hill. Contains the usual district staff and post office.

Merchal.—Village with post office.

Pattancheru.—Village and station of Hakim. Post office.

Ramayampet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sadaseopet.—Village with post office.

Singareddipet.—Village and station of a Hakim. Post office.

Tekmal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

NAGAR KARNUL.

NAGAR KARNUL.—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 5573 square miles. Population 550,000. District head-quarters are at Nagar Karnul.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Taluks*. District

Staff—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, and Superintendent of Police

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amirabad—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Contains hospital and post office

Devarkadra—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar.

Farrucknagar—Village with post office

Ibrahimpattam—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office

Jancharla—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kalwokarti—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kayalkunda—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Mahbubnagar—Village with post office. Station of Assistant Engineer

Maisaram—Village situated 10 miles south of Haiderabad city. The head-quarters of a regiment of the Nizam's infantry. Maisaram is chiefly remarkable as containing the ruins of some Hindu temples which were destroyed by Aurangzeb after the capture of Golconda, and from the materials of the largest of which a handsome mosque was constructed. Pieces of black polished basalt, which formed portions of the supports of the doorway of the temple, were removed to the Mecca Masjid at Haiderabad. Post office

Makhtal—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nagar Karnul—Town and head-quarters of the District. Besides the usual district offices it contains Naib Tahsildar's court and post office

Narayanpet—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, Munsiff's court, hospital and post office [m. s. t.] Noted for its manufacture of cotton cloth (especially *saris* or *Loogdas*)

Pargi—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

NALDURG.

NALDURG—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 3,997 square miles. Population 540,000. District head-quarters are at Dharieseo town

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 7 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Police, and 2 Assistant Engineers

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alaud—Village with post office

Ansa—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office

Bhom—Village with post office

Dharaseo—Fortified town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, 12 miles from Tuljapur. Good tank, hospital, and post office [m. s. t.],

Dhoki—Village with post office

Ermalia—Village with post office.

Heeroli.—Village with post office

Kolam.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Post office.

Latur.—Village and station of a Hakim Post office [m s t].

Naldurg.—Fortified and chief town of the District of the same name. Population 3,500. Contains the usual district offices and post office.

Nimbalah.—Village with post office

Parinda.—Town and *taluk*, also old fortress in Naldurg District, situated on the frontier of Ahmednagar District The greater portion of the town is now in ruins, but the fortifications are in good order. Contains Tahsildar's court police station, and post office

Tooljapur.—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, about 30 miles from Madha railway station A celebrated temple to goddess Tukai is the principal object here There is a large fair held annually in Ashvin (October) in honour of the goddess Tukai attended by 10,000 persons Hospital and post office

Wasi.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

NALGUNDA.

NALGUNDA —District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,131 square miles Population 500,000 District head-quarters are at Nalgunda town

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 5 *taluks* District Staff—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bhongir.—Village with post office

Devalpalli.—Village and head-quarters of a Tahsildar

Dewarkundah.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office

Miryalgudah.—Village with post office

Nalgundah.—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the District of the same name Post office

Ramannapet.—Village with post office

Sooriapet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Vemalkunda.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar hold their courts here

Wadapalli.—Village with post office

NANDER.

NANDER —District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,122 square miles Population 760,000 District head-quarters are at Nander town

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 8 *Taluks* District Staff—Three Talukdars, Civil Judge, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Supervisor

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ardapur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhaisa.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office

Deglur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Station of Hakim and post office

Hadgaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office

Kandhar.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Munsiff's court, and post office

Karkheli.—Village with post office

Madhole.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Hospital and post office

Madnur.—Village with post office

Mukher.—Village with post office

Nander.—Chief town of the *taluk* and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Godavari river, 145 miles from Haiderabad city, and 45 miles from Hingoli. Population 14,500 School and post office

Omri.—Village with post office.

Sadbbhad.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Wadhonali.—Village with post office.

PARBANI.

PARBANI—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,334 square miles. Population 585,000. District head-quarters are at Parbani town

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Tahsildar, Civil Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police and Hakim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aunda.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Basmathnagar.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office

Gangakhed.—Town with post office [m. s. t].

Hingoli (Ingoli)—Town situated on the route from Haiderabad to Akola 80 miles from the latter, and 28 miles from Bassim Population 15,000 Hingoli is one of the stations of the Haiderabad Subsidiary Force It is about 20 miles from the Berar frontier It is a great cotton mart Travellers' bungalow, church, hospital, Victoria garden, post and telegraph offices Fourteen miles to the south-west, in the village of Hundah, are the ruins of a huge temple dedicated to Mahadeo.

Jithur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar hold their courts here. Post office.

Jolah.—Village with post office.

Kalamnuri.—Village with post office.

Manwat.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Narsi.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Parbani.—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the Dis-

trict of the same name ; situated 45 miles from Hingoli. The usual District and Sub-divisional staff, and post office [m. s. t.]

Partur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office [m s t]

Patheri—Village with post office

RAICHUR.

RAICHUR.—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 2,328 square miles Population 316,000 District head-quarters are at Raichur town.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and 2 Assistant Engineers

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alpur.—Village and head-quarters of Talukdar It is also a station of Hakim and post office

Biswapur—Village with post office

Chiksagar—Village and railway station 10 miles from Raichur.

Deodrug—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Post office

Diggaon—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Ergirah—Village with post office

Krishna.—Railway station, situated on the banks of the river of the same name, 16 miles from Raichur Hindu travellers frequently break journey at this station in order that they may bathe in the river, which is considered sacred A good Dharamsala near to the station Post office [m s]

Manvi—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Post office.

Matmari—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Raichur.

Raichur.—Old town and fort, also railway junction station-[R], of the G. I P and Madras Railways, and head-quarters of the *Taluk* and District of the same name, situated in the south-west corner of the Nizam's Dominions, nearly midway between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, 60 miles from Lingsagar. Population 16,000 The railway station is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town The fort presents a picturesque appearance, the citadel, protected by a double line of fortification, rises 290 feet about the plain A short distance from the west gate of the fortress are the remains of a strongly built palace, now utilized as a jail The town stands to the east of the fort It is well built, and traversed by good streets Raichur is famous for its glazed pottery and slippers. The fort contains several pieces of artillery, one of which is 27 feet in length Tahsildar's court, police station, dharamsala (Chuttram), and post office [m s t.].

Raichur Cantonment.—Railway station and head-quarters of an Infantry Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent with a gradually increasing bazar, distant 6 miles from Raichur railway station

Saidapur Road—Railway station, 28 miles from Raichur.

Tungabhadra—Railway station, 17 miles from Raichur.

Yadagiri.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated close to the Bhima river, 48 miles from Raichur, and 22 miles from Shorapur. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office

SIRPUR TANDUR.

SIRPUR TANDUR—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 5,022 square miles. Population 215,000. District head-quarters are at Sirpur Tandur

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Amaldar, Tahsildar, and Hakim

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Edlabad—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Hakim

Rajura Manakgarh—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of a Superintendent of Customs and post office

Sirpur Tandur—Head-quarters town of the *taluk*, and chief village of the District of the same name

YALGANDAL.

YALGANDAL—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. District head-quarters are at Yalgandal

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Engineer

PLACES OF INTEREST

Chinnur.—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of Hakim and post office.

Jagtiyal—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of a Hakim and post office

Jimikunta—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Karimnagar—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office

Laksettipet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Mahadeopur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office

Manthani—Village with post office

Siddipet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office

Sirsillah—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office

Sultanabad—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office,

SALEM.

SALEM.—District in the Madras Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Mysore and North Arcot, on the east by Trichinopoly, and by South and North Arcot on the south by portions of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and on the west by Coimbatore and Mysore. Area, 7,529

square miles. Population 1,962,591. The administrative head-quarters are at Salem town, 206 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops are rice and *ragi*, the latter being almost exclusively the food of the labouring class. *Ragi* grows to perfection in the Balaghat. *Kambu* or spiked millet is about the same as in the Talaghat; but gram, though remarkably fine is an uncertain crop, and yields little more than half as much as the other staple grains.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE—The chief industry of the District is weaving, which is carried on in almost every large town or village. The weavers of Salem and Ruzipur are especially noted. Carpets of great beauty and superior workmanship are made in the Salem jail. In Salem town there are several cutlers whose wares are famed for temper and finish throughout India. Sugar, cotton, hides, indigo, saltpetre, salt, grains, areca-nut, coir, jungle produce, coffee, clothes, etc., pass freely in and out of the District.

CLIMATE—On the lower hill ranges, fever prevails for a great part of the year. Strangers, especially if they drink the water, are most liable to attack, though the anæmic faces and enlarged spleens of the acclimatized population show that they have by no means an immunity from the scourge. In the plains, during the rainy season, large tracts are liable to a peculiarly weakening sort of fever, which in some years causes considerable mortality. Cholera rages through the District at times. Cattle disease is rarely absent, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease being the most common forms.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Salem, Namakal, Tiruchengode, Atur, Tirupatur, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Uttankarai, and Kistnagiri. Revenue 26½ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Session Judge, Collector and District Magistrate, Sub-Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, 2 Deputy Collectors (Treasury and general duties), Munsiffs' and Tahsildars' courts, a Bench of 7 Honorary Magistrates, Forest Officer, Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Telegraph Master, 3 Supervisors, Head Master Salem College, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Salem town see Salem.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adamankotta.—Village 35 miles from Salem. Nearest railway station Mallapuram, 12 miles by foot path through jungle. Post office [m].

Anchittai-durgam.—Hill fort in Salem District. Notable for its gallant defence. The village of Anchittai in the vicinity is 8 miles from the nearest Mysore boundary.

Ariyanur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Salem.

Atur.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the trunk road from Salem to Cuddalore, and on the Vasishtanathi river. Population 8500. Head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and of the forest, Public Works, and police departments, has a charitable dispensary, travellers' bungalow, two schools, and weekly market. Cart-making,

iron-smelting, and the manufacture of indigo (four factories being at work) form the chief industries. The water of the river has a bad reputation. A large fort and post office [m s t.] Trade in grain.

Baddireddipalli—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Salem

Bagalur—Village with post office [m t.].

Barugur—Village with post office [m].

Berigai—Village with post office [m].

Denkanikota—Town in Hosur *taluk*, Salem District. Population 4500. Situated 94 miles north of Salem, and 16 miles south of Hosur town. The head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate, the forest overseer, and Inspector of Police. Trade in grain. The water-supply is good. Fever is very prevalent. Post office [m. s t].

Dharmapuri—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 42 miles by road north of Salem. Population 7500. It contains the subordinate, judicial, and magisterial courts, police station, school, and dispensary. The town is healthy, and the water-supply abundant. Post office [m s.]

Harur—Village with post office [m s t].

Hosur—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, 18 miles from Mullur. Population 6000. The head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate; tahsildar's and munsif's courts, police station, Anglo-vernacular and girls' school. Four miles to the south is Maitakeri, a remount dépôt from which all the cavalry and artillery in the Madras Presidency are supplied. Post office [m s t].

Indur—Village with post office [m s.].

Jagadevi—Village with post office [m].

Jakkasamudram—Village with post office [m].

Jalarpet—A Zamindari village, and railway junction station [R], 70 miles from Salem, and 5 miles from Tirupatur. Population 800. Post office [m s t].

Jawadi—A range of mountains in Tirupatur *taluk*, extending over an area of 344 square miles, with 143 villages. Population 18000. The greater part of the hills is inhabited by Malais, a hill tribe, who style themselves Vellalais and Pachai Vellalars. The climate of the range and its valleys is unhealthy, and unsuited to Europeans.

Kadatur—Village with post office [m. s t].

Kadiampati—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Salem.

Kagankarai—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Salem.

Kalipaty—Village with post office [m].

Kallavi—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Salem. Post office [m s].

Kalrayan—Mountain range in Salem District, averaging from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea-level. Inhabited almost exclusively by Malayalis. Population 6000. The principal part of the group is in the middle of Atur *taluk*. This portion is divided into the Puriya and Chinna (big and little) Kaliayan. There is a great temple to Kari Raman on the Periya Kalrayan.

Kapilamalai—Village with post office [m].

Karimangalam—Village with post office [m.]

Kaveripatam.—Town and fort in Krishnagari *taluk*, situated on the right bank of the Ponnei. Population 4,000 Considerable trade in oil-seeds, grain, woven goods and cattle Post office [m s t.]

Keelamangalam—Village with post office [m]

Ketandapatti.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Salem. Post office [m]

Kollamallai.—Mountain range lying in the Atur and Namakal *Taluk*s Estimated area, 180 square miles ; 13 *nads* or hill divisions, with 12,000 inhabitants (Malayalis or hillmen) General elevation from 2500 to 3500 feet ; highest point in the range, 4,663 feet above sea-level They bear an evil reputation at certain seasons for malarious fever of a deadly type Forest produce—Sandal-wood black-wood, and other valuable timbers, fire-wood, and charcoal.

Kotandipatti.—Village with post office [m].

Krishnagiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the Madras-Bangalore road, 18 miles from Rayakota. Population 5,000 It consists of two portions, Old and New Krishnagiri. The latter known as Daulatabad Both portions are clean, and well laid out in broad streets To the north towers the *duigam* or fortified hill, rising almost perpendicularly, 800 feet over the town The fortifications are said to have been built by Jagadeva Rao, but most probably are due to Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan Dilapidated ramparts, reservoirs, and ruined barracks now alone mark the former purpose of the site. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m s t].

Kunnathur—Village with post office [m].

Mallapuram.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Salem. Post office [m]

Marandahally—Village with post office [m]

Matigiri.—Village with post office [m]

McDonald's Choultry—Railway station, 13 miles from Salem

Melagiri.—Mountain range occupying the south and south-east of Hosur *taluk* Average elevation, about 3,500 feet, highest point, Ponasiheta, 4969 feet The hills are inhabited by Malayali hillmen, and are thickly covered with bamboo There are also some sandal-wood forests Water is bad and scarce, and the whole tract is very malarious, fever of severe type being common.

Moothookoondapally.—Village with post office [m]

Morappur.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Salem

Mullur—Village with post office [m]

Namageripetai—Village with post office [m s]

Namakal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also the residence of a Deputy Collector, 27 miles from Sankaridurg railway station It is built at the foot of a fortified rock (the *Duigam*), which rises 300 feet above the plain, and is very difficult of access Namakal is held in much honour by Hindus Local tradition marks it as the abode of Vishnu. Population 5,500. The weavers of Namakal

form a numerous community. Civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m s t]

Nunjai-Edayar—Village with post office [m].

Omalar—Village with post office [m s t]

Pachamalai.—Mountain range in Trichinopoly and Salem Districts. Average height above sea-level, 2,000 feet, length of range, about 20 miles

Pachur—Village with post office [m]

Palakod—Village with post office [m s t]

Paramatti—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate Post office [m s. t]

Paundamangalam—Village with post office [m s]

Pauparaputty—Village with with post office [m.].

Pennagaram—Village and head-quarters of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m s t]

Puthupetai—Village with post office [m]

Rajapuram—Village with post office [m s t.]

Rasipur.—Town, situated at the entrance of the valley east of the Salem—Namakal road Population 8,000 The station of a Sub-magistrate Principal industries—silk-weaving, brass work, iron smelting, and sugar-boiling

Rayakotta—Village in Krishnagiri taluk. Population 1,200. North of the town stands the *duṅgam* (hill fort) Rayakotai, one of the Baramahal fortress, until recently occupied by troops. The remains of the fort still exist, as does also the European cemetery at the foot of the hill Post office [m s]

Salem (*Selam*) —West central Taluk, also chief town of the taluk, municipality, railway station [R], and head quarters of the District of the same name Population 67 800, mostly Hindus The town is straggling and extensive, being about 3 miles long and 2 miles broad. The river Tirumanimutai divides the native town into two quarters. The Europeans live in a suburb named Hastampatti The railway station lies in another suburb, Suramangalam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant On the eastern side is Salem proper, where most of the merchants and officials live, on the south is Gugai, the weaving quarter The western side comprises the fort (now no longer existing) and Shevapett, the latter named from a fair held there on Thursdays Adjacent to the fort are most of the public buildings The *mahal* in the fort was originally the palace or residence of one of the tributary chiefs of Salem Salem is a busy trading place, with a considerable weaving industry The town is clean, and well cared for The town is prettily situated, 900 feet above sea-level, in a long valley with the Shevaroy Hills towering above These hills are only 6 miles distant, and the ascent to the plateau is only 7 miles This is the most convenient station for travellers proceeding to Yercaud or the Shevaroy Hills The journey to the foot of the Ghaut can be made in carriages and the ascent either by pony or palanquin Post [m s] and telegraph offices

Sankaridrug—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Salem. Population 1,500. The village is situated at the foot of the Duṅgam

or Durg, a square mass of gneiss rising 1,000 feet above the plain, and 2,315 feet above sea-level, completely terraced with fortification, while half-way up, like a pearl set in emeralds, a white mosque nestles amongst the rich foliage which still covers part of the hill. On the summit is a small plateau, with a good supply of water stored in the rock. Viewed from below, the hill is a source of interest to the geologist, from the very fine specimens of granite vein piercing the gneiss, which have been exposed in the course of ages. The fortifications on the summit show traces of European engineering. Sub-magistrate's court, Roman Catholic chapel, and post office [m s t].

Sellipoliem—Village with post office [m]

Sendamangalam—Town in Namakkal taluk. Population 13,000. A considerable amount of iron is smelted here. Post office [m s t]

Shevapet.—Village with post office [m s t]

Shevaroy.—Hill range in Salem District. The hills occupy a total area of 151·67 square miles, with a plateau of about 20 square miles, a high plateau (Yercaud) on the southern portion of the eastern block of about 10 square miles, and plateaux (Puliyur and Nagalur) on the east and west sides of the Green Hills. The last-named form the western portion of the Shevaroy, and are separated from the eastern portion by the valley of the Vanniar. Average elevation, 4,500 feet; highest point in the Green Hills, 4510 feet above the sea. The total population of the hills is about 12,000. The native inhabitants of the plateau and slopes consist of Vellalas or Malayalis.

Three regular *ghats* or passes lead to the table-lands—(1) of Salem *ghat*, on the south, which commences at the fifth milestone from Salem, about 5½ miles long, is the favourite *ghat* pass, as coolies are more easily obtained, it is in some parts very steep. (2) the Ahtur *ghat* commences at the Shevaroy Hills station on the Madras Railway south-west line, the distance by it to Yercaud is about 11 miles. (3) the Mallapuram *ghat* on the north, distance from Mallapuram station on the Madras Railway south-west line to Yercaud, about 19 miles. This *ghat* is of easy gradient for the first 9 miles, but very steep in its ascent to the Nagalur plateau. Besides these well-known *ghats*, the hills are accessible by footpaths from many other points.

The vegetation does not differ materially from that of other hill ranges of Southern India. The base of the Shevaroy mountains is covered with the common forms of vegetation found in the adjoining low country. The middle region is clothed with a zone of bamboo jungle, which ascends to a height of about 3,000 feet, where it abruptly terminates. Teak, blackwood, and sandal-wood are also found, in favourable situations, up to this elevation. The teak, in a stunted form, is met with on the mountain plateau at an elevation of 4,500 feet. The soil and climate seem to be peculiarly adapted for gardening operations. Among imported plants which thrive readily may be mentioned the pear, loquat, peach, apple, guava, strawberry, plantain, citron, orange, lime, lemon, and Brazil cherry. The Australian acacias, eucalyptus, and the casuarina grow, the silk oak (*Grevillea robusta*) flourishes. *Cinchona*

has been introduced, and is thriving. The number of coffee plantations is nearly 300. The tea-plant grows luxuriantly. Oranges are common, especially the Seville and sweet varieties. The lemon, lime, and shaddock succeed equally well.

The principal localities on the Shevaroy's are Yercaud, the Green Hills, Nagalur, Puliur, Puttipadi, Maamangalam, and the Talasholay spur. A small detachment of police from Salem District is stationed on the hills. A Deputy *tahsildar* resides at Yercaud, and the Salem *munsif* visits the place once every three months to decide suits. There are European residents at Yercaud, and visitors resort to the station for the hot weather and holidays, accommodation is scarce. Church, post office, dispensary, reading-room, club, and hotel.

The Green Hills are higher than any other portion of the range, and vary from 4,500 to 5,100 feet above sea-level. They differ much in appearance from any other portion of the Shevaroy's. The Shevaroy range possesses a very equable climate. Partaking as it does of both monsoons, the rainfall is considerable, being an annual average of from 65 to 70 inches, or double that of the rainfall on the surrounding plains. The moisture of the air is tolerably constant during the year. A malarious type of fever occasionally prevails, but it is chiefly confined to the planters and others who live in, or visit, the jungles at the lower elevations. It is not improbable that some forms of disease, which are aggravated by the climate of the Nilgiris, may be treated with benefit on the Shevaroy's, such as rheumatism, affections of the liver, bowel complaints, etc. Monumental remains are common, and consist of cairns or cromlechs, much resembling those found on the Nilgiris.

Shoolagiri.—Village with post office [m].

Singarapetai.—Village with post office [m].

Suramangalam.—Suburb of Salem town, and railway station, 4 miles from Salem. Post office [m s t].

Tenkaraikotti.—Village with 300 inhabitants. A mud fort, commanding one of the entrances to the Baramahal, gave this village some importance in the Mysore wars.

Thadavoor.—Village with post office [m].

Thally.—Village with post office [m].

Thammapatti.—Town in Atur *Taluk*, situated at the foot of the Kollamallai Hills, on the river Swathanadi. Population 3,600. Iron smelting industry.

Thathingarpet.—Town in Namakal *taluk*. Population 4,000. Manufacture of white cloth similar to that of Namakal. Post office [m].

Thinnapatty.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Salem.

Thoramangalam.—Village with post office [m].

Tiruchengod.—Chief town and headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 7 miles from Sankurding, at the foot of a huge rock, some 1,200 feet above the plain, and 1,903 feet above sea-level, on the summit of which is a temple of some repute. Population 6,000. There is an important temple in the town. The chief trade is weaving. The making of sandal-wood balls forms an important item in the local industries. *Tahsildar's* court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumanai Muttar (‘*the River of the Pearl Necklace*’).—River in Salem District, rising in the Shevaroy Hills, it flows past the town of Salem, south through Tiruchengod and Namakal taluks, into the Cauveri. A valuable source of irrigation.

Tirupatur.—Chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the taluk of the same name, 5 miles from Jalarpet railway station. Population 15,000. Tirupatur is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the District, and contains the usual subdivisional offices, Munsiff's court, hospital, 2 Christian missions, telegraph and post [m s] offices. It is one of the most important towns in the District, and the centre of a network of roads. A brisk trade in grain and hides is carried on here. The tank is one of the largest in the District.

Uttankarai.—Head-quarters town of the Taluk of the same name; situated about 24 miles south of Jalarpet railway station. Population 1400. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s t].

Valapadi.—Village with post office [m].

Vaniyambadi.—Municipal town, railway station, and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, 9 miles from Jalarpet. Post office [m s t].

Vellar (Vasishthanadi).—River of the Madras Presidency, formed by the streams of the Tinunda and Kabayan hills in Salem District. It flows through the Atur pass into the plain of South Arcot, and across the latter District into the sea at Porto Novo; total length about 135 miles. A little above Viddachalam, it receives the waters of the Manimuktar (or Manimuktanadi), which also rise in the Kalrayan hills.

Velur.—Village with post office [m].

Vepanapalli.—Village with post office [m].

Yedapady.—Village with post office [m s t].

Yelagiri.—Hill tract in Salem District, average elevation above sea-level, 3500 feet, highest point, 4437 feet. There are 7 Malayali villages, with a population of about 1,000, cultivating wheat and millet. Fever is not so prevalent here as on the other hills of Salem.

Yercaud.—Sanitarium and town in Salem Taluk. The principal and oldest station in the Shevaroy Hills, 4828 feet above sea-level, and the head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate and other civil officers. There is also a bench of 5 honorary magistrates. Population 1,600. There are about 70 or 80 permanent European and Eurasian residents, but in the hot weather this number is greatly increased by visitors from Madras and Salem. Good hotels, church, 2 chapels, a Dissenters' meeting-house, a dispensary, and other conveniences for visitors. The European houses are surrounded by flourishing coffee-gardens. The distance from Salem is 14 miles, and from Shevaroy hill-station, on the south-west line of the Madras Railway, 12 miles. This railway station is 3 miles from the foot of the hills. The climate is mild and pleasant. At a certain season of the year, fever of a mild type prevails. The scenery about Yercaud, and the views of the plains and the neighbouring ranges, are of great variety and beauty. Post office [m s t].

Yethapur.—Village with post office [m. s].

TANJORE.

TANJORE (*Tanjavar*)—District in the Madras Presidency. Tanjore forms a portion of the Southern Karnatic. It is bounded on the north by the river Coleroon, which separates it from Trichinopoly and South Arcot Districts, on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south-west by Madurai District, and on the west by Madurai, and Trichinopoly Districts and by the State of Pudukota. Area, 3709 square miles. Population 2,228,114. The administrative headquarters are at Tanjore city, 217 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crop of the District is rice, and it is raised almost by artificial irrigation. The dry crops are chiefly, *waragu*, *lall-waragu* or *ragi*, *kambu*, *leviru* or *dal*. Green crops are common in Tanjore, and are grown chiefly in backyards of houses and on river margins. The green crops generally raised are onions, radishes, sweet potatoes, and the various kinds of greens of which those most prized are coriander and fenugreek. A very small quantity of cotton is also grown. Plantain and betel-vine gardens abound in the delta, where sugar-cane, and tobacco are also cultivated. Cocoa-nut palms and mango trees are abundant all over the District, except in the south-west, where, owing to the dryness and the laterite soil, few trees flourish.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE—The manufactures for which Tanjore District is celebrated are metal wares, silk cloth, carpets and pith-work. The chief articles of import are cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, and metals from Europe, and timber and areca-nuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Rice is by far the most important article of export, alike by sea and land. By sea, it is exported almost wholly to Ceylon, inland to Trichinopoly, Madurai, and Salem.

MEDICAL ASPECTS—The rainfall, as elsewhere on the Coromandel coast, varies considerably from year to year. The south-west monsoon sets in June, and continues more or less till September, but the rain-falls only at long intervals, and rarely for two hours continuously. The north-east monsoon sets in in October or November, and continues more or less till January. The rains during this part of the year are more continuous and on the whole, more copious. The District enjoys some rain in nearly every month, but it is heaviest from August to December inclusive, and lightest in March. The hottest season of the year is from March to May. After this period, the freshes in the rivers, and the occasional showers of the south-west monsoon, tend to keep the atmosphere to some extent cool. Storms and cyclones are of frequent occurrence on the coast, but Falk's Bay, which bounds the District on the south, affords protection to the shipping during bad weather. None of the diseases can be regarded as endemic. The diseases most common are fevers, small-pox, and cholera, all more or less epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Kumbhakonam, Nannilam, Negapatam, Tanjore, Mayavaram, Tirutturaipandi, Mannagudi, Puttukota, and Shiyali. Revenue about 75 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Agent with a Sub-Collector, 2 Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, 2 Deputy Com-

missioners Revenue Settlement with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Session's Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, 8 Honorary magistrates, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Post Officer, Principal Provincial College, Clergymen, Civil Surgeon, Political Agent for Karaikal, British Consular for Karaikal and Pondicherry, 2 Executive Engineers and Local Fund Engineer. For Further information regarding Tanjore town see Tanjore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adaikamangalam—Village 3 miles from Tiruvalur railway station Post office [m]

Adichapuram.—Village 16 miles from Nidamangalam. Post office [m.]

Adirampatanam (*Adiampet*)—Village and sea-port, 36 miles from Tanjore The population is largely engaged in sea-fisheries and saltmanufacture The sea-trade is chiefly with Ceylon Customs and salt stations Nearest railway station Nidamangalam, 32 miles *via* Mannargudi Post office [m s t].

Ammachatrani—Village with post office [m].

Ammanichuttrum—Village with post office [m s]

Ammamet—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m s]

Anaikarai-Chatram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Antandavapuram—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Mayavaram Post office [m]

Arantangi—Tract and fortress, which in the early history of the Province played a conspicuous part. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Arasalar (*Arasalar*, ' *The Pipal-leaf River* ').—An estuary of the Cauveri in Tanjore District It branches from the right bank of the main stream and after flowing nearly due east for 40 miles through a rich plain, falls into the sea at Karaikal

Ariyalur—Village with Munsiff's court and post office [m s. t.].

Arundangi—Tract and fortress in Tanjore District

Atchaveram (*Achapuram*)—Village in Tanjore District The pagoda notable for its defence is in 1749, against the Tanjore army.

Avadayarkoil—Village with post office [m s.].

Avoor—Village with post office [m]

Ayyampet—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m s t]

Budalur—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m s]

Calimere Point—A low promontory in Tanjore District, forming the most southerly point of the Coromandel Coast The point ought not to be approached within $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fathoms A pagoda, called Calimere Pagoda, stands about a mile from the shore, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-north-west of the southern extremity of the point From this pagoda, the direction of the coast is about north $\frac{1}{2}$ west to Negapatam, distance, 37 miles, all the land in space is low and planted with cocoa-nut trees. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chinniamalpuram.—Village with post office [m].

Coleroon.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Mayavaram. A fair is held here weekly every Monday at which cattle, poultry, leather, clothes, grain etc are sold

Darasaram.—Village with post office [m].

Devikota.—Small ruined fort, situated 24 miles north of Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of Coleroon river.

Elathur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Enamgudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Ganapati-Agraharam.—Village with post office [m.].

Gandharvakota.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Govindacoody.—Village with post office [m.].

Harithwaramangalam.—Village with post office [m].

Kabistalum.—Village with post office [m s]

Karuntattamkudi.—Village with post office [m s].

Katumavadi.—Village with post office [m].

Kivalur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Negapatam. Post office [m s]

Kodavasal.—Village and head-quarters of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m s t]

Komal.—Village with post office [m. s]

Konarirajapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Koorchy.—Village with post office [m].

Koothanallur.—Village with post office [m s]

Koradacheri.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Tanjore Post office [m s]

Kotapatam.—Village with post office [m].

Koviladi.—Village with post office [m s]

Kulikarai.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Tanjore.

Kumbhakonam.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name also municipality, and railway station [R], situated in the richest tract of the Cauveri delta, 24 miles from Tanjore city. Population 54,000, mostly Hindus, of whom nearly 20 per cent are Brahmans. Formerly the capital of the Chola Kingdom, it is one of most ancient and sacred towns in the Presidency. In addition to a number of Hindu temples, for the most part in good repair and well endowed, it contains a Government College, civil and criminal courts, and a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, etc. Being much frequented by visitors and pilgrims a brisk trade is carried on. There are 20 hotels for Natives and 8 chuttians. A Mahamohan tank is one of the principal objects here. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Kuttalam.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Tanjore. In this neighbourhood are temples to which there is much resort. Clothes for Native women are manufactured here. Two rest and 3 refreshment houses, and post office [m s t.]

Madukarai.—Village with post office [m s]

Manalmedu.—Village with post office [m s.]

Manamalkudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mannārgudi.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 20 miles from Tanjore town. Population about 20,000. There is a fine pagoda with a popular car festival, and the town is the chief seat of the Wesleyan Mission in the District. Active trade in cloth of local manufacture and metal ware. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, dispensary, with a lying-in ward and a midwifery class. Post office [m s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Nidamangalam, 9 miles.

Mariyammankoil.—Village with post office [m s].

Mayavaram (*Correctly Mayuram 'a peacock'*) —Town, municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the bank of the Cauveri, 19 miles from Kumbhakonam. Population 23,000. The town 3 miles distant is a place of pilgrimage. There are here a Siva and Vishnu temples. The bathing feast takes place annually during the month of November and lasts for about a month during which time about 20,000 persons attend. A fair is held every Monday and Thursday. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, 4 schools, and post office [m s t.]. The suburb of Kornad about a mile from the railway station is noted for the manufacture of cloth, known throughout Madras Presidency as Kornad cloth, worn by native women of the better classes.

Melapathi.—Village with post office [m].

Melatur.—Village with post office [m s].

Minisal.—Village with post office [m s t].

Matupet.—Village with post office [m s t].

Nagore.—Town and port, situated 3 miles north of, and officially included within the Negapatam municipality. The harbour is conveniently situated at the mouth of the river Vellar and a considerable trade is carried on (in native vessels) in areca-nuts, spices, timber and ponies, with the Straits and Burma. Nagore has a celebrated mosque with a minaret 90 feet high, and is resorted to during its annual festival by Muhammadan pilgrims from all parts of India. Post office [m s t].

Nannilam.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 15 miles north-west of Negapatam. Population about 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s].

Narasingampet.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kumbhakonam. Post office [m s].

Narthancoody.—Village with post office [m].

Natcharkoil.—Village with post office [m].

Negapatam (*Nagai-pattanam, 'Snake town'*) —Town and *taluk*, chief port, also terminus of South Indian Railway [R], and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 48 miles from Tanjore. Population (with Nagore) about 60,000. The town contains the courts and offices of a Sub judge, a District Munsiff, a Head Assistant Collector and a Tahsildar, and the chief Government salt depôt of Tanjore. There is also a bench of 7 honorary magistrates. Among the principal buildings are a Jesuit College, a Wesleyan mission establishment, and 2 large Hindu temples. There is also a fine dispensary, maintained by

local subscriptions. The port carries on an active trade with Ceylon, Burma and the Straits Settlements. The South Indian Railway Company has here its principal Locomotive Workshops and general stores depôt. Post office [m s t]. Passengers for Penang and Ceylon embark here. Coasting steamers frequently call.

Nidamangalam—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, 19 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m s t]. The Colayar Head close to this village is worth inspecting. Three rivers discharge at the head by means of a sluice which is a fine piece of masonry.

Oothoocodu—Village with post office [m].

Papanasam (*Removal of Sin*)—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m s t].

Pateeswaram—Village with post office [m].

Patukotta—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated 27 miles south-east of Tanjore town. Population about 5,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, sub-jail, dispensary, fort, and post office [m s t].

Peralum—Village with post office [m s].

Porayar—Suburb of Tranquebar port and town. Post office [m s].

Pullabudangudi—Village with post office [m].

Punianallur—Village with post office [m].

Puttur—Village with post office [m].

Rajagiri—Village with post office [m].

Rendankatalai—Village with post office [m].

Saliyamangalam—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m s].

Sathubave-Chatrum—Village with post office [m].

Serangolam—Village with post office [m].

Shiyali—Town and head quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 12 miles from Mayavaram. The town contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, some Hindu temples, and 5 refreshment rooms for Natives. Shiyali is noted for a manufacture of fine koray mats. The Chittray feast is celebrated annually during the month of May. Post office [m s t].

Sholapuram—Village with post office [m].

Sickinaikenpet—Village with post office [m].

Sikkil—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Negapatam.

Sunderaperumalkoil—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Tanjore.

Swami Mallai—Village with post office [m s t].

Tanjore.—*Taluk* and town also head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality, and railway junction station, situated near the head of the delta of the Cauveri river, 37 miles from Trichinopoly town. Population 54,000. As the capital of one of the greatest of the ancient Hindu dynasties of Southern India, and in all ages one of the chief political, literary, and religious centres of the south, the city of Tanjore is full of interesting associations. Its monuments of Hindu

art and early civilisation are of the first importance. The great temple is known throughout the world. The gigantic sacred bull sculptured out of one solid rock is also an admirable object. The fort, which is now almost dismantled, covers a large area. Within it is the chief part of the native town and the palace, which is still occupied by the family of last Raja. There are some fine halls in the palace, which also contains the large and valuable library that belonged to the Raja. Tanjore is famous for its artistic manufactures, including silk carpets, jewellery, *repousse* work, copper ware, and curious models in pith and other materials. The South Indian Railway connects Tanjore city with Negapatam on the east and Trichinopoly on the west. There are four large temples here, which draws crowds of worshippers during festivals. There are 4 Chuttrums and 50 refreshment houses for Natives. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Thalanayar—Village with post office [m].

Tirucadayur—Village with post office [m].

Tirucuttupallee—Village with post office [m. s].

Tirumalaivasal—Village with post office [m s t].

Tirumalayapatnam—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Tirumangalacoody—Village with post office [m].

Tirunagaswaram.—Town in Kumbhakonum *taluk*. Population about 6,000. One of the principal seats of weaving industry in the District. Post office [m].

Tirupanandal—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Tirupundi—Village with post office [m s].

Tirupuvanam.—Village with post office [m].

Tiruturapundi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t].

Tiruvadamarudur (*Madhyarjunam*)—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Kumbhakonam. Containing, with its suburbs a population of 3,000 persons. There are three chuttrums and three refreshment houses for Natives. The temple is dedicated to Mahalinga-sawmy. Two festivals take place annually during the month of December or January, and during April or May to which a large number of people resort. The feast on each occasion lasts for one week. There is a Sub-magistrate's office, a Sub-Registrar's office, a Police station and a Local Fund Dispensary at this place, also a palace in which one of the descendants of the Tanjore Royal family resides. Post office [m s. t].

Tiruvadi.—Sacred town in Tanjore *Taluk*, situated on the river Cauveri, 7 miles north of Tanjore city. Population 9,000. Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, and post office [m s. t].

Tiruvalur—Town and railway station, 34 miles from Tanjore. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m s t]. The pagoda is of great extent and is ornamented by a large tank. The traveller who is interested by Hindu temples will be repaid for making a halt here of a few hours.

Tiruvengadu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tiruvésaloor—Village with post office [m.].

Titachery—Village with post office [m.].

Titte—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Tanjore.

Tranquebar (*Tarangambadi*)—Sea-port town in Mayavaram *taluk*, situated 22 miles north of Negapatam. Population with the native suburb of Poraija, 6500. Tranquebar is now within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, and the Sub-Registrar is stationed here. Tranquebar is a mission station. The place is healthy. Fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Urttanad-Chatram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vailankanni—Village with post office [m.].

Vaithisvarankoil—Village and railway station, 9¹/₂ miles from Mayavaram. Post office [m. s.]. The temple of this place is dedicated to Vaithisvarsawmy, Thyanaayagee, and Moothoocomerasawmy, and to it monthly at the feast of Kuthicay a large crowd of worshippers is invariably drawn.

Valangaman—Town in Kumbhakonam *taluk*. Population about 8000. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vallam—Village and head-quarters station of Sub-magistrate, Post office [m. s. t.].

Vallam-Vadakusetti—Town in Tanjore *taluk*, situated 7 miles from Tanjore city. Population about 8000. The quartz crystals (pebbles) found here are made into spectacles, of which the Natives think highly.

Vallipalayam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Valloothoor—Village with post office [m.].

Vedaraniam—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Veppathur—Town in Kumbhakonam *taluk*; population about 6000. Post office [m. s.].

Vittar—River in Tanjore District, branching from the Vennar, an affluent of the Cauveri; about 6 miles north-west of Tanjore city, and falling into the sea near the port of Nagar.

TINNEVELLY.

TINNEVELLY—District occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the Indian Peninsula. Bounded on the north and north-east by the Madras District, on the south and south-east by the Gulf of Mannar, and on the west by the Southern Ghats. Area, 5,387 square miles; population 1,916,095. Administrative head-quarters are at Palamcottah, 445 miles from Madras by rail.

Products—Tinnevelly is a fertile District, and ordinarily enjoys good season. The chief agricultural products are rice, *ragi*, *cholam*, *kambu*, and pulses. Garden produce chiefly plantains. Drugs and narcotics—chiefly tobacco and coffee. The palmyra palm flourishes in the almost rainless tracts of red sandy soil to the south.

Commerce—The principal exports are cotton, coffee, jaggery, chillies, etc. Sheep, horses, cows, and poultry are also sent to Ceylon. The

coast is interesting on account of the pearl and shank (shell) fisheries. The pearl fishery is very ancient.

LANGUAGES—The principal language is Tamil. The only other languages which are spoken by any considerable number of persons are—Telugu, Kanarese, Gujarathi, Hindustani and Patnui.

CLIMATE—Tinnevely, lying immediately under the Southern Ghats, receives very little of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon, though parts of it are watered by streams which rise in the hills. The rainfall on the hills dividing Tinnevely from Travancore is probably 200 inches a year. The climate in the north is very similar to that of Madura, but there is a considerable difference towards the centre, and along the fertile banks of the Tambraparni. The northern monsoon seldom reaches these quarters before the end of November, and generally is not so heavy as in the Central Karnatic. In common seasons, the rains are over about the end of December. . . This District has one peculiarity of climate, which is that a fall of rain is always expected late in January, sufficient to raise the rivers and replenish the tanks. The hottest month is April. Kuttalam is the sanitarium of the District. Tinnevely is not reckoned unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION—For fiscal purposes, the District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Tinnevely, Otapedaram, Tenkasi, Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Srivilliputtur, Satur and Sankaranankoil. Revenue, 40 lakhs, the total cost of all officials and police about 7 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 2 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Tinnevely town see Tinnevely.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achenkoil.—Village with well-known temple of Shiva and a pass (called on the British side Shenkotu) which connects Tinnevely District with Travancore State, but, being more difficult for traffic than the Arankavu road, is less used. The temple lies in an exceedingly wild part of the hills.

Alvarkurchi.—Town situated on the right bank of the Tambraparni river, 19 miles south-east of Tinnevely town. Population 6,000. Post office [m.]

Alvartirunagari.—Village with post office [m s t].

Ambasamudram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 9,000. Falsildar's court and post office [m s t.]

Arumuganeri.—Village with post office [m s].

Aulankulam.—Village with post office [m s t].

Chittoor.—Village situated near the mouth of the Tambraparni river. Population 6,000. Post office [m s].

Tiru,

Christianagaram—Village with post office [m s].

Chokampati.—Estate in Tinnevely District Formerly of considerable importance, but now split up into 18 sub-holdings. Chief town of the Estate with 6,000 inhabitants, almost all Hindus.

Courtallum (*Kuttalam*)—Village in Tenkasi *taluk*, and the sanitarium of the District from June to October, 36 miles from Tinnevely Population about 1,500 Although only 450 feet above sea-level, Courtallum receives the south-west monsoon through an opening in the Ghats, and possesses the climate and flora of a much higher elevation. The scenery is greatly admired, and the water falls are considered sacred by the Natives. The smallest cascade is 100 feet high, and below it is a beautiful bathing-pool and pagoda There are several bungalows occupied for a few months every year by European officials and their families from Palamcotta and Trivandrum Courtallum is much visited by Hindu pilgrims Post office [m].

Elavarasanandal.—Group of agricultural hamlets in the District Population about 15,000

Ellarampuni—Village with post office [m s.]

Etaiyapuram.—Town with 5,000 inhabitants Post office [m s t.]

Ettiapuram.—Zamindari or estate in Otapidaram *taluk* Population about 130,000, dwelling in 349 villages Revenue of the Zamindar, Rs. 287,810, *peshkash*, or tribute to Government Rs. 88,820. Chief manufacture, toddy The tenantry are well-to-do.

Gangaikondan.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Tinnevely Choultry and post office [m s]

Idaiyangudi—Village with post office [m s.].

Kadambur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Maniyachi Post office [m s].

Kadayam.—Village with post office [m. s t]

Kadianallur.—Town in Tenkasi *taluk* Population 2,000 A trading town on the road to Travancore, by the Achenkoil Pass Police station, and post office [m]

Kalakad.—Town in the Nanguneri *taluk* Population 7,000. Police station, weekly fair on Thursday, and post office [m s]

Kalugumalai—Village with post office [m]

Karaichutu.—Town in Tenkasi *taluk* Population 6,000 Considerable trade in palm-sugar (jaggery) and rice

Karivalamvandanallur—Village with post office [m]

Karungalam—Village with post office [m]

Kayalp tam.—Town and port in Tenkasi *Taluk*, 18 miles from Tuticorin Population about 12,000 The sea-borne trade, chiefly in pearls and precious stones, rice and cocoa-nuts from Ceylon, timber and areca-nuts from Travancore, and palmyra jaggery. Large salt manufacture Post office [m s t]

Kayatar.—Village with post office [m]

Khansapuram—Village with post office [m]

Koilpatti.—Revenue free village and railway station, 13 miles

from Satur. Population 1,500. Weekly market on Monday. Police station and post office [m s. t.].

Kulasekharapatnam.—Town and seaport in Tenkarai *taluk*. Population 15,000. One of the trade centres of the District. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t]

Kulattur—Village with post office [m.].

Kulladakurichi.—Town in Ambasamudram *taluk* Population about 12,000 It is a wealthy trading and agricultural town, situated on the river Tambraparni. The town derives its importance from the rich rice lands about it. Many of the inhabitants are wealthy and intelligent Brahman landowners. Post office [m s].

Kumarapuram.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Tuticorin

Kurukalpatty.—Village with post office [m.].

Madavarvilagam.—Town in Srivilliputur *taluk*; population about 1200 It is a suburb of Srivilliputur town, and contains a fine pagoda and a tower dedicated to Siva.

Manapad—Village with post office [m].

Manapad Point.—Promontory in Tenkarai *taluk*, about 30 miles south of Tuticorin A high sandy promontary, based on rock, jutting boldly into the sea, and having a small white-washed church on its summit, visible in clear weather for 12 or 13 miles. The breakers extend 3 or 4 miles to the north-east of this Point, and about 1 mile to the south-east The port of Kulasekharapatnam may be known by the ruins of a large church half buried in sand, and the mouth of a small river, too shallow for internal navigation, opening into the bay to the north of Manapad Point.

A dangerous shoal has its nearest part 5 miles south-west from Manapad Point A depth of 12 fathoms is found all round this extensive shoal It extends east-north-east, and west-south-west 10 miles, having an average breadth of one mile. From its centre, a tongue projects in a northerly direction.

Maniachi—Village and railway junction station, 18 miles from Tinnevely. Post office [m].

Manoor—Village with post office [m s.].

Megnanapuram—Village with post office [m s]

Melapalaiyam.—Town situated 3 miles from Tinnevely town. Population about 7,000 Police station and post office [m. s t.].

Mudalur—Village with post office [m.].

Murappanad.—Village with post office [m s].

Nachiarkovil (*also called Srivilliputur*)—Town in the Srivilliputur *taluk*, population about 1,300. There is a fine pagoda here.

Nagalapuram—Village with post office [m].

Nanguneri.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name Population 4 500 It has a richly endowed temple Weekly fair Sub-magistrate's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m s t].

Nazareth—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Otapidaram.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name.

Population 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s t].

Padukkappathu—Village with post office [m].

Palamcottā (*Palamkottah*)—Town in Tinnevelly *taluk* and head-quarters of the Collector, and municipality, with a church, jail, telegraph and post office [m s]; situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Tinnevelly, and 1 mile from the Tambraparni river. Population about 20,000. The fort is now dismantled and the garrison removed. Palamcottā is considered healthy. Most of the civil officers of the District reside at Palamcottā. Anglo-vernacular school, and a school for boys under the care of the Church Mission Society, also a boarding-school for poor christian boys and girls, and a training school for christian girls.

Panagudi—Village with post office [m s].

Pannikulam—Village with post office [m s].

Papagudi—Village with post office [m].

Papanasham (*Removal of Sin*)—Village, situated about 6 miles west of Anbasamudiam, and 24 miles to the west of Tinnevelly. Noted as a place of pilgrimage, and for the falls of the Tambraparni river. The cataract is only 80 feet high, but the body of water is very great. The pagoda is much venerated. The fish here are fed by the Brahmans, and come up for food when called. There is a large cotton spinning mill.

Pasuvanthanai—Village with post office [m].

Parungalam—Village with post office [m].

Petai.—Town in Tinnevelly *taluk*. Population 8,000. Post office [m s].

Piranoor—Village with post office [m s].

Pudukotai—Village with post office [m].

Puliangudi.—Town in Sankaranain *taluk*; situated on the old Madura road. Population about 6,400. Police station, and post office [m s t].

Puthiamputhur—Village with post office [m s].

Puthukudi—Village with post office [m].

Radhapuram.—Town in Nanguneri *taluk*, population 2,500. Head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, and a mission station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Post office [m s t].

Rajapalaiyam.—Town in Srivilliputtur *taluk*, population 12,000. Police station, and post office [m s t].

Sankaranainarkoil.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 10 miles from Vasudevanullur. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s].

Satankulam.—Town in Tenkasi *taluk*. Population 5500. Important agricultural town, with wealthy inhabitants, engaged in money lending. Post office [m s t].

Satur.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the north bank of Vaipar river, 55 miles north of Tinnevelly town. Population about 2,000. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Ten miles to the west is located an important zenana mission. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sawyerpuram—Village with post office [m s]

Sedanganullur—Village with post office [m]

Seitur—Village with post office [m].

Settur.—Town and Zamindari in Sivilliputur *taluk* with 6,500 inhabitants The Zamindar is of the Marwar caste The Zamindar pays annually a peshkash or fixed revenue of Rs. 12,540 The rental amounts to Rs 36,210. Post office [m].

Shermadevi—Town in Ambasamudiam *taluk*, situated on the Tambraparni river, 12 miles west of Tinnevelly At present residence of the Head Assistant Collector of the District Population about 8000. Post office [m s t]

Singampatti—Village with post office [m]

Sirutandanallur—Trading town in Tenkarai *taluk*, situated near the mouth of the Tambraparni river Population about 6000

Sivagiri—Town in Sankaranankarai *taluk*, and the head-quarters of the Zamindari of the same name, which pays peshkash (revenue) to Government of Rs 54,580. Population about 14000 The cattle here are of a superior breed Police station, and post office [m s t].

Sivakasi—Town in Satur *taluk*, 12 miles from Sivilliputur Population about 10 000 Active trade with Travancore, chiefly in tobacco. Police station, and post office [m s t].

Srivaikuntham—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*, 24 miles from Tuticorin Population about 8000 The fort is occupied by a caste of Sudras called Kottai-Vellalars Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. There is also a fine temple, police station, and post office [m s t]

Srivilliputur (*otherwise called Nachiankai*) —Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Satur railway station Population 18000 Munsiff, Deputy Collector, and Tahsildar hold their courts here There is also a bench of 5 honorary magistrates: Temple, with an annual car procession attended by about 10,000 people The centre of the local traffic of the *taluk* Police station, and post office [m s t]

Surandi—Village with post office [m s t]

Suvisashapooram—Village with post office [m s]

Tachanallur—Village with post office [m].

Tambraparni—River in Tinnevelly District, rising in the Western Ghats It runs in a south-easterly direction to Shermadevi, then north-east between Tinnevelly and Palamedah, then again south and east to the sea, total length, about 70 miles The District of Tinnevelly is largely dependent on this supply of water, the distribution of which is regulated by eight anicuts across the bed of the river Near its source rises another stream of the same name, sometimes called the Western Tambraparni, which flows westward into Travancore

Tataparai—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Tuticorin

Tenkarai—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the south bank of the Tambraparni river, about 20 miles south-west of Tuticorin, and about the same distance south-east of Tinnevelly town. Population 6000. Tahsildar's court.

Tenkasi—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 25 miles north-west of Tinnevely town, on the Tinnevely-Quilon road Population 12,000. The place derives its name (the southern Benares) from its great sanctity. It possesses a fine and much revered temple on the main road to Travancore, and is a busy centre of trade Tahsildar's court, and post office [m s t.]

Thenthiruparai—Village with post office [m]

Tinnevely—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Tinnevely District, also chief town of the District of the same name , and municipality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the left bank of the Tambiapanni river, and the terminus station of the Tinnevely branch of the South Indian Railway. It is the largest town in the District to which it gives its name , but the administrative head-quarters are on the other side of the river at Palamcottā, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant The great Siva temple, and the Hindu College are the most important objects here. Tinnevely is notable as an active centre of Protestant missions in South India Post office [m s t]

Tiruchendur (*Trichendoor*) —Town in Tenkasi *taluk*, situated on the coast, 18 miles south of Tuticorin Population about 8000 The town contains a wealthy and much frequented temple (with interesting inscription), built out into the sea Annual cattle fair, and post office [m. s. t]

Trikarangudi—Village with post office [m s].

Tulukapatī.—Village with post office [m].

Tuticorin (*Tuttukudi*) —Town, municipality, seaport, and terminus of South Indian Railway, 443 miles from Madras by rail Population 27,000 The appearance of the place and of its neighbourhood is very unattractive In parts, the subsoil is so shallow that no trees or plants will grow, and elsewhere there is nothing but heavy sand with palmyra palms and a few bushes During the south-west monsoon, the dust is intolerable Although the total rainfall is scanty, any heavy shower used formerly to cause much inconvenience from want of drainage. The water-supply is derived from the Tambiapanni river, being brought from a reservoir 4 miles distant through open channels and masonry conduits, and stored in dipping-wells and tanks It gets polluted on the way, and the supply sometimes fails The local wells are all salt Tuticorin is a commercial town, exporting large quantities of cotton, coffee, corn, cattle, etc In the value of its foreign trade, Tuticorin stands second in the Madras Presidency, and sixth in all India There are several European merchants and steam cotton presses here The Madras Pearl Fisheries are controlled from this port The anchorage is 5 miles from the shore There is a weekly steamer hence to Colombo Small schooners sail twice or thrice a week from Tuticorin to Ceylon, whence a passage may be had in a small steamer to the coast opposite Rameswaram , and the temple at the latter place may thence be visited in a boat, or a boat may be hired at Tuticorin to go to Rameswaram direct It is, however, often impossible to land at Rameswaram on account of the surf The temples there are, however, well worth seeing. The town possesses Muniffs' and Sub-magistrate's courts, also a bench of

8 honorary magistrates; Bank of Madras, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.] There are several catholic churches, a convent of European nuns, and 4 priests

Vadakangulam—Village with post office [m.]

Vadaku Valiyur—Town in Nanguneri *taluk*, situated about 8 miles south of Nanguneri. Population about 6000. It is the largest village in the *taluk*, with a fine tank well supplied from mountain sources. Police station, and place of pilgrimage

Vagaikulam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vaippar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Valloor—Village with post office [m. s.]

Vasudevanallur—Town situated on the Madura-Travancore road. Population about 6000. Post office [m. s. t.]

Veerakaralam—Village with post office [m.].

Veeravanallur—Town situated about 5 miles east of Ambasamudram. Population 13,000. Large weaving trade. Post office [m.].

Villatikulam—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, Post office [m. s. t.]

Virudupati—Town and railway station, 71 miles from Tuticorin. Population about 6000. It is an active trading centre. There are several presses of cotton here, and this commodity is sent hence to the coast for shipment. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vizianarayanam—Town situated about 10 miles south-east of Nanguneri. Population about 5,000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Watrap—Town situated in a fertile valley on the Madura boundary, about 6 miles north of Srivilliputtur. Population about 6000. Post office [m. s. t.]

TRAVANCORE STATE.

TRAVANCORE (*Anantasayanam*)—A Native State in the Madras Presidency. It is on the south-western coast of India, extending from Cape Comorin to Cochin. It formed the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala. Bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin, on the east by the British District of Madura and Tinnevely, on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Area, 6,730 square miles, containing 3719 towns and villages. Population (1891) 2,557,736. About four-fifths of the population speak Malayalam and one-fifth Tamil. Revenue, Rs 6,666,000. Expenditure about 56,000. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, to which it pays a tribute of Rs 800,000 a year. Trivandrum is the chief town and the residence of the Maharaja about 100 miles from Tinnevely by road.

COUNTRY—Travancore is the most picturesque portion of South India. The Western Ghats, which in some points are more than 8,000 feet in height, are mostly covered with forest. The undulating tract between them and the sea contains numerous villages, palmyra and coconut palm groves, and rice fields. The rivers spread themselves out near the sea into lakes or lagoons, connected here and there by canals, and forming a line of smooth water nearly the whole length of the coast.

HISTORY —There is no correct account of the early history of Travancore. The tradition is that the whole Malayalam coast was reclaimed from the sea by Parasurama, and colonized by certain Brahmans, known as Namburis, whose rule, after lasting for a considerable time, came to an end in 68 B. C. The Brahmans then elected Kshattriya chief to rule for periods of 12 years. This system lasted for 4 centuries. The last and greatest of these rulers Cheraman Perumal (Deputy of the Chera Kings) divided his dominion among his vassals, the eldest of whom received the southern portion, of which Truvankodu was the capital. The State has since had a succession of princes. Tipu Sulatn invaded Travancore, but was driven out with the aid of the English, with whom a treaty had been formed. In 1809, 30,000 Nairs rose in rebellion against the English, but they were soon subdued and the country has since enjoyed unbroken peace.

MINES —There are no important mines. Iron is abundant. Alum, sulphur, lignite, and plumbago exist, but are not worked.

PRODUCTS —Rice, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, vine, pepper, and cardamoms, are the chief products. The jack tree is very useful both for its fruit and timber. Tapioca is also extensively cultivated.

TRADE, &c —The exports are chiefly products of the cocoa-nut, palm, pepper, areca-nuts, timber, cardamoms, coffee, ginger. The imports are cloth, tobacco, rice, cotton and copper.

EDUCATION —Education is liberally supported. The Trivandrum High School and College contain about 1,700 pupils. There is also a Girl's school at Trivandrum, superintended by an English lady, with 70 pupils. There are 24 district schools, 244 Government vernacular schools, and 440 aided schools. The total attendance of pupils amounts to 36,000. By far the largest number of schools belong to the Church, to London and Roman Catholic Missions. The attendance in them is about 16,000. There is a special school for the education of the children of *tambuans* or chiefs.

CLIMATE —Every variety of climate and temperature is found in the State. The climate of the lower country is much the same as that of Malabar, and is influenced in the same way by the long seaboard and the heavy south-west monsoon. From March to the beginning of May it is hot. From June to September is the wet season. October to February is the cold season. The most characteristic endemic is the disease known as 'Cochin leg,' and fevers are prevalent in some of the inland tracts.

GOVERNMENT —His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanch Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, Maharajah of Travancore. Dewan, with his Private Secretary, Hoozoor Deputy Peishcar with a secretary, Manager, Head Sirkar Vakil, Hoozoor Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Peravagay Sheristedar, Treasurer, Devaswam Sheristedar, Superintendent of Unjil, Mint Superintendent, and Director of Vernacular Education.

POLITICAL OFFICERS —British Resident with an Assistant, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and Residency Surgeon.

ADMINISTRATION—For administrative purposes the State is divided into 4 divisions—Northern, Quilon, Padmanabhapuram and Trivandram. The Judicial establishment consists of 18 Munsiff's courts, 60 Criminal and five *Zila* courts (Trivandram, Nagercoil, Quilon, Aleppy and Paravur) all controlled by a *sadar* or High Court (consisting 5 Judges) at the capital. The State has no distinct organized police force, as far as the supervising and controlling agency is concerned, the *Dewan peshkars* or Divisional officers, the Tahsildars, (31 in number) and Sub-magistrates are the police functionaries. There are 4 jails, two at the capital, Trivandram, one at Quilon, and the fourth at Aleppy. The military force of the State consists of about 1,400 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery men, with four guns. The chief is entitled to receive the salute of 19 guns. According to Malabar custom, the succession devolves on the eldest male member of the royal family in the female line.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achenkoil.—Village, pass, and well-known temple in Chengannur *taluk*. The pass, called on the British side Shenkotai, connects Tinnevely District with Travancore, but, being more difficult for traffic than the Anankavu road, is less used. The shrine is sacred to Shasta, one of the manifestations of Siva. It lies in an exceedingly wild parts of the hills.

Achenkoil (*Kallakadeia*)—River rises at the foot of the Achenkoil Pass, and, after a north-westerly course for 70 miles, joins the Pambaiyar.

Agastya-malai.—Mountain peak, 6,200 feet above the sea in the Agastiswaram *taluk*. Formerly an important astronomical station. The Tambraparni river has its source on this hill. The boundary between Travancore State and Tinnevely District runs over the hill.

Agustiswaram.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 97 square miles; population about 80,000.

Alengad.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 208 square miles; population about 70,000.

Aleppy.—Chief port and second largest town in Travancore State, situated on the coast 33 miles from Cochin, 55 miles from Quilon, and 464 miles from Madras. Aleppy is a depôt for the products of the Travancore forests, and is the seat of two coir matting manufactories. Safe roadstead all the year round. The export trade consists chiefly of vegetable produce, coffee, cardamoms, ginger, pepper, cocoa-nuts, coir and fish. Excellent anchorage always available. The light-house, 85 feet high, bears a revolving white light, visible 18 miles out at sea. The general health is good. Among the public buildings are the Maharaja's palace, the Zila and Munsiff's courts, hospital, school, travellers' bungalow, custom's office, Protestant church, and post office [m. s. t].

Alwaye.—Town, situated on the river Alwaye (Biyar), 20 miles from Cochin. The Portuguese and Dutch selected it as the sanitarium for Malabar and such it is still considered. Population about 8,000.

Ambalapulai.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 121 square miles, population about 95,000.

Ambulapali.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. A canal connects it with Aleppy, and a great annual festival, held here in April, attracts some local trade. The town contains Magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. Population 3,000.

Anaimudi (*Anamudi*)—A plateau in the upper ranges of the Anamalai Hills, 7,000 feet above the sea-level, and enjoying a climate similar to that of Ootacamund. The plateau is uninhabited, except for occasional visits from ibex hunters or the wild hill tribe of Puliyars. This jungle tribe sell to the people of the plains great quantities of honey. Between Anaimudi and the next plateau lies an extensive grassy plain watered by several streams.

Anjengo (*Attinga*, *Anjutenga* 'Five cocoa-nut trees')—Town enclosed within the territory of Travancore State, but under the jurisdiction of Malabar District of Madras, situated 72 miles from Cape Comorin, on a strip of sandy soil on the coast of the Arabian Sea. An extensive back-water stretches behind the town. Population about 3,000. It is the station of a Sub-Magistrate. The water-supply is scanty and indifferent in quality. Old fort (now a ruin), and post office [m s t]

Anjinad.—A tract now dependent on Travancore State, comprising a valley and hill range, area, 231 square miles. The hills form a part of the Palani Mountains, and are divided into two ranges, the higher having an average elevation of 7,500 feet above sea-level. Coffee, tea, and cinchona plantations are cultivated on these hills.

Ariankavu (*Ariankoil*).—Village, pass, and shrine, in Travancore State, situated in a circular valley about a mile from the head of the pass. Since European capital has been directed to coffee cultivation in Assempu, the importance of this pass, which is one of the principal lines of road from Tinnevely to Travandrum and Quilon, has much increased.

Ariapad.—Shrine of great sanctity in Travancore State. The building itself is notable, while the spacious rest-houses etc. attached, make it much frequented. The great annual gathering is in April.

Ashambo.—Village with post office [m s]

Cardamom Hills.—Range of hills in Travancore State. Average height, from 2000 to 4000 feet above sea-level. The hills are divided into the "Margari Alum" and 'Kunni Alum' groups, both very sparsely populated, and unhealthy. The Kunni Alum enjoys a rather better climate than the Margari Alum. With the exception of a few small coffee estates on the southern slopes, the hills possess no other economic value.

Changanacherry.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Colachel.—Village with post office [m. s t].

Comorin (*Kumar*)—Headland in the State of Travancore, the extreme southern point of India. From Cape Comorin the chain of the Western Ghats runs northwards.

Comarin—Village near the cape of the same name. Population about 2500. The bathing festival is continued in honour of Durga, the virgin goddess after whom the place is named.

Erniäl—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 20,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices. The London Missionary Society has a school here.

Gudalur—Pass in Travancore State, crossed by the road from Madura to Travancore. The village Gudalur lies near the Pass.

Iviker (or Aibika)—Town situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Aibika which navigable only by small craft. Export trade in timber, spices and lac. Distance from Quilon town, 5 miles.

Kanjarpalli.—Trading town on the main road from Kotayam to Madura, through Pirmaid and Gudalur; situated at the foot of the *ghat* or pass, and inhabited chiefly by Muhammadan traders. Population about 2,000.

Kayangalam.—Seaport on the backwater of the same name, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.]

Kiliyar.—River in Travancore State.

Kistnapur.—Town with 4,000 residents. Contains a palace and a large square fort in good repair to the west. A canal leads to Kayenkalam.

Kolachel.—Town and seaport in the southern-most corner of India. Containing about 5,000 inhabitants. A place of yearly increasing importance. Trade in coffee.

Kotar.—Town and port with population about 8,000. Contains an ancient pagoda with an important inscription. A Sub-magistrate and a Munsiff are stationed here. A good school, a catholic church, and a weaving colony are the only other features of Kotar. The port is now little frequented.

Kotaraikarai.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Kotayam.—Town situated on the bank of a small river running into the great Cochin backwater. The town contains the magistrate and civil courts, high class school, several churches, and post office [m. s. t.]. The centre of the Syrian Christian community, who form the majority of the population. Their churches are very old and interesting. The Syrian bishop resides here.

Martandam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Mavalikara.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 25 miles north of Quilon, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast. Population about 5,000. It has a large and regular fort, built of red stone and mud, about 2 miles in circumference, with 24 bastions, each side having a gateway in the centre. In centre of the fort stands an ancient pagoda. On the east side are several buildings used as public offices; on the south is a spacious kotaram where some members of the present Rajah's family reside. The Syrian Christians have church here.

Minachal.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and school.

Mustappalai.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court and the other usual public offices.

Nagercoil.—Town and a suburb of Kotar also the head-quarters of the District of the same name, with courts and other Government offices. It is also the centre of a large christian population. The London Mission Society has a school and printing-press here. Nagercoil publishes the only newspaper in the State, and has a reputation for fine lace work, done by the Mission converts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Neyatankarai.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Pambai.—River in Travancore State, a rapid mountain stream, with rocky bed and high banks in its upper course from the Western Ghats. In the plains it becomes a fine navigable river; and, with the waters of the Achenkoi, which joins it about 15 miles from its mouth; it enters the great backwater at Aleppy. Length, 90 miles.

Paravur.—Chief town of the District of the same name. Population about 4,000. It is a busy trading place and contains Judge's court, and the usual district staff. Post office [m.].

Peermad.—Hill station in Travancore State; the centre of the northern coffee country of Travancore, with a growing European community, average elevation, 3,000 feet. Round the station are numerous coffee gardens. Fairly constructed roads communicate with Aleppy and Trivandrum on the west, and Madura on the east. Post office [m. s. t.].

Periar.—Town with post office [m.].

Periar (*Periyar*)—The most important river in Travancore State. It flows first north, and afterwards west, a total distance of 143 miles, falling into the sea near Kodungalur.

Porakad.—Town with about 3,500 inhabitants. The remains of the Portuguese fort still stand.

Puthanapuram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk*. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Quilon.—Town, and port, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population about 11,000. It is the fourth largest town, and the military head-quarters of Travancore State. It contains the courts of the Divisional Peshkar, District Judge, also other subordinate courts, and post office [m. s.]. It is connected, by a road over the Ariankavu Pass with Tinnevely and Palamcottah.

Shenkotta.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the main road from Trivandrum and the South Travancore ports, across the Ghats, to Tinnevely, from which place it is distant about 40 miles. Several coffee estates have been opened in the neighbourhood of Shenkotta, which is an important centre of trade. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school. Population 8,000.

Sheraingil.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and police station.

Shertally.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taingapatam.—Town in Travancore State, situated on the co.

at the mouth of the river of the same name. The population here and in the neighbourhood comprises many native Christians of the Syrian Church.

Tekady.—Village with post office [in].

Thovalai.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Tiruvella.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Todupulai.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Trivandrum (*Thiruvananthapuram*)—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also capital of Travancore, and the residence of the Maharaja and his court. The town lies about 2 miles from the sea. Population about 40,000 including the fort, 45,000. The drainage is bad and the ventilation is impeded by closely planted cocoa-nut palms and other dense vegetation. Several fine public buildings, country houses of the Maharaja and princes, most of the European and many of the best native houses, are, however, built on isolated laterite hills or plateaux, which rise from 50 to nearly 200 feet above sea-level; and these enjoy pure air, and command charming views over the surrounding country. The fort and a great part of the crowded native town is on the low level. Within the fort are the palaces of the Maharaja and of the princes and princesses of the ruling family, and the great temple of Padmanabha. These buildings are picturesque. The temple is of great antiquity, and is held in the highest regard. The temple enjoys land revenue of Rs. 75,000 and unlike many temples in Travancore, is more or less independent of the State. The abandonment of the fort as a residence has been often pressed on successive Maharajas for sanitary reasons, but without effect, owing to old associations and Brahmanical influences. The frequent religious ceremonies required of Travancore princes, which can only be performed with efficacy at the shrine of Padmanabha, will probably long necessitate the usual residence of the Maharaja in the immediate neighbourhood of the temple. A mint, which coins hardly anything but copper, and a few other offices are still kept up in the fort, but most of the public offices have been moved to better situations. Trivandrum is the head-quarters of the British Resident, an officer who is the medium of communication between the Madras Government and the Maharaja, and who is consulted and entitled to advise on questions of importance affecting the administration. The military cantonment in which are the arsenal, hospital, and offices of the Nair brigade, with the houses of several European officers and others is well suited north of the town. The large establishments of the Diwan, who, next to the Maharaja is the head of the administration, with the *sadr* court, and other departments, are accommodated in a handsome range of buildings of classic style. The town contains a medical school, and is liberally supplied with hospitals, which are under the general superintendence of the *Darbar* physician a European officer. They consist of a civil general hospital, a charity hospital to which is attached a small-pox hospital, an insane asylum, lying-in-hospital, and jail hospital, besides 4

dispensaries The Maharaja's College is a commodious and handsome building. The Observatory, and the Napier Museum, are also worth visiting. The Travancore State Gazette in English and Malayalam, is published weekly at Trivandrum. Post [m. s] and telegraph offices

Vaikon.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court and police station.

Verapoli.—Town in Travancore State, situated 9 miles from Cochin, the seat of Carmelite mission and of the Vicar-Apostolic

Vilavankod.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Yettumanur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and police station.

TRICHINOPOLY.

TRICHINOPOLY.—District in the Madras Presidency; bounded on the north-west and north by Salem, on the north and north-east by South Arcot, on the east and south-east by Tanjore, on the south by the Pudukotta State, and Madura, and on the west by Coimbatore. Area, 3,631 square miles. Population 1,372,717 souls. The principal language of the District is Tamil. Telugu is spoken by 1,50,000 and Kanarese by 30,000 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Trichinopoly, 251 miles from Madras by rail.

MINERALS—The chief minerals of economic value are building-stone and stone useful for road metalling, including gneiss, limestone, and laterite. Pottery materials, including pipe-clay, gypsum, etc., are common; but the gypsum is generally impure. Common salt effloresces from the soil in many parts, and is collected by the poor for household use. The cretaceous rocks contain ferruginous nodules, which were formerly smelted when fuel was more abundant. One or two villages in the north of Musuri *taluk* are the only places where iron is now manufactured. Copper-ores are found in small quantities. A shell marble is found in Perambalur *taluk*, of which the tops of tables, paper-weights, and similar ornaments are made.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice, *cholum*, *ragi*, *kambu*, considered the staple food of the District, *varagu dal*, horsegram, *ulundu*, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane, cocoa-nut, plantain, areca-nut, and chillies. There are two main varieties of rice in the District, known as *kar* and *pishanam* or *samba*. The former is an inferior description of grain, consumed as a rule by the poor.

TRADE, MANUFACTURES, ETC—The most important local industries are weaving and the manufacture of cigars. The latter is almost entirely confined to Trichinopoly city, whence a large number of cigars are sent to all parts of India. The tobacco used is chiefly imported from Dindigul, that of local growth being coarse and inferior. The gold-smiths of Trichinopoly also are of considerable repute. Trichinopoly city is the principal seat of trade, but there are numerous fairs all over the District,

held, as a rule, weekly, for the sale of grain, cattle, etc. The principal exports are grain of all kinds, especially rice; the imports, tobacco and salt.

CLIMATE—Trichinopoly is one of the hottest and driest Districts in the Madras Presidency, though free from extremes of heat and cold. In the high unirrigated parts there is much sun-glare and reflected and radiated heat, and at times hot winds with clouds of dust. At certain seasons the atmosphere is very sultry and enervating. Both monsoons are felt, but the heaviest rainfall is brought by the north-east monsoon. The climate is equable and it is probably for this reason not unfavourable to the health of either Natives or Europeans.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into five *taluks* of Trichinopoly, Musiri, Udaiyarpalayam, Perambalur, and Kulitalai. Revenue about 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Head Assistant Collector, 2 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, District Forest Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent Central Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, Political Agent at Pudukotta, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Trichinopoly town see Trichinopoly.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ayampalayam.—Village with post office [m.]

Cannanore—Village with post office [m], 14 miles from Tellicherry.

Chettikulam—Village with post office [m].

Chintamanipatti—Village with post office [m t.].

Coleroon (Kolladam)—The northern mouth of the Cauvery river in the Madras Presidency, which leaves the main channel at the upper end of the island of Sriangam, about 10 miles west of Trichinopoly. After a north-easterly course of about 94 miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal at Atchavaram, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Porto Novo. For the greater part of its length the Coleroon forms the boundary between the Districts of Trichinopoly and South Arcot on the left, and Tanjore on the right bank.

Elamanur.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Trichinopoly. Visitors to the upper anicut of the Cauvery alight here. Post office [m].

Erakudi.—Village with post office [m].

Gangaikandapur (Ganga-landa-puram)—Town and temple, situated about 6 miles to the east of Jaiamkondu Solapuram; connected with Udaiyarpalayam by the Ohellambaram road, and 1 mile distant from the great Trunk Road, running from Tanjore to South Arcot. The village is purely agricultural. Close to the village is one of the most remarkable but least known temples in Southern India. The building consists of one large enclosure, measuring 584 feet by 372. This was evidently once well fortified by a stone wall, with batteries at each corner. The *vimana* in the centre of the courtyard is a very conspicuous building, and strikes the eyes from a great distance. The ruins

of 6 *gopuras*, or gate pyramids surmount different parts of the building. Tradition says that the village was once one of the principal seats of the Chola Kings. Northward from its side runs an embankment 16 miles long, provided with several substantial sluices, and of great strength, which in former times must have formed one of the largest reservoirs in India. This tank was filled partly by a channel from the Coleroon river, upwards of 60 miles in length, which enters it at its southern end, and partly by a smaller channel from the Vellar, which entered it on the north. Traces of both these channels still remain. This village was formerly wealthy and flourishing capital of a small monarchy.

Iluppur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Irungalur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jambukeshwaram (*a title of Siva*).—A famous temple in Srirangam island, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the great Srirangam temple, but rivalling the latter in architectural beauty and interest, and probably exceeding it in antiquity.

Jayankondacholapuram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadavur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kariamamkam.—Village with post office [m.].

Katapalle.—Village with post office [m.].

Kattalai.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Katuputur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kilpaluvur.—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m.].

Kolatur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Kovilpatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnarayapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Kulitalai.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the bank of the river Cauveri, 20 miles from Trichinopoly fort. Population under 2,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurumbalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Lalapet.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m. s.].

Lalgudi.—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manachanalloor.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manaparai.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Trichinopoly. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Marungapuri.—Village with post office [m.].

Muckanamalaipatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Mukomboo.—Village with post office [m.].

Musiri.—Town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the Cauveri river, 25 miles from Trichinopoly town.

and almost exactly opposite to Kulitalai railway station of the South Indian Railway. A considerable amount of traffic from the Sub-division is carried on at this station. Assistant Collector's and Tahsildar's courts, a dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Nungavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Padalur—Village with post office [m.].

Perambalur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated almost in the centre of the *taluk*, on the old road from Trichinopoly to Madras. Population about 3,500. The water-supply is indifferent. Post office [m s t]. Weekly market

Pettavathalai.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Trichinopoly Post office [m]

Polalur—Village with post office [m]

Pullampadi—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Puthanatham—Village with post office [m].

Ranjangudi—Village with post office [m].

Srirangam.—Town and municipality, situated 2 miles north of Trichinopoly city, and almost in the centre of the island of Srirangam, formed by the bifurcation of the Cauveri into two branches at a point about 11 miles west of Trichinopoly. Population about 20,000. The southern branch of the river retains the name of Cauveri, while the northern channel is known as the Coleroon. In his retirement at Srirangam, the celebrated Hindu reformer Ramanuja worked out his system of the Vishnute religion, which he preached through the length and breadth of Southern India. He died at Srirangam about the middle of the 11th century. The town chiefly owes its fame to its great temple dedicated to Vishnu. The temple and the town are indeed almost contemporaneous, the greater portion of the houses having been built inside the temple walls. District Munsiff's court, a bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m s t]. Annual festival in December or January.

Thathampettaipaloor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Therumanur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Thirumalaivadi—Village with post office [m]

Thiruvanaikoil—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thogamalai—Village with post office [m.].

Thottayam—Village with post office [m.].

Thuvarankurichi—Village with post office [m s t.].

Tiruverumbur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Trichinopoly Post office [m].

Trichinopoly (*The city of the three-headed Rakshasa*)—Chief town of the *taluk*, also the administrative head-quarters and principal town of the District of the same name, and a garrison town and municipality, with 2 railway stations, situated on the right bank of the river Cauveri, 56 miles from the sea. Trichinopoly is a place of much historic interest, having been the scene of many well-known sieges, etc. The city consists of the fort, situated about a mile south of the river, the military cantonment and 17 villages and hamlets, which are included in the municipal limits. Of these, the best known is Uaiyur, which is the oldest

part of the city, and was at one time the capital of the Chola kingdom. The fort has been dismantled, but this part of the town is still known as 'the Fort.' The rock of Trichinopoly is nearly 500 feet high, and is ascended by steps. A splendid view is obtainable from the top. Trichinopoly is well known for its cigars, and for its peculiar and beautiful silver and gold jewellery. The city contains besides military hospitals, a municipal hospital, a meteorological observatory, the central and district jails. There are several Catholic churches, two of which are large and important. The Lutherans, the Wesleyans, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have missions. Another college called St. Josephs, affiliated with Madras University was opened on the 18th January 1883. Population 91,000. Travellers' bungalow, club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Turaiyur—Town in Musiri *taluk*, situated about 25 miles north of Trichinopoly town. Population 7000. There is a large tank with a curious half-ruined three-storied building in its centre. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m s t].

Udayarpalaiyam—North eastern *taluk* of Trichinopoly District; and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 19 miles from Kilpaluvur. Population 6000. An agricultural and market town, with Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Uppiliapuram—Village with post office [m].

Vaiyampati—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.]

Valady—Village with post office [m.].

Vathalaigudalur—Village with post office [m].

TRICHINOPOLY AGENCY.

Pudukotta—Native State in Madras Presidency, entirely surrounded by the British Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Madura. Area 1101 square miles. Population 305,000, almost entirely agricultural, and dwelling in 1 town and 596 villages. The country is for the most part a flat plain, interspersed with small rocky hills some of which are crowned by old forts. In the south-west, hills and jungles are found, but elsewhere the State is well cultivated. There are 3000 tanks, some of considerable size. Products—rice and dry grains. Iron-ore is found in places, but is not worked. Silk-weaving is carried on. Manufactures of cloths, blankets, and mats. The gross revenue of the State is 6 lakhs, but the alienations of land revenue are extensive. The net revenue is about 3 lakhs. The Raja has received a *sanad* granting the right of adoption. He exercises independent jurisdiction, but is considered as an ally subject to the advice of the British Government. He maintains a military force of 126 infantry, 21 cavalry, and about 3300 militia; besides armed servants and watchmen. The succession follows the law of primogeniture. Pudukotta, the chief town of the State. Population 16000. The town is unusually clean, airy, and well-built. It contains Raja's College, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The present Ruling Chief.—Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaman Bahadur.

VIZAGAPATAM.

VIZAGAPATAM (*Visakhapatam*).—District on the western shore of the Bay of Bengal. It forms a portion of the north maritime province of the Madras Presidency, historically known as the Northern Sircars. It is bounded on the north by the District of Ganjam and the Central Provinces; on the east by Ganjam and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and Godavari District; and on the west by the Central Provinces. It consists of 14 Zamindaris, 37 Proprietary Estates, and 3 Government *Taluks*. Area (including the Jaipur and Vizianagram Zamindaris, which are also under British administration), 17,242 square miles. Population (1891) 2,802,992 souls. In size and population, Vizagapatam ranks first among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. The administrative head-quarters are at Vizagapatam town, 380 miles from Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The maritime plain and some of the valleys in the uplands are very fertile. The principal ‘wet’ crops are rice, and sugarcane; the chief ‘drug’ crops, indigo, cotton, *ragi*, *jum*, *korra*, and gungelly oil-seed. The staple product of the District is rice.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures in the District worthy of notice are cotton cloth and the beautiful fancy wares of Vizagapatam town. A special cloth called *panjam* is manufactured at the villages of Anakapalle, Paikaroupeta, Nakkapilli, and Tuni, and other minor villages adjacent to them; and a profitable trade in this commodity is carried on. Cloth woven at Vizagapatam and Chicacole is in much request throughout Southern India. Table cloths, towels, and *jungaris* are also manufactured in the District. The town of Vizagapatam is celebrated for ornamental articles made of ivory, buffalo-horn, porcupine quills, and silver. Work-boxes, chess-boards, card-cases, and many varieties of articles of *vertu* for the drawing-room are made out of these materials, and are reckoned among the purest of the native manufactures in India.

CLIMATE.—From the conformation of the District it naturally follows that there are great varieties of climate. Along the coast, the air is soft and relaxing, the prevailing winds being south-easterly. Landwinds are very early experienced. A few miles inland, the climate becomes dryer and hotter, like that of the more Southern Districts. Above the *ghats*, the nights are generally cool, and in the cold weather even a fire is agreeable. The monsoon is very heavy, and the climate then malarious. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever. Both Cholera and small-pox are very prevalent. *Beri-beri* is endemic in the plains, especially where the country is damp and swampy. Leprosy and elephantiasis are common near the coast. But on the whole, Vizagapatam is a favourite District being easily accessible by sea, and generally favourable to the European constitution.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *taluks* of Golconda, Sarvasiddhi, and Palkonda. The total revenue of the District is 28 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Agent with principal, Senior, Special, Head, and 3 Assistant, Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, Conservator of Forest with an Assistant, Deputy Commissioner

Salt and Abkari, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-judge, 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of District jail, Deputy Inspector General of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer and Superintendent of sea customs, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 11 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Vizagapatam town see Vizagapatam.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aganampoody.—Village 11 miles from Vizagapatam. Post office [m s].

Anakapalle.—Town and municipality, situated on the Saradanadi river, and the great trunk road, 20 miles from Vizagapatam ; also connected by road, with Pudimadaka, which serves as its port. A rising town of recent growth, and an agricultural centre with an export trade in molasses and a little cotton. Population about 14,000. Sub-magistrate's court, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Anantagiri.—Village, situated 3,111 feet above the sea, on the crest of the Galikonda Hills, which here form the boundary between the Vizianagram and Panchipenta domains. Population about 300. Coffee estate

Andhra.—Estate in Vizagapatam District. Population 8,000, inhabiting into 50 villages, area, 3080 acres. This estate is all that to day represents the great Dravidian Division of Andhra. It was assessed at the Permanent Settlement at Rs 1380. The ancestor of the present proprietor obtained the estate from the Jaipur chief

Annamarazpet.—Village with large pagoda. Endowment, Rs. 3,630, derived from land.

Appekondur (Appikonda)—Village on the sea-coast with 500 inhabitants. Remarkable for its sacred shrine of Siva as Someswarudu, where ceremonies for the removal of calamitous stellar conjunctions are supposed to have peculiar efficacy. Numerous pagodas, which once existed in the neighbourhood, have long been buried under sand-drifts.

Aruku.—Village with post office [m. s].

Balighatiam (Ballighattam)—Village near which is a shrine of Siva as Brahmeswarudu, of peculiar sanctity. The Swami, or idol, contrary to usual custom, faces west instead of east. The river Panderu or Varahanadi, which washes the rock on which the temple stands, flows for some distance from south to north. This combination of directions is particularly auspicious in Hindu estimation, and the shrine, under the name of *Uttara Vahini*, is held in great veneration. On the river bank is a small bed of pulverized shale, which, from its resemblance to ashes, is declared by the priests to be the site of a sacrifice performed by Balichakravarti

Bhegapuram.—Village with post office [m].

Bijaya.—Pass, leading from Parvatipur to Jaipur. The head of the pass rises to 3,000 feet above the sea.

Bimlipatam.—Zamindari in Vizagapatam District, Area, 211 square miles, comprising 119 villages. Population about 110,000.

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ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *taluks* of Golconda, Sarvasiddhi, and Palkonda. The total revenue of the District is 23 lakhs. **District Staff**—Collector and Magistrate and Agent with principal, Senior, Special, Head, and 3 Assistant, Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, Conservator of Forest with an Assistant, Deputy Commissioner

Salt and Abkari, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-judge, 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of District jail, Deputy Inspector General of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer and Superintendent of sea customs, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 11 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Vizagapatam town see Vizagapatam.

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Bimlipatam.—Town, municipality, and port ; situated on the

coast 18 miles north-east of Vizagapatam, 465 miles from Madras, and 45½ miles from Calcutta. Population 9,000. As the chief port in the District, Bimlipatam enjoys a large trade. Though an open roadstead, the port is somewhat protected by the Upada and sugar-loaf head-lands, and good anchorage, in 6½ fathoms, can be obtained 2 miles off shore. Tradition derives the name from Bluma, one of the Pandu princes, who is said to have founded the town. Subordinate magistrate's court, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, a branch of Madras Bank, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t].

Bissemkatak.—Town in Jaipur Estate with population about 2,000 principally retainers and servants of Tad Raja, the feudatory at the head of the military force of Jaipur. The only building of any importance is the Raja's fort, an erection of mud. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Bobbili.—An estate or Zamindari in the Vizagapatam District, north of Vizianagram. Area, 227 square miles, containing 178 villages with 140,000 inhabitants, almost all Hindus. Revenue Rs. 3½ lakhs. Of this Rs 89,770 are paid to Government as tribute or peshkash. Bobbili, the chief town of the Estate, is situated about 70 miles north-west of Vizagapatam. A fortified enclosure in the centre of the town surrounds the temple and the residence of the chief. Population 15,000. Sub-magistrate's court, a sub-registrar's office, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Zamindar—Raja Venkatesvetachalapathi Ranga Rao, a Velama.

Budunuru.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bundare.—Village in Vizagapatam District. This is one of the chief Kandh villages, and was formerly a stronghold of the practice of human sacrifice known as Meriah or Junna.

Chantapilli (*Santapilly*)—Village, situated 5 miles north-east of Konada point and hamlet. Population 600. On the summit of a small hill stands the 'Santapilly' light-house, to warn shipping especially vessels making the port of Bimlipatam, off the rocks. The light-house is distant about 6½ miles bearing south-east half-east. The light is visible 14 miles to seaward.

Chinna-Waltair.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chipurupalle.—Estate in Vizagapatam District, consisting of one village, assessed at Rs 3810 per annum. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t].

Chittavalsa.—Town, situated on the road from Bimlipatam to Vizianagram and Chicacole. The Chittivalasa and Gosthani rivers being here bridged. Population about 2,000. Large jute factory, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Chittivalasa.—River in Vizagapatam District, rising at the foot of the Golconda Hill, and, after a south-easterly course of 58 miles, flowing into the sea at Bimlipatam.

Chodavaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Dasmantpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Devarapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhamuku.—Village with post office [m.].

Dimili—Village with post office [m.].

Dolphin's Nose.—Promontory in Vizagapatam District. Elevation above the sea, 1500 feet. The southern point of Vizagapatam harbour, forming, with the ruined castle on it, a conspicuous land-mark to mariners.

Gajapatinagar.—Town and an important mart for hill produce. Population 2,200. The town contains Sub-magistrate's court, dispensary, school, and post office [m s t]

Galikonda (or *Galparvat* 'Windy Hill')—Range of hills in Vizagapatam District; averaging from 2,800 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, about 45 miles from the sea. The two highest peaks reach a height of 5345 and 5287 feet respectively. The shape of the range is that of a double crescent joined by a narrow saddle. The place is unhealthy. The land is the property of the Raja of Vizianagram, who has a coffee estate here.

Ganapuram.—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m s].

Golugonda (*Golconda*).—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Gudari—Village with post office [m s.].

Jaganathraj-Chuttram.—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Jaipur (*Jayapuram*)—Zamindari or tributary estate in Vizagapatam District. Area, 9387 square miles. Population 615,000. Pesh-kash, Rs. 16,000. The greater part of the Zamindari lies on a table-land. A group of hills rises to the height of 5,000 feet. Large tracts are held by chiefs and semi-independent Khonds. Human sacrifices formerly prevailed among the Khonds. They believed that their cultivation would not prosper unless such offerings were made to the Earth Goddess. In 1845, a Special Agent for the suppression of human sacrifices was appointed. This Agency was abolished in 1861. A belief in witchcraft, characteristic of forests and lonely tracts, still prevails. Jaipur zamindari may be divided into two parts. The larger part, directly under the Raja and within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Agent, lies on the so-called Jaipur plateau, the other part, consisting of the *taluks* of Gunapur and Rayagada, is administered by the Senior Assistant Collector, whose head-quarters are at Parvatipur. Jaipur, the chief town of the zamindari of the same name, and the residence of the Raja is situated 7 miles north of the northern wall of the plateau of the Vizagapatam Hills. It has neither trade nor manufactures. The palace of the Raja and some temples are the only buildings of note. A Mission has lately been commenced at this place. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.]. Ruling Chief—Maharaja Ramachandra Deo, a Kshatriya.

Jami—Town situated on the Gosthani river. Population 5,000. Indigo factory.

Kanity—Village with post office [m s].

Kannada—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Kasimkota—Town 25 miles west of Vizagapatam town. Population 7000. School and post office [m s. t.]

- Kistnadevipeta.**—Village with post office [m. s.]
- Kondakerla.**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Koppaka.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Koraput.**—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Kotapad.**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Kottavalsa.**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Kuppili.**—Town and sea-port with 2000 inhabitants. Salt station and post office [m s].
- Kurupam.**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Kylasa (Kailasa)**—Hill in Vizagapatam District, 8 miles from Vizagapatam town, highest point, 1758 feet above sea-level. This hill was suggested at one time as a sanitarium for Bengal; and with that view a kind of hotel and one or two houses were built, the Raja of Vizianagram assisting the project with much liberality. It is easy of access, and the climate is said to be bracing and invigorating.
- Lakshmipur.**—Ghat or pass in Vizagapatam District, leading from the low country *via* Parvatipur into Jaipur, height about 3000 feet above sea-level.
- Madugula.**—Estate and town situated at the foot of the *ghats*, which separate the low country from Jaipur, about 300 feet above sea-level. It is the chief town of an ancient hill zamindari lying partly above and partly below the ghats, paying a peshkash (tribute) of Rs. 30,100 to Government. The estate is partly under the ' Agency administration ' of Jaipur. Post office [m s.]
- Malkanagiri.**—Town with a ruined mud fort and post office [m s].
- Merange.**—Village with post office [m]
- Mruttinjayaganaram.**—Village with post office [m s. t.].
- Mulagapaka.**—Village with post office [m s]
- Nakkapilli.**—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Narsapatanam.**—Village with post office [m s. t.].
- Nimgiri (Nyamgiri)**—Range of mountains in the Jaipur country; Vizagapatam District—rising to a height of 5,000 feet, and running parallel to the main chain of the Eastern Ghats, from which it is separated by valleys not a quarter of a mile in width. The Vamsadhara river rises in this range.
- Nowrangapur.**—Village with 1500 inhabitants. Post office [m s].
- Padereo.**—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s].
- Padmanabham.**—Village, situated near the port of Bimlipatam. Population about 600. A place of religious and historic interest, containing a large endowed Hindu temple of much local celebrity, and marking the scene of a decisive battle.
- Padva.**—Village with post office [m s]
- Palakonda.**—Town situated on the Langulya river, near the Ganjam frontier, and connected with the coast and Parvatipur by good

roads. Population about 1200. Sub-magistrate's court, good school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Panchipenta.—Hill pass or *ghat* in Vizagapatam District ; by which the road crosses from Salur to Jaipur. The crest of the pass is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. The village of Panchipenta containing about 1,000 inhabitants, is the capital of an ancient Zamindari, a feudatory of Jaipur, and ' Count of the Southern Marches'. The estate pays a fixed revenue of Rs. 26,960.

Pandur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paruvada.—Village with post office [m.].

Parvatipur.—Town and head-quarters of the Senior Assistant Agent, with Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. A centre of trade between the hills and the plains, being at the junction of three roads from Palkonda, Jaipur, and Vizianagram. Population about 1,200. Parvatipur is the centre of the Belgam Zamindari.

Pentakota.—Fishing village in Sarvasiddhi taluk. Population about 1,500. Post office [m. s.].

Penugale.—Village with post office [m.].

Pigeon Island.—Island off the coast of Vizagapatam District, about 7 leagues eastward of Wattada. It lies low, and is not discernible from a distance.

Pottanghi.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Pudimadaka.—Village with post office [m.].

Puluparti.—Village with post office [m.].

Raiga.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rajam.—Village with Munsiff's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramabudrapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ramagiri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rayagudda.—Kandh village in Jaipur Zamindari, 33 miles north-west of Parvatipur. Population 2,000. Sub-magistrate's station, with thriving trade. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rayavalasa.—Pass in Vizagapatam District, leading from Kasipur to Jaipur by the abandoned sanitarium of Galikonda. Crest of the pass, 2,850 feet above the sea. The Maharaja of Vizianagram has a coffee estate here.

Salur.—Town with 12,000 inhabitants. Sub-magistrate's court, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarvasiddhi.—Taluk of Vizagapatam District. Head-quarters are at Yelamanchili.

Seetanagram.—Village with post office [m.].

Sharadundi.—River, rises in the Madgula hills ; and, flowing south-west past Anakapalli and Kasimkota, enters the sea at Wattada. Length, 45 miles.

Siller.—River in Vizagapatam District, flows east, then north to Umada, where it turns west, and finally south-west, and joins the Saveri at Moat about 20 miles at the junction of the latter stream with the Godavary. Length, 150 miles.

Singapur.—Town in Jaipur State, situated 21 miles west of Bissem Katak, on the Banjara route to Nagpur. Population about 1200. Post office [m s]

Sinhachalam (*Sinha 'hon'*).—Temple situated on a hill, 6 miles north-west of Vizagapatam town. The shrine is dedicated to the Laon incarnation of Vishnu, and is held in great veneration. It bears an inscription dated 1526, recording the visit of the hero Krishna Raya. About 200 years ago, it was endowed by the Pusapatis. It is now in the charge of the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The Maharaja has built and endowed a choultry (native inn) for pilgrims.

Siripuram.—Village with post office [m]

Sitampetta.—Pass, being one of the principal roads from Vizagapatam into Ganjam, and the usual route into Jaipur. The road is practicable for wheeled traffic.

Sitarampuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Stringavarapükota.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 6,000. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m s]

Subbaveram.—Village with post office [m.].

Tallapalem.—Village with post office [m]

Tatiparthi.—Hill pass leading across the Eastern Ghats, from Vizagapatam District to Jaipur Zamindari. The pass is better known as Minamalur Ghat. Connects the town of Madgole with Jaipur in the Agency tract of the District. The village of Tatiparthi is at the foot of the pass, and that of Minamalur at the top.

Tulasi Dungari.—Hill range in Vizagapatam District, stretching into the State of Bastar. These hills, which separate the Ramgiri from the Malkangiri Zamindaris, have an average height of over 3,000 feet above sea-level. The highest peak (Tulasi) is 3928 feet.

Upmaka.—Village in Sarvasiddhi *taluk*. Population about 2,500. There is a very ancient temple here, which contains no idol or likeness of any living thing, though the conch and discus of Vishnu are figured on a stone. The yearly marriage festival of the god attracts great numbers of pilgrims in the month of March. Numerous marriages are celebrated here throughout the year.

Uppinavalsa.—Village with post office [m.].

Uratla.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Varahanadi (or *Panderu*).—River in Vizagapatam District. After a south-easterly course of 45 miles from its source in the Eastern Ghats, it enters the sea with the Sharadanadi at Wattada.

Viraghattam.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Post office [m s t].

Virayali.—Zamindari *taluk* and station of a Sub-magistrate. Head-quarters are at Madugula.

Vizagapatam.—Zamindari *taluk*, of Vizagapatam District, also chief town, municipality, sea-port, and head-quarters of a military division in the District of the same name, 180 miles from Masulipatam. Population about 35,000. Vizagapatam is traditionally said to have

been founded by an Andhra king, Kulattanga Chola, about the middle of the 14th century. The town is situated in a small bay, the south extremity of which is bounded by a promontory known as the Dolphin's Nose, and its northern extremity by the suburb of Waltair. To the west lies a large swamp, which is being reclaimed by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the town. The town or fort, as it is called, is separated from the Dolphin's Nose by a small river, which forms a bar where it enters the sea, but is passable for vessels of 300 tons during spring-tides.

As a sea port, Vizagapatam is gradually increasing in business. The trade is chiefly carried by country vessels and the British India Steam Navigation Company steamers. The special industries of the town are the manufacture of native cloth, and ornamental articles made of buffalo and deer horn, ivory, porcupine quills, sandal-wood, and silver. Work-boxes, desks, chess-boards, and a variety of articles both useful and ornamental, are turned out with great taste. Within the fort are the European infantry veteran company barracks, arsenal, sessions court-house and other public buildings. There is also an excellent hospital and dispensary, poor-house, and a lunatic asylum. Residence of Roman Catholic Bishops, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vizianagram (*Vijaya-nagaram* 'City of Vijaya' name of its founder) — One of the most ancient and extensive Zamindaris in India, included in Vizagapatam District. Area, 3,000 square miles, containing 1252 villages with 900,000 inhabitants. The Zamindari is divided for revenue purposes into 11 *taluks*, and the system of administration is based on the Government practice in adjoining tracts. Revenue nearly 12 lakhs. The population is almost entirely Telugu Hindu. The estate is well supplied with roads, schools, and hospitals, in which matters the Vizianagram Raj will compare favourably with any part of India.

Vizianagram, the chief town of the Zamindari of the same name; situated 17 miles from Bimlipatam. Population about 24,000. It is the residence of the Maharaja, (Zamindar—The Hon. His Highness Maharajah Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajupati Raj, K. C. I. E., a Kshatriya), a military cantonment, the head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate, and a municipality. Vizianagram is a well-built town, contains a fine market, town-hall, and other public institutions, the gift of the late Maharaja. A regiment of Madras Native Infantry is stationed here. At the distance of one mile from the cantonment are the fort and town, and lying midway is a large tank. The fort is entirely occupied by the palace and buildings of the Maharaja. The climate is generally salubrious. A small church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Waddadi.—Village with post offices [m. s. t.]

Waltair.—Town and the European suburb of Vizagapatam, situated 3 miles north of the town. Although only 230-feet above sea-level, it is remarkable for its healthy climate, and all the European officers, civil and military, live here. The garrison consists of 1 Native Infantry regiment. Post office [m. s. t.]

Wondragudda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kellamanchili.—Village and head-quarters of *Sarvasiddhi taluk*. Population about 5,000. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Lieutenant-Governorship of British India. The Provinces are bounded on the north by the Himalayas, Oudh and Nepal ; on the east by Behar ; on the south by Rewah, Bundelkhand and Gwalior ; on the west by Rajputana and the Punjab. They form a semi-circle around Oudh. Area, 83,285 square miles. Population 34,254,254 ; about one-eighth are Muhammadans, nearly all the rest are Hindus. The North-West Provinces are rather less in size than Bengal, and they rank third in density of population. The administrative capital and principal seat of the Lieutenant-Governor is at Allahabad, 564 miles from Calcutta by rail

In 1833, the Bengal Presidency was divided into the Lower Provinces, and the Upper or North-West Provinces. The North-West Provinces have 3 natural divisions—(1) the Himalaya districts ; (2) the rich plains north of the Jumna and the Ganges , (3) the tracts south of the Jumna.

CLIMATE.—The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter than that of Bengal. The rainfall is not large ; and it is from the end of June to the beginning of October, the rain coming from the east.

PRODUCTS.—In the hills iron is found, and the valleys and slopes are often very fertile, and valuable for tea plantations. The tea grown in the Himalayas is said to be the best in the world. Grain, opium, oil-seeds, sugar, cotton, and indigo are the principal vegetable productions. Wheat is the chief food-grain. Saltpetre is collected in some quantities.

LANGUAGES.—Hindi and Urdu are the prevailing languages. Hindi is derived mainly from Sanskrit , Urdu from Arabic. Hindi is spoken by the Hindus, especially in the south-east. Urdu is more common in the large towns than in the villages.

RELIGION.—Hinduism and Muhammadanism are the prevalent religions.

INDUSTRY.—The people are almost wholly engaged in agriculture. Indigo is manufactured in many districts ; weaving, pottery, and some kinds of ornamental work are carried on in towns.

COMMERCE.—Shawls and other woollen fabrics are brought from Cashmere ; camels, horses, mules, salt, antimony, fine woollen and cotton goods, asafoetida, and dried fruits from countries west of the Indus ; salt and fancy goods from Rajputana , and calicoes from Calcutta. The principal exports are cotton and indigo, which are sent by water to Calcutta.

RAILWAYS.—The East Indian Railway runs south of the Ganges ; the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway connects the principal districts north of the Ganges. A line from Agra extends to Rajputana.

REVENUE.—The revenue amounts to about 6 crores of rupees annually ; and is chiefly derived from land, *abkari*, and stamps. The land tax is

generally paid to Government by villages—not by separate individuals. The expenditure is nearly one crore.

ADMINISTRATION.—The chief governing power rests with the Lieutenant-Governor, whose Secretariat staff consists of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Junior Secretary (in charge of Finance), and three Under-Secretaries. The administration of the Department of Public Works is under the charge of the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), who is Secretary in the Public Works Department, and of the Chief Engineer for Canals, who is Secretary in the Irrigation Branch.

There is a Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, which consists of a President (the Lieutenant-Governor), 9 members, and a Secretary to the Council. The supreme administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and 4 Puisne Judges.

The following are the officers at the head-quarters of Government in addition to those already mentioned above :—

Senior Member, Board of Revenue.	Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police.
Junior Member, ditto.	Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.	Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
Joint Secretary ditto.	Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police.
Junior Secretary ditto.	Director of Public Instruction.
Legal Remembrancer to Govt.	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.	Sanitary Commissioner.
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.	Accountant-General.
Assistant ditto.	Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
Postmaster-General	Superintendent, Government Press,
Inspector-General of Prisons.	Curator of Government Books, and Superintendent of Emigration.
Inspector-General of Police.	Meteorological Reporter to Govt.
First Deputy Inspector-General of Police	Municipal Supervising Engineer.
Second Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	

Next in degree come the Commissioners of Divisions, of which there are eleven in the Lieutenant-Governorship. The Commissioner is the direct channel of communication between the District officer and the head of the Government and the Board of Revenue. He also hears appeals from the Collectors and their subordinates in rent and revenue cases, and is invested with large executive and police powers. A Commissioner in the North-Western Provinces has six or seven Districts subordinate to him. Each District is administered by a District officer, styled Magistrate and Collector in the North-Western Provinces. The District officer is the direct representative of the Executive Government in all departments, and is ordinarily a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. Primarily he is responsible for the peace of the District and the collec-

tion of its revenue, but there is no branch of the administration with which he is not concerned. He is head of the police, is responsible for the work of the District treasury; superintends the excise and the collection of the revenue from stamps. He is required to interest himself in all matters in which Government has any concern, and to look after sanitation, road, and arboriculture. He also hears criminal and revenue appeals from the subordinate courts; he has always the power, and in some parts of the Province is expected, to take a share in the criminal work of the District. To aid him in performing these and other duties, he has a staff of assistants, of whom one at least is usually a covenanted officer. At each *tahsil* or Sub-divisional head-quarters is a *tahsildar*, invested usually with both magisterial and revenue powers, who has a large staff of subordinates, and is to the *tahsil* very much what the District officer is to the District. His duties are equally multifarious.

DIVISIONS—The divisions are seven in number: towards the centre, Allahabad; eastward, Benares and Gorakhpur, westward Agra and Meerut, north-east of the Ganges, Rohilkhand and Kumaun. The divisions contain 37 districts. 1. Meerut comprising the Districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh; 2. Agra, comprising Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, and Etah; 3. Rohilkhand, comprising Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, and Pilibhit; 4. Allahabad, comprising Cawnpur, Fatehpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur; 5. Benares, comprising Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Ballia; 6. Gorakhpur, comprising Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh; and 7. Kumaun, comprising Kumaun, Garhwal, and Tarai; all of which see separately.

AGRA.

AGRA—District in the Division of the same name; and is bounded on the north by Muttra, Etah, on the south by Dholpur and Gwalior States, on the east by Mainpuri and Etawah, and on the west by the Bhartpur State. Area, 1,845 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1196 villages. Population 1,003,796. District head-quarters are at the city of Agra, 279 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The crops are divided into the *kharif* or autumn harvest, and the *rabi* or spring harvest. The *kharif* crops consist of *bajra*, *joar*, *moth*, and other food grains and cotton. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses. Sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, poppy, and vegetables are also grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District centres mainly in the city of Agra. There are, however, several indigo factories and two cotton screws in the rural parts, besides the usual village manufactures of pottery and coarse cloth. Large quantities of stone are quarried in the south-west of the District, and exported by the Jumna, after being dressed and carved at Agra. The system of communication is excellent. Large cattle-markets are held at Sultanpur, Kandharpur, Jarra, and Shamsabad. The chief commercial fair is that of Batesar, on the right bank of the Jumna, at which about 150,000 persons attend the Bathing Festival, and a great trade is transacted in horses, camels and cattle.

CLIMATE—Agra District, from its proximity to the sandy deserts on the west, is very dry, and suffers from greater extremes of temperature than the country farther east. Though cold in winter and exceedingly hot in summer, the climate is not considered unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 7 *tahsils* of Itmadpur, Firozabad, Bah Pinahat, Fatehabad, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, and Khairagarh. Revenue, 23 lakhs, total cost of officials and police of all kinds, nearly Rs 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge (who has also jurisdiction in Muttra), Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, with a Deputy Commissioner, and an Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent of Post Offices, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent Central Prison and District Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools with 2 Assistants; Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Medical School, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, and 10 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Agra town *see* Agra.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Achnera.—Village and railway junction station, 17 miles from Agra. Post office [m s]

Agra (Akbarabad).—Chief city and *tahsil* of Agra District, also railway junction station [R], situated on the right bank of the river Jumna, 279 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpur. It is the second city in size and importance in the North Western Provinces, and is also a well-built and handsome town. The city itself is remarkable for the comfort and solidity of its domestic architecture. Municipal area, 10 square miles. Population about 168,662 including cantonments and the suburbs of Tajganj and Shahganj. In population Agra is somewhat larger than Allahabad, but in character and produce it is like Allahabad and Benares. Agra is a great grain mart, whence traders to the south and west draw their supplies, and it is a centre where the sugar or other produce of Rohilkhand and the north converges, before being finally dispersed to the places of consumption. It has also a large manufacture of shoes, pipe stems, and gold lace. Chief imports—sugar, tobacco, grain, salt, and cotton, while the exports consist of cotton carpets, gold lace, and wrought stone from quarries of Fatehpur Sikri, and the Bandroli hills. *Remarkable Buildings*—Most of the magnificent Mughal buildings, which render Agra so interesting in the eye of the traveller, are situated within the limits of Akbar's fort (built in 1566). The "Taj Mahal" which ranks first in the world for purely decorative workmanship, the splendid Juma Masjid or Great Mosque, the Fort, in which lie the palace buildings, the Diwan-i-am (Hall of public Audience) is on one side, and behind it are two smaller enclosures, the one containing the Diwan-i-khas, (Hall of Private Audience) and the other the harem; the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) stands to the north of the Diwan-i-am, the tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, a small village, 5 miles from the cantonment, the tomb of Itmad-ud-dowla, (a fantastic combination of Hindu and Mughal architecture), and Futtehpore Sikri, the favourite

residence of the Emperor Akbar, about 25 miles from Agra on the Jey-pore road. Amongst the modern buildings may be mentioned the Government College on the Drummond Road, the Central Prison, Metcalfe Hall, and the Judge's court. The Catholic Mission and Orphanage is also of interest for its relative antiquity.

Banks—Besides the Bengal Bank there are two other banks, the Uncovenanted, and the Agra, both situated in cantonments not far from the Club.

Public Gardens—The cantonment or public gardens are a pleasant breathing space, containing a band-stand and a large tank; near the latter lies Jahangir's stone-bath removed from the Fort many years ago. Opposite the gardens is the Agra residence of Maharaja Sindhia.

The railway station is in the Fort near the river Jumna. Conveyances can be obtained at the railway station, and also in most parts of the city. Travellers' bungalows, Dak bungalows, and 4 Hotels for Europeans in the cantonment. Dhuramsalas and Sarais for Natives in the town. Post and telegraph offices.

Agra Canal—An important irrigation work, available also for navigation in Delhi, Gurgaon, Muttra, and Agra Districts, and Bharatpur State. The canal receives its supply from the Jumna river at Okla, about 10 miles below Delhi, and finally joins the Utanghan river about 20 miles below Agra.

Agra Cantonment—Railway station, 1 mile from the Agra Fort station. This station is for the military cantonment, where there are large barracks for European troops. There is also an admirable club here.

Aharan—Village with post office [m].

Anwalkhera—Village with post office [m].

Bah.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars's court, and post office [m s].

Barhan—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Agra. Post office [m].

Batesar.—Town lying on the right bank of the river Jumna, 35 miles south-east of Agra. Great religious and commercial fair on last day of Kartik, which attracts 150,000 persons. Pilgrims bathe in the Jumna. From 4,000 to 7000 horses, are exposed for sale, besides 3,000 camels, and 10,000 cattle. Sales take place for 2 or 3 days before and after the religious festival. The horses come chiefly from Punjab and Upper Doab, Kabul, and Rajputana. They are purchased for cavalry, and police purposes, and also by private persons. Post office [m s t].

Belanganj—Village with post office [m s t].

Bhandal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Agra.

Bichpuri.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Agra. Post office [m].

Doki—Village with post office [m s].

Fatehabad.—*Tahsil*, town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 21 miles south-east of Agra city. Population about 5,000. The town was originally named Zafrnagar, and was changed to Fatehabad by Aurangzeb after his victory over his brother Dara. The Emperor built a mosque here, as well as a *sarai*, now the

tahsil, and a tank, which has now nearly silted up. He also planted a large grove to the south-east of the town, which still remains in tolerable preservation. The town has but little trade, small bi-weekly market. It contains *tahsil*, *munsifi*, police station, boys and girls' schools, and post office [m. s. t.]

Fatehpur Sikri.—Chief town of the *tahsil* of the same name, also municipality, and former capital of Mughal Empire, situated 12 miles from Achnera, and 11 miles from Bhutpore railway stations. Population about 7,000. Founded by the Emperor Akbar in 1565 with a view to its establishment as the permanent seat of the Mughal court, and enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir. It chiefly consists of a vast expanse of ruins, enclosed by a high stone-wall, some 5 miles in circuit. The great mosque is approached by a magnificent gateway, known as the Buland Darwaza, which surmounts a splendid flight of steps, and gives access to the Dargah or sacred quadrangle a courtyard some 500 feet square, surrounded by a lofty cloister and a range of cells for Fakirs or pilgrims. North of the Dargah stand the houses of Abul Fazl and his brother Faizi, now used as a boys' school. Eastward is the principal palace, containing the apartments of Akbar's chief wife. A lofty and richly-carved gate gives access to a terrace paved with sandstone flags, and formerly enclosed by a colonnade. On this terrace stand, among other noble buildings, the so called houses of Birbal and of the 'Christian lady'. Birbal's palace, which modern antiquaries assign with greater probability to his daughter, is noticeable for its massive materials and the lavish minuteness of its detail. 'The christian lady's house' belonged, to Bibi Mariama, a Portuguese wife of Akbar. Among the other architectural Master-pieces the Diwan-i-khas and the Diwan-i-am or Council Chamber and Hall of Judgment, especially attract the attention of visitors. The Elephant Gate contains two massive figures of the animals from which it derives its name, but their heads were removed by the Muhammādan bigotry of Aurangzeb. Close by towers the Hiran minar, a pile some 70 feet in height, covered with enamelled imitations of elephants' tusks, which are commonly believed by the populace to consist of solid ivory. Numerous other splendid buildings, dating back in every case to the reign of Akbar, or of his son Jahangir, stand in various parts of the city. Fatehpur Sikri has little modern importance, and its architectural remains, which attract many tourists from Agra, are its chief claim to attention.

The modern town of Fatehpur lies to the south-west of the ruins and palaces, and the village of Sikri to the north-east, but both are within the old boundary wall built by Akbar, which had a circumference of about 7 miles. The public buildings comprise a *tahsildar's* office, police station, charitable dispensary, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.] There is also a dak bungalow, in part of the old palace, formerly Akbar's record office, while other portions of the palace buildings are available for occupation by visitors on permission given by Collector. Fatehpur Sikri is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as among the principal places in the Mughal Empire in 1565, although it had

then ceased for ten years to be the capital, and as celebrated for its hair-weaving, silk-spinning, and stone-carving, which 'clever workmen chisel so skilfully as no turner could do with wood.' Its grand *sarai* was the rendezvous of merchants from all the then known parts of the globe, European countries being largely represented. But at the present day, the weaving of a few coarse and cheap cotton carpets, and the fashioning of rude millstones, are the only manufactures of the place, while its trade has dwindled down into the import of a few insignificant items, mainly for local consumption.

Firozabad.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Agra. Population about 17,000. It contains numerous ruins of handsome buildings and appears to have been in former times an important centre. It is now a small trading town, with a considerable agricultural population. Tahsildar's court, charitable dispensary, anglo-vernacular school, police station, encamping-ground, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Himatpur.—Village with post office [m.]

Iradatnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Itimadpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the north bank of the Jumna, 4 miles from Tundla railway station. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Itimad-ud-daula.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagner.—Village with post office [m.]

Jaitpur.—Village with post office [m.]

Jarki.—Village with post office [m.]

Kachaura.—Village with post office [m.]

Kagaraul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kakulia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karouli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairagarh.—South-western *tahsil* of Agra District, also village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Utangan river, 18 miles from Agra city. Population about 1500. Besides being the head-quarters of the *tahsil*, the village has a police station, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khandauli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malpura.—Village with post office [m.].

Mandakur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mania.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Narki.—Village with post office [m.].

Panahat.—Town situated about a mile from the left bank of the river Chambal, 83 miles south-east of Agra city, and 14 miles from Bah. Population about 6,000. The town contains a police station, school, 3 fine Hindu temples, and post office [m. s. t.]. The old fort commands an extensive view, and is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Raiba.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Agra.

Rukutta.—Village with post office [m.].

Saiyan—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Agra. Post office [m].

Shamsabad—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Sikandra—Village situated 5 miles north-west of Agra city, on the Muttra road. Population about 2,000. Founded by Sikandar Lodi of Jaunpur who built a palace here in 1495, but now chiefly noticeable as containing the tomb of Akbar. There is an asylum for the orphans maintained by the Church Mission Society. Post office [m. s].

Tundla—Village and railway junction station [R.], 16 miles from Agra. Population 1600. Post office [m s].

ALIGARH.

ALIGARH.—The southernmost District of Meerut Division, and is bounded on the north by Bulandshahr District, on the south by Muttra District, on the east by Etah, and on the west by the river Jumna and Muttra District. Area, 1,952 square miles. Population 1,043,172. District head-quarters are at Aligarh town, 312 miles from Allahabad.

PRODUCTS—The principal products are wheat, barley, *joar*, and *bajra*. Cotton and indigo are also grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The principal articles of export from Aligarh are grain, cotton, indigo, oil-seeds, and saltpetre. The imports consist of sugar, rice, Manchester goods, spices, metals, tobacco, timber, and manufactured articles generally.

CLIMATE—The climate of Aligarh is that of the Doab plain generally. The year is divided into—the rainy season, from June till October, the cool season, from October till April, and the hot season, from April till June. The only endemic disease prevailing in the District is a malarious fever, but cholera and typhoid fever occur in an epidemic form, especially during years of scarcity.

LANGUAGE—The language of the peasantry is Hindi, tinged in the south with the Braj dialect, but the better classes speak the Urdu.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Atranli, Aligarh, Iglas, Khair, Hathras, and Sikandra Rao. Revenue, 25 lakhs; expenditure, nearly 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Superintendent Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Postal Workshops, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Aligarh town see Aligarh.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agsauli—Village, 7 miles from Sikandrabad railway station. Post office [m.].

Akrabad—Village with post office [m s t.].

Aligarh (*The high fort*)—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality, railway junction station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name. The fort and civil station of Aligarh adjoin the large and handsome native city of Koil. The centre of the city is occupied by the high site of an old Dor fortress now crowned by

Sabit Khan's mosque, a conspicuous object from the surrounding plain. Area, 452 acres. Population (with the town of Koil) 60,500. The principal trade is in cotton, for pressing which there are presses, under both European and native management, near the railway station. Manufactures unimportant, except a little pottery. Public buildings—the courts, Anglo-Oriental College, Moti Masjid the Anglo-vernacular schools, jail, church and a dispensary. The Aligarh Institute has a library of 2000 volumes and a public reading-room, furnished with the leading English and vernacular journals. Annual fair in February. The town contains the usual district staff, dak bungalow, hotel, post and telegraph offices.

Atrauli—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 16 miles from Aligarh. Population 15,000. A well-built, clean, and healthy town, with *tahsil*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in cotton, iron, brass utensils, and local produce.

Barauli—Village with post office [m.].

Barla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Beswan—Village with post office [m.].

Bhikampur—Village with post office [m.].

Bijaigarh—Town situated 12 miles from Aligarh and 10 miles from Sikandra. It is an agricultural town, advancing in prosperity. School, ancient fort, and post office [m.].

Budhansi—Village with post office [m.].

Chandaus—Village with post office [m. s.].

Charra—Village with post office [m.].

Dadon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganghiri—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda—Village with post office [m. t.].

Harduaganj—Town and municipality, also railway station, in the open plain, 8 miles from Aligarh. Population 5,000. Founded by Hardwa or Balaram, brother of Krishna, but containing no remains to justify this mythical antiquity. Fine open bazar lined with good shops, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hathras (Old name Mendu)—South-western *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town, municipality, railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 19 miles from Aligarh. Hathras is a well-built and prosperous trading centre, and ranks second to Cawnpur among the trading centres of the Doab. Population 26,000. The town contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, a large tank, and post office [m. s. t.]. In local industries, the town is noted for the delicacy and excellence of its wood and stone carving.

Hathras Road—Railway junction station [R.], 6 miles from Hathras town.

Husain—Town and an unimportant place of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated 8 miles from Sikandra, and 22 miles from Aligarh town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Iglas.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Muttra road, 18 miles from Aligarh town Population 1,600 Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t].

Jalali.—Agricultural town, 13 miles south-east of Aligarh town. Population 5,000. There is no regular bazar, and no trade. Camping-ground half a mile from the town. Post office [m. s.].

Jatari.—Village with post office [m].

Jewan.—Village with post office [m].

Kachaura.—Village with post office [m].

Kariaganj.—Village with post office [m].

Kazimabad.—Village with post office [m].

Khair.—Western *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name , situated on the road to the Jumna, 14 miles from Aligarh. Population 5,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, and post office [m s t.]

Kulwa.—Village and railway station 8 miles from Aligarh.

Lakhnu.—Village with post office [m].

Lohgarh.—Village with post office [m].

Mursan.—Agricultural and rather neglected town, situated on the Muttra road, 7 miles west of Hathras, and 24 miles south-west of Aligarh town Population 5,000 Residence of a family of Jat Rajas, whose present representative is Raja Ghansyam Singh, grandson of the late Raja Tikam Singh, c. s. i. Two schools, police station, and post office [m s]

Narainpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pali.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Aligarh

Pilkhana.—Village with post office [m]

Pora.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Aligarh.

Purdilpur.—Village with post office [m]

Rati-ka-Nagla.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Hathras city

Salempur.—Village with post office [m]

Sasni.—Town, 14 miles from Aligarh, and 7 miles from Hathras, Population 5,000. Ruins of old fort, Indigo factories, police station, post office [m], and encamping ground for troops

Sikandra Rao.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles from Hathras city railway station. Population 11 000. Sikandra Rao is a squalid, poor-looking town, on a low, badly-drained site. A great swamp spreads eastward attaining a length of 4 miles during the rains The town contains Tahsildar's court, police station, mosque, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Somna.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Aligarh town. Population 2,000. Police station, and post office [m].

Tappal.—Town in Khair *tahsil*, situated on the old high bank of the Jumna (which now flows 4 miles to the west), 32 miles north-west of Aligarh town. Population 5,000 A decaying town, with no trade, bazar of a few poor-looking shops ; unmetalled sanday roads , ruins and

neglected buildings. Once a place of some note. remains of large fort, said to be 800 years old, ruins of another fort, formerly belonging to Begam Samru. School, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Techigarh—Village with post office [m.].

ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD—District in the Division of the same name, and is bounded on the north by Partabgarh District in Oudh, on the east by Jaunpur and Mirzapur, on the south by the Native State of Rewah; and on the south-west and west by Banda and Fatehpur Area, 2,852 square miles Population 1,548,737 District head-quarters are at Allahabad City, 844 miles from Bombay by rail.

MINERALS—No minerals are found in the District, except nodular limestone or *kankar*, and the saline earth of the *usar* plains, which is utilized for the manufacture of salt and saltpetre.

PRODUCTS—The *kharif*, or autumn crops being rice, pulses, *joar* and *bajra* (millets) The *rabi*, or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, and other grains Irrigation is carried on by means of wells, tanks, and *ghuls*, there being no canals in the District

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE—Allahabad is not famous for any particular trade or manufacture, but it has long been a mart of considerable general importance, and since the formation of the railway system of Upper India enormous quantities of goods pass through the town. There is a local trade in gold and silver ornaments, but Allahabad is rather an exchange mart for the purchase and sale of goods produced at other places, than a depôt for articles manufactured within the city itself Allahabad produces excellent pottery, and manufactures goods in brass and tin

CLIMATE—The general health of the District is good Though the hot weather lasts from April to November, yet the dry west winds are not so trying here as in the upper country, and during the rains a cool breeze generally blows from the Ganges or the Jumna

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 9 *tahsils* of Allahabad, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Kaichana, Barah, and Meja Revenue, 29 lakhs The total cost of officials and police of all kinds is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Assistant Commissioner Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Post offices, Judge of Small Cause Court, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Central Prison, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Principal of Muir Central College with 7 Professors and 1 Mathematical Lecturer, Inspector of Schools with an Assistant, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with 3 Assistants, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 4 Chaplains, 7 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriage, 3 Executive Engineers, and 12 Honorary Magistrates For further information regarding Allahabad city see Allahabad

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allahabad (Prayag).—Head-quarters *Tahsil* or Sub-division of Allahabad District, also chief city, municipality, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Jumna, on the wedge of land formed by its confluence with the Ganges, and is distant 390 miles from Delhi. Allahabad is the third city of the North-Western Provinces in size, and the first in administrative importance. Allahabad or Prayag is a very ancient city, and is considered one of the most efficacious places in India for bathing. In the Mahabharata the country round Allahabad bears the name of Varanavata, and was the scene of the exile undergone by the famous Pandava brethren. The city or ancient Prayag was built by the Hindus, and is held sacred by them, about 3 miles from the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges rivers (a third river the Saraswati runs underground meeting here both the rivers, and hence it is called Triveni), which can be seen with advantage from the palace in the fort. The waters of both rivers are easily distinguished by the difference in colour. A great religious fair, known as the Magh Mela, is held in December and January on the plain near the fort, just above the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. It is one of the largest in the Province, being ordinarily visited by about 250,000 persons, but at the great fair held every twelfth year, the *Kumbh Mela*, as many as a million pilgrims are present at one time. The great bathing-day is at the new moon, but pilgrims attend the sacred spot throughout the whole month. The present fort and city were founded by Akbar in 1575 A.D., but the Aiyans possessed a very ancient city here called Prayag. The Hindus now call it Prayag. It is a very sacred place with them, as they believe that Brahma performed his sacrifices of the horse here in memory of his recovering the four Vedas from Shankhasur. In the fort, near Asoka's pillar, steps lead down to an underground Hindu temple. This building, dedicated to Siva, passes as the place where the river Saraswati unites with the Ganges and the Jumna. The damp walls of the chambers afford sufficient proof of its existence for the satisfaction of devotees. The stump of a banyan tree, said to be 15 centuries old and still alive is here the object of worship. The temple contains also the image of a famous saint, named Makunda. The place is very hot in summer and the roads dusty for the want of good metal which cannot be obtained. The native town consists of a network of narrow streets, intersected by a few main roads. The English quarter is handsomely laid out, with broad, well-watered roads, planted on both sides with trees. The civil station, cantonments, and city stretch for six miles from the point of junction. The Allahabad University was established in 1887, and the Legislative Council dates from the same year. The objects of interest are the Fort, Alfred Park (a fine public garden), Sultan Kushru's Bagh or garden and mausoleum of Prince Kushru (close to the railway station). Two minor mausoleums occupy sites in its neighbourhood. Among noteworthy modern buildings are the Government offices and courts, the European Barracks, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Trinity Church, and the Thornhill and Mayne Memorial, containing the library and museum. The Muir Central College at Allah-

bad is the chief educational establishment of the North-Western Provinces. The Mayo Memorial and Town Hall completes the list of handsome public buildings. Government House stands in a park-like enclosure on slightly rising ground, and has a central suite of public rooms, with a long curved wing on either side containing the private apartments. There is a free public library, which contained about 8700 volumes; besides an Allahabad Institute, for the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people. Allahabad also contains a large hospital under private management, and an Eye hospital, neither of which receives any Government grant. The number of *hakims*, *bards* or *vaids* and English educated Bengali medical practitioners is remarkably large, owing to the large number of sick who flock to the city. There is also a municipal hospital for contagious diseases.

Banks—Agra Savings Bank, Allahabad Bank, Bank of Bengal, Delhi and London Bank (Agency), and Uncovenanted Service Bank.

Clubs—Jubilee Club, Edmonstone Road, N. W. P. Club, Stanley Road.

Hotels—G. F. Kellner & Co., Refreshment and Retiring Rooms, Great Eastern, Lawrie's, and North-Western.

Sarais—*Sarais* for Natives in the city (Daraganj). Guides can be obtained. Conveyances available in the city and at the Railway station. Post and telegraph offices at City, Daraganj, Katia, Kydganj, New Cantonment and Fort. The Pioneer, one of the most important newspapers in India, is published here. Allahabad is the railway junction station. Change trains for Calcutta, Jabalpur and Delhi.

There are three places of confinement for prisoners in Allahabad. The Central Jail at Naini, contains all the prisoners from the whole Division who are sentenced for a term of years. The District Jail, in the Allahabad station, takes the short-term prisoners only. In the Magistrate's lock-up, prisoners under trial are confined during inquiry. The worst criminals are sent to the Andamans.

Arail—Municipal village, situated on the high southern bank of the Jumna, at the point of its confluence with Ganges. Population under 1,000. The village is the site of a very old Hindu city, the date of its foundation being lost in antiquity.

Barah—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, about 5 miles from the Jasra railway station. Population 2,000. It contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, and post office [m s. t].

Baraut—Village with post office [m].

Bharathganj—Village with post office [m s].

Bharwari—Village and railway station, 2½ miles from Allahabad. Post office [m s t].

Chail—Village and municipality with post office [m].

Dando—Village with post office [m s].

Daraganj—Suburb of Allahabad city, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, on Akbar's *bandh* or embankment, east of the Allahabad peninsula, distant two miles from Kydganj, the nearest point of the city.

proper, and connected with it by the Grand Trunk Road Population of Daraganj, 14,000. Area, 149 acres Post office [m s t]

Daranagar—Village with post office [m]

Ghurpur—Village with post office [m s]

Handia—North-eastern *tahsil* of Allahabad District, also village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 23 miles east-south-east of Allahabad city Population 2200 Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, it contains police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary and post office [m s t] The village market carries on a trade, chiefly in hides, with Mirzapur and Jaunpur

Hamanganj—Village with post office [m.]

Jasra—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Allahabad Post office [m]

Jhusi—Village and municipality, situated opposite the city of Allahabad, on the left bank of the Ganges An ancient town traditionally dating from 2,200 B C in the Puranic age as the city of Kasi or Pratisthan, and the residence of the first prince of the Lunar dynasty, Pururavas Population 4,000 It is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and contains police station, and post office [m]

Kamalpur—Village, situated near Kara, on the old Mughal Imperial road. Kamal, a Muhammadan saint, with his son and other disciples, lies buried in the neighbourhood Mausoleums and other ruins stand the surrounding plain

Kara—Town in Siathu *tahsil*, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 42 miles by road north-west of Allahabad city. Population 5,000 An old fort now in ruins, together with a number of tombs, still attests the former magnificence of Kara Trade in grain, cloth, and paper The place is still well known for its blankets Police station, and station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey Post office [m s t]

Karali—Village with post office [m]

Karchana—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 11 miles from Allahabad Population 1,000 Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s. t]

Karma—Town, situated 12 miles south of Allahabad city, and 6 miles west of Karchana town Population 3,500 A market is held twice a week on Tuesday and Friday Trade in grain, cotton, hides, cattle, bamboos, and metal vessels Post office [m]

Katra—Village situated on a pass in the lower Kaimur range, on the metalled road between Mirzapur and Rewa, distant from the former 63 miles south-east The road from Mirzapur rises gradually by successive terraces, and follows the course of the little river Sioti The summit of the pass has an elevation of 1219 feet above sea-level

Kheri—Village with post office [m.].

Kohkhiraj—Village with post office [m s]

Kunwar—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m]

Kuraon—Village with post office [m. s.].

Madarah—Village with post office [m].

Mahgaon—Village with post office [m.].

Mahronda—Village with post office [m].

Manauri—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m s].

Mandah—Village with post office [m s]

Manjhanpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s t]

Mau Aima.—Town situated in the trans-Gangetic portion of the District, 8 miles north-east of Soran, and 21 miles north of Allahabad city. Population 9,000. Police station, and post office [m s]

Meja.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Allahabad District, also chief village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s. t]

Meja Road.—Railway station, 24 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m s]

Mufti-kepurwa—Village with post office [m s].

Muratganj—Village with post office [m s]

Naini.—Village and railway junction station, 5 miles from Allahabad. Contains central jail, and post office [m s t]

Nara—Village with post office [m t]

Nawabganj—Municipal village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pachimsarira—Village with post office [m.].

Phulpur—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s t]

Pipalgaon—Village with post office [m s].

Sarai Akil.—Town situated 20 miles from Allahabad city. Population 3,000. The town is noted for its colony of Thatherias, whose brass-work and metal ornaments have more than a local reputation. Bi-weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Police station, village school, and post office [m s. t]

Sarai Enait—Village with post office [m s]

Sarai Mamrez—Village with post office [m.]

Sarsa—Village with post office [m s t]

Sayyid-Sarawan.—Village 15 miles west of Allahabad city, and 2 miles west of the Manauri railway station. Population 3,500. Good Anglo-vernacular school.

Shahzadpur.—Town in Siathan *tahsil*, situated on the banks of the Ganges about a mile north of the Grand Trunk Road, and 6 miles east of Sirathu town. Population 3,600. Station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey. Post office [m s t].

Shiurajpur.—Small village and railway station, 28 miles from Allahabad. Population 600. Noted for its stone quarries. Rising market, police station, and post office [m]

Sikandra.—Municipal village in Phulpur *tahsil*. Population 2,200. About a mile north-west of the village is the tomb of Mahmud of Ghazni's

famous general Sayyid Salar Masaud, at which a fair is held every May, attended by about 50,000 Muhammadan pilgrims. Post office [m s]

Singraur.—Village, 18 miles north-west of Allahabad city Population 2,000. A ruined mound known as the Surya Bhita, a mile north of the town, marks the site of an ancient Sun temple Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Sirathu.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 36 miles west-north-west of Allahabad city Population 2,000 Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, and post office [m s].

Sirsa.—Town in Meja *tahsil*, situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 8 miles north of Meja town Population 3,600 The market here is the largest in the District except those in Allahabad city Opium warehouse, police station, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Soraon.—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Faizabad road, 13 miles north of Allahabad city Population 2,000 Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, *tahsil* school, and post office [m s t]

Syed-Sarawan.—Village with post office [m].

Tikri.—Village in Soraon *tahsil*, situated 4 miles south-south-east of Soraon town, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Allahabad city Population 2,400 Noted for its temple to Mahadeo, in whose honour a religious fair is held every February

Umarpur-Niwan.—Village situated 4 miles west of Allahabad city, and adjoining the cantonment Population 5,000. The village contains the cemetery for European troops

Utraon.—Village with post office [m.].

AZAMGARH.

AZAMGARH—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces Bounded on the north by Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Districts, on the east by Ballia, on the south by Ghazipur, and on the west by Jaunpur and Sultanpur Districts Area, 21,48 square miles Population 1,728,625 District head-quarters are at Azamgarh town, 181 miles from Allahabad *via* Jaunpur and Moghal-Sarai railway stations

PRODUCTS—The principal crops being as follow —*Kharif*—rice, *ahar*, Indian corn, other food crops, sugar-cane and indigo. *Rabi*—wheat, barley, gram, peas, and other food crops

MANUFACTURES.—There are no local manufactures of importance.

COMMERCE—Sugar, molasses, indigo, opium, coarse cloths, and fire-wood, constitute the bulk of the exports, the District importing in exchange, grain, English-made cloth and threads, raw cotton, silk, tobacco, salt, hardware, drugs, leather goods, and millstones and stone sugar-presses from Chanar.

CLIMATE—The District is on the whole a healthy one, but fever is prevalent during the rains and immediately after them. These begin in normal years in the third week of June and end in September, the first burst coming sometimes from the north-east, sometimes from the north-west. The cool season begins about the middle of October and continues till March, the wind during these months being generally from the west, but sometimes from the east, and then often accompanied with rain. The hot season lasts through April, May, and most of June. Westerly winds blow steadily till the middle of May, when easterly winds set in, and the climate becomes very relaxing.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *Tahsils* of Deogaon, Azamgarh, Mahul, Sagun, and Muhammadabad. Revenue, 12 lakhs; cost of officials and police, Rs 2½ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Session Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with an Assistant, Post Master, Sub-Judge, Muniff, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Azamgarh town see Azamgarh.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahraul.—Village situated 18 miles from Shahgunge railway station. Post office [m s t].

Amila.—Village with post office [m].

Atraulla.—Village with post office [m s].

Azamgarh² (*Nizamabad*)—*Tahsil* and town, also municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the river Tons, 40 miles from Jaunpur, 44 miles from Ghazipur, and 6½ miles from Gorakhpur. Population 20,000. Local centre for trade, *en route* for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Jaunpur. Government offices, jail, dispensary, and post office [m s T].

Barda.—Village with post office [m s].

Belariyaganj.—Village with post office [m].

Chiriakote.—Village with post office [m s t].

Deogaon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 28 miles from Azamgarh town on the metalled road to Benares. Population 3500. It contains a Tahsildar's court, police station with a cattle pound, village school, and post office [m. s. t]. Market held twice a week.

Didarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Doharighat.—Town, situated on the bank of the Gogra, at the point where the roads from Ghazipur and Azamgarh to Gorakhpur cross the river. Population 4000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t]. Extensive through traffic to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Great bathing festival on the full moon of the month of Kartik.

Dubari.—Large agricultural village, situated 4 miles south of the river Gogra, and 36 miles north-east of Azamgarh town. Population 8000. Markets for miscellaneous produce are held twice a week.

Gambhirpur.—Village with post office [m s].

Ghosi.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Jahanganj—Village with post office [m].

Khurhat—Village with post office [m].

Koilsa—Village with post office [m. s.]

Kondrapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kopaganj—Town in Muhammadabad *tahsil*, situated on the Gorakhpur and Ghazipur road. Population 6500 County cloth is woven. Retail markets twice a week Police outpost station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lalganj—Village with post office [m]

Madhuban—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Mahul—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m].

Mau Nathbhanjan.—Town in Muhammadabad *tahsil*, situated on the right bank of the Tons river, 14 miles from Muhammadabad town. The place is of greater antiquity than Azamgarh, the District capital, but the date of its settlement has not been ascertained Population 15,000 Considerable quantities of cloth are made, both for local use and for export chiefly to Western and Central India. The public buildings include a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, a girls' school, a military encamping ground, and post office [m s t]. Daily market.

Mehnagar.—Village with post office [m s t.]

Mubarikpur—Town situated 7 miles from Muhammadabad town. Population 14,000 Retail markets for miscellaneous commodities are held four times a week The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and there is also a small manufacture in sugar-refining Police outpost station, school, and post office [m s t]

Muhammadabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name Population 10,000 There are about 300 looms, and a few sugar refineries Besides the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains Tahsildars' and Munsiff's courts, police station, village school, and post office [m s t,] Markets for miscellaneous commodities are held four times a week in different parts of the town and suburbs.

Nadwa Sarai—Village with post office [m]

Nizamabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pawa—Village with office [m s]

Rani Sarai—Village with post office [m]

Raunapar—Village with post office [m s].

Sagri—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s. t.]

Sarai Mir—Municipal town with population 5500 Post office [m s t]

Surajpur—Village with post office [m s.].

Tarwa—Village with post office [m s t]

Walidpur—Town situated on the Tons river, 12 miles from Azamgarh town Population 5500 Weaving is carried on at upwards of 225 looms Market twice a week

BALLIA.

BALLIA—District of the Benares Division ; being bounded on the north and east by the Gogra river, which separates it from Gorakhpur and Bengal District of Saran ; on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from Shahabad , and on the west by Azamgarh and Ghazipur. Area, 1,169 square miles Population 942,465 District head-quarters are at Ballia town, 177 miles from Allahabad *via* Doomraon railway station

PRODUCTS—Rice, wheat, barley, and peas, are the principal crops. Cotton is scarcely grown at all in Ballia, but the sugar-cane is a staple product in every village, and large quantities of sugar are annually made in the numerous factories which stud the District Poppy is grown to a considerable extent

CLIMATE.—The District is similar to the border Districts of Ghazipur and Azamgarh in point of climate The extremes of heat and cold are less than in the more Western Districts The dry west winds are less prevalent, and the rainy season is longer and the rainfall more abundant To European constitutions the climate is relaxing on the whole, but the Natives of the District are rather above the average for physique and longevity

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 Tahsils, namely, Ballia, Rasia, and Bansdih Revenue, 10 lakhs *District Staff*—The civil and criminal jurisdiction is in the hands of the Judge of Ghazipur, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates [For further information regarding Ballia town *see* Ballia]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ballia—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name , situated on the north bank of the Ganges, a little below its confluence with the Lesser Sarju, 14 miles from Doomraon railway station Population 9000 Besides the District offices, the town contains police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t] A great bathing fair, called Dadi, is held in November at the full-moon of Kartick, and attended by about 400,000 persons,

Bansdih—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name , situated on a level alluvial plain, 2 miles north-west of the Suraha Lake, and 8 miles south of the Gogra Population 10,000 Tahsil, police station, and post office [m s t.]

Baragaon—Town lying on the banks of the Little Sarju river, 10 miles west of Ballia town on the Ghazipur road Population 11,000. An important agricultural centre Post office [m. s]

Beriya—Village with post office [m s]

Bharsar—Village with post office [m s t]

Biria (*Baria*)—Town 16 miles from Raghunathganj railway

station. It contains a number of sugar-refineries Weaving looms 350. Market twice a week

Durjanpur—Village with post office [m s t].

Garwar—Village with post office [m s]

Gharauli—Village with post office [m]

Haldharpur—Village with post office [m]

Haldi—Village with post office [m s t].

Maniyar—Town situated on the right bank of the Gogra river, 7 miles from Bansdih town Population 9000, Its importance is derived from its grain market, which is the largest in the District The manufactures consist of sugar-refining and cloth-weaving. Post office [m s]

Muriyari—Village with post office [m].

Nagra—Village with post office [m s t]

Nawanagar—Village with post office [m s]

Pheppna—Village with post office [m].

Phursa-Tar—Village with office [m.]

Rasra—Town and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name, distant from Ghazipur 28 miles north-east, from Ballia town 31 miles north-west Population 12 000 Rasra is a thriving, well-laid out town, and is commercially the most important place in Ballia District. A bi-weekly market is held, and a large trade is carried on in cloth, sugar, hides, non, spices, and Saggi The town contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, five large and about twelve small masonry mosques, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Ratsar—Village situated on the Garwar-Sikandarpur road. Population 5000 The village contains two sugar factories and a primary school A large *bazar* is held twice a week Post office [m]

Reoti—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated 12 miles from Bansdih town Population 10,000 Reoti is the head-quarters of the Nikumb Rajputs A little manufacture of country cloth, shoes, and palanquins is carried on, but with this exception Reoti is a mere agricultural centre, with little or no trade Police station, middle school, and post office [m. s t].

Sahatwar—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated on the Reoti-Bansdih road, 6 miles from Bansdih town, and 12 miles from Ballia It is the largest and most populous place in Bansdih *tahsil*, and is the head-quarters of the Kinwai clan of Rajputs, who own more than three-fourths of the town Population 11,000 The town possesses considerable trade Police outpost station, middle class school, and post office [m s t]

Sikandarpur—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated 2 miles from the right bank of the Gogra, and 14 miles from Bansdih, and 24 miles from Ballia town Population 7500 Its former importance is attested by the ruins of a large fort The local market is famous for its *atar* of roses and other essences of which there is a considerable export to Bengal Police station, middle class school, and post office [m s t.]

Sisotar—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated about 2 miles north of Sikandarpur town, and 13 miles from Bansdih Population 6,000 The

village is the head-quarters of a permanently settled estate owned by a family of Bhuinhars or cultivating Brahmans. Small manufacture of cotton cloth, sugar-refinery, and primary school

Siwan—Village in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated 3 miles south of the Sikandarpur-Bansdih road, 12 miles from Bansdih town. Population 3000. The village contains 15 sugar factories.

Sonbarsa—Village in Ballia *tahsil*, situated 22 miles from Ballia town. Population 9000. Sonbarsa is not a town, but an aggregate of 23 separate villages and hamlets forming part of the Damodarpur *taluk*, or estate, the property of the Maharaja of Dumraon. The principal hamlet is Lalganj, in which a large bi-weekly market is held.

Sonwani—Village in Ballia *tahsil*, situated 11 miles from Ballia town. Population 2500. Manufacture of *sindur* (red lead). Bi-weekly market, village school.

Srinagar—Village in Ballia *tahsil*, situated on the Baria-Reoti road, 24 miles from Ballia town. Srinagar is not a separate village, but an aggregate of eleven hamlets forming part of the Damodarpur *taluk* or estate belonging to the Maharaja of Dumraon, and containing a total population in 1891 of 4600 souls.

Sukhpura—Village in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated on the Garwar-Bansdih road, 6 miles from Bansdih town. Population 4500. Sukhpura is a flourishing village, possessing two sugar factories, and a primary school. There are two rival bazars, which are held twice a week.

Tari Baragaon—Village in Rasra *tahsil*, situated on the Nagra-Azamgarh road, 10 miles from Rasra town. Population 3500. The village contains 6 sugar refineries and 20 looms. Primary school.

Turtipar—Town in Rasra *tahsil*, situated in the north-western corner of the Ballia District, on the right bank of the Gogra, 20 miles from Rasra town. Population 6800. Large trade in grain, timber, tobacco, salt, and brass-ware, for the manufacture of which last the village is noted. Post office [m s t].

BANDA.

BANDA—District of the Allahabad Division, and is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Junna, on the west by the river Ken, the District of Hamirpur, and the Native State of Gaurihar, on the south and south-east by the Native States of Panna, Charkhari, and Rewah, and on the east by Allahabad District. Area, 3,060 square miles. Population 705,832. District head-quarters are at Banda town, 124 miles from Allahabad *via* Manikpur by rail.

PRODUCTS—The principal products consists of wheat, gram, *joar*, *bajra*, cotton, *til*, *arhar*, *alsi*, and *masur*. Oil-seeds are also largely grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Banda, though a poor agricultural District, has little trade. The Banda cotton is sufficiently well known in commerce to be called by its prefix as a trade name. The other principal exports are flax, gram, millets, wheat, and other grains. The chief imports are rice, sugar, and tobacco. Manufactured articles are, for the

most part, sold at the country fairs, none of which, however, are of any great importance. Coarse cotton cloth and copper utensils are made in the District for home use. Polished pebbles, found in the Ken, and cut into knife handles, brooches, seal-rings, and other ornamental articles, are exported in considerable quantities. There are several quarries in the southern hill country, which export durable sandstone for ornamental architecture, and other stone for metalling roads and for railway purposes. Iron is also found, and worked by companies of blacksmiths.

CLIMATE—The cold season in Banda is less intense than that of the neighbouring Districts, frost being very rare. The hot weather sets in about the middle of March, and the spring crops are cut by April. The atmosphere is distinguished by its clearness, fog and dust being almost unknown. The beautiful phenomenon of the mirage is often observed. On the other hand, this purity of the air contributes to the heat, and many deaths occur from exposure to the sun. The climate is healthy for Natives, but produces fever and ague among Europeans. The only endemic disease is malarial fever, which becomes epidemic from August to November. More than two-thirds of the deaths are due to this cause; of other diseases complaints of the bowels are most fatal. Cattle-disease is occasionally prevalent, but not to any great extent.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 8 *tahsils* of Banda, Pailani, Baberu, Kamasin, Mau, Karwi, Badausa, and Girwan. Revenue about 14 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates, [For further information regarding Banda town see Banda.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Atara.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Banda. Post office [m].

Baberu.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 24 miles east of Banda town. Population 4,000, principally Bais Rajputs. A town of but little importance. Contains *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m s t].

Badausa.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Bagain river, 24 miles from Banda. It consists of three separate villages, with a total population of 3,600. *Tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m s t]. Principal exports—*ghu*, cotton, grain, and seeds. The celebrated hill fort of Kalinjar is about 18 miles from here.

Bahilpurva.—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Banda.

Banda.—*Tahsil*, railway station [R], municipal town, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 63 miles from Munikpur railway station. It stands on an undulating plain, 1 mile east of the right bank of the Ken river. The town is straggling and ill-built town, but with clean, wide streets, containing 66 mosques, 161 Hindu temples, and 5 Jain temples, some of which possess fair architectural merit, *tahsili* court-house, jail, dispensary, school, church,

club, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The cantonments are one mile from the town, on the Fatehpur road

Bargarh.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Manikpur. Post office [m s]

Bisanda.—Village with post office [m].

Chillatara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chitrakot.—Hill and place of pilgrimage, also railway station, 38 miles from Banda. Round the base of the hill is a terrace upon which pilgrims perform the ceremony of circumambulation (*Parikrama*) In former times, the hill was more frequented as a place of pilgrimage than any other in Bundelkhand. It is said to have attained its great sanctity in the *Treta-yug*, or the third of the Hindu ages of the world, when it was visited by Rama during his wanderings in the jungles. There are 33 places of worship dedicated to various deities, situated on the low surrounding hills on the banks of the Paisani and in the valley and plains at the foot of the hill, all of which are connected with the ceremonies performed at Chitrakot. Of these places, seven named Kot-Tith, Diwangana, Hanuman Dhara, Phataksila, Answiya, Gupt Godawari, and Bharat Kup are those most frequented by devout Hindus who go through the ceremonies of bathing, meditation, &c, at each of them. The temple attendants hold the revenues of 39 villages within British territory, besides several others in the adjoining Native States. Two large fairs are held in March, April and October-November, the former at the "Ram Naumi" and the latter at the "Dewali" Hindu festivals. In the middle of every month and on occurrence of eclipses, a small *mela* is held. Post office [m s t]

Dabhaura.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Manikpur.

Dingwahi.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Banda

Girwan.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsil-dar's court, police station, and post office [m s t].

Itawan.—Village with post office [m]

Jaspura.—Village, 17 miles north of Banda town. Population 2000. Post office [m]

Kalinjar.—Town and celebrated hill fort in Badausa *tahsil*, situated on a rocky hill, in the extreme south of Banda District, 33 miles south of Banda town. Elevation, 1230 feet. Kalinjar is one of the very ancient forts of Bundelkhand and separate names for it are recorded in each of the three prehistoric periods of Hindu chronology. It is said to have been called Ratnakuta in the *Satya-yug*, Mahagiri in the *Treta*, and Pingaln (the 'brown-yellow' hill) in the *Dwapar-yug*. Kalinjar is still a place of much interest to the antiquary. Seven gateways, leading one to the other, many of them bearing inscriptions, in some cases undecipherable, afford access to the fort from the north. Tanks, caves, temples, tombs, and statues cover the platform on every side. The town or village of Kalinjar, locally called Tarahti, is situated at the foot of the hill. Population 4,000. The inhabitants are principally Brahmans and

Lachhis, but on occasions of religious fairs and festivals, Baniyas and dealers of every description resort here, as also pilgrims from distant parts of India. A travellers' bungalow for the use of European visitors is situated near the east entrance to the town, which also contains two markets, an Anglo-vernacular school dispensary and post office [m].

Kamasin (or Daisenda)—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 38 miles from Banda town. Population about 2000, consists principally of Thakurs. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s t]

Kampta.—Village with post office [m s]

Karwi.—Town and railway station, [R], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name situated on the river Paisani, 43 miles from Banda. Population 4500, chiefly Hindus. There is a large building here known as the Bara, forming the residence of the great and influential family of Narayan Rao, who for nearly 8 months in the mutiny of 1857 assumed the reins of Government. The accumulations of this family constituted the vast treasure which afterwards became so famous as the "Karwi and Banda Prize Money." It was kept in a vault in the Bara. Population 4500, chiefly Hindus. Station of a Joint Magistrate and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Magnificent temple and tank, with masonry well attached known as the Ganesh Bagh. Five mosques, and as many Hindu temples. Government dispensary and post office [m s t]

Khanna.—Village with post office [m]

Khurhand.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Banda. Post office [m].

Majhgaon.—Village with post office [m]

Manikpur.—Village and railway junction station [W], 62 miles from Allahabad, and 63 miles from Banda town. A large traffic in lime is carried on by rail. Small market, police station, school, and post office [m s t]

Marka.—Village with post office [m]

Markundi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Manikpur.

Marpha.—Ruined fort in Banda District. Formerly capital of a Baghel Raja, tributary to the Panna princes. Four gates give access to the fort, and it contains several unpublished inscriptions.

Mataundh.—Town and railway station, situated upon a hill, 12 miles from Banda. Population about 6500. Market on Mondays and Thursdays, trade in tobacco, salt, grain, cotton, and leather. According to tradition, the scene of a battle between Chhatra Sal and a Jain Guru. School, police station, and post office [m]

Mau-Chibu.—Town situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 9 miles from the Baghat railway station. Population 3500. Anglo-vernacular school, police station, and post office [m s t]. Market on Sundays and Fridays.

Murwai.—Village with post office [m].

Nayagaon.—Town situated on the route from Ajaigarh to Kalinjar,

9 miles north-east of the former, and 6 south-west of the latter. Population 2,000, chiefly Lodhis. The town is picturesquely situated in a fertile well-wooded valley, but the heat in summer is said to be almost unsupportable. Village school.

Oran—Village with post office [m].

Pahari—Village with post office [m].

Pailani—Village and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Ken river, 21 miles north of Banda town. The village contains *tahsil*, police station, a mosque, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market held twice a week.

Pangara—Village with post office [m].

Piprenda—Village with post office [m].

Raipura—Village with post office [m].

Rajapur—Commercial town in Mau *tahsil*; situated on the bank of the Jumna, 18 miles north-east of Karwi town. Population 8000. Rajapur is the principal mart for all the produce of the District, especially cotton, which is conveyed by boat to Allahabad, and so up the Ganges to Cawnpur. Several handsome temples. Four annual fairs. Police station, and post office [m s t.]

Rasan—Village situated at the foot of a rocky hill, crowned by the ruins of an old fort, 30 miles from Banda town. An ancient temple (now disused) stands in the centre of the enclosure. Mounds surround the village, pointed out by tradition as the remains of a large town called Rajbansi. Population 3000. Village school.

Rawli-Kalianpur—Village with post office [m].

Semri—Village with post office [m].

Seondha—Ancient and decayed town, situated near the right bank of the Ken river, a short distance to the right of the Banda-Kalinjar road; distant from Banda town, 11 miles south. Population 1500, chiefly Muhammadans. Ruins of a large fort on a neighbouring hill, a temple to Devi Angaleswari crowns another height near the town. Village school, and post office [m.].

Sindhan—Village with post office [m].

Sitapur—Town situated a little distance (about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) from the foot of the sacred hill of Chitrakot on the left bank of the Pansani river, five miles from Karwi. Sitapur is named after the goddess Sita, Rama's spouse. The principal street is situated on the bank of the river, and is lined by magnificent temples, all of which are of some antiquity and are held in much veneration throughout India.

Tamlia—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Banda.

Tindwari—Village with post office [m. t.].

BAREILLY.

BAREILLY (*Bareilly*)—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north by the Tarai District, on the east by the District of Pilibhit; on the south by Shahajahanpur and Budaun Districts, and on the west by Budaun and Rampur State. Area, 1,594 square miles.

Population 1040,691. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Bareilly, 364 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpur and Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS—The *kharif* staples are rice, cotton, *joar*, *bajra*, *moth*, and inferior food-grains. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, and pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Bareilly has no manufactures of more than local importance, and very little external trade.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is largely influenced by its proximity to the hills, Bareilly city, and all the northern *parganas* lying within the limits of the heavier storms. The rainy season begins a little earlier, and ends a little later, than elsewhere to the south, and the cold weather lasts longer. The atmosphere is damp, the heat moderate, and the hot winds not excessive.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Faridpur, Bareilly, Aonla, Manganj, Baheri, and Nawabganj. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Assistant Commissioners, 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Post offices, Post master, Sub-judge, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Central Prison, and Reformatory, Inspector of schools with an Assistant, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, 5 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Executive Engineer, District Engineer, 8 Honorary and 1 Cantonment Magistrates, [For further information regarding Bareilly town see Bareilly].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aonla.—Ancient town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station, situated on a branch of the river Aril, 17 miles from Bareilly. Population about 14,000. The town contains a splendid tomb of Rohilla leader, Ali Muhammad. Aonla is a city of tombs, the relics of the time when it was the capital of Rohilkhand, and the court of a powerful ruler. The two principal streets of the town contain some respectable buildings, several new masonry structures show signs of returning prosperity. The usual sub-divisional buildings and police station, a large *bazar*, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Atamara.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Bareilly.

Baheri.—*Tahsil* and town, also railway station, and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 31 miles from Bareilly. Contains the usual sub-divisional court and post office [m s t].

Bareilly (Bans Bareh)—*Tahsil*, and chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway junction station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the District, and also of the Rohilkhand Division. Population about 110,000. Bareilly is the most populous city in Rohilkhand, and fifth in the North-West Provinces. It stands at an elevation of 550 feet above sea-level, on the bank of the Ramganga river, 96 miles above its confluence with the Ganges, 450 miles from Allahabad. Good metalled roads connect the city with all the neighbouring centres of trade and population. The city, civil station, and can-

tonments lie on an open plain without walls of fortifications, intersected by a few ravines and patches of broken ground. The cantonments contain lines for a battery of artillery and regiments of European and Native Infantry, besides Native Cavalry. Bareilly is also the head-quarters of Rohilkhand Military District. The ordinary military force includes a regiment each of European and Native Infantry, a battery of Royal Artillery, and a regiment of Native Cavalry, the whole under the command of a Brigadier-General.

The city has little architectural pretension, the chief buildings being of moderate date. The ruins of the ancient fortress may still be seen in the old town. A modern fort of considerable strength overlooks the artillery barracks in the cantonments, and supplies a place of refuge and defence for the station. A third and much older fortification owes its origin to Raja Mukund Rai. The chief mosques are the Miiza Masjid, and the Jama Masjid. The Nawab of Rampur has a palace near the city, which he occupies on his visit to Bareilly, and lends at other times to Europeans of high official position. The other buildings include a church, two jails, lunatic asylum, District offices and railway station (W & R). There are nine banks at Bareilly, namely—Agra Savings Bank, Ld Agency, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld Agency, Bank of Upper India, Ld Agency, Delhi and London Bank Ld Agency; Himalaya Bank Ld Agency, Mussoori Bank Ld Agency, Oudh Commercial Bank Ld Agency, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank Ld, and Uncovenanted Service Bank Ld. Most of the private houses are built of mud, and some being of masonry. Some of the new *bazars* particularly Inhsanj are clean and well built. Cotton, grain, and sugar form the chief commercial staples. The manufactures of furniture and upholstery are better and cheaper than elsewhere in Northern India. There is also a Government College, with a Principal and staff of professors, besides high class schools, dak bungalow, club, post and telegraph office [m. s].

Bhamora.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bhata.—Village with post office [m],

Bhojpura.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m s t]

Bilsanda.—Village with post office [m s t].

Bisharatganj (*Basaratganj*)—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Aonla. Post office [m]

Deoraniya.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Atamara. Post office [m]

Fatehganj, East.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Bareilly. Population about 2500. Bi-weekly market, police station, village school, *sarai*, and post office [m]

Fatehganj, West.—Village, famous as the scene of a British Victory over the Rohillas in October 1794. A monument marks the burial-place of the Company's troops, and a carved tomb with minarets covers the remains of two Rohilla chiefs. Police station, encamping ground, missionary school, 2 *sarais*, and post office [m]

Furreedpore.—Chief town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the

same name, also railway station, 12 miles from Bareilly. Population 6000. Bi-weekly market. A fine mango grove is situated near the village, a good encamping ground lies to the south, besides the Shahajahanpur road. The public-buildings consist of the usual sub-divisional offices, two *sarais* (native inns), school, road bungalow, post office [m. s. t.], and several temples.

Gaini—Village with post office [m.]

Hafizganj—Village with post office [m.]

Karor.—Head-quarters *tahsil* of Bareilly, including Bareilly city. Area, 330 square miles. Population 300,000 including Bareilly.

Katra—Village with post office [m.].

Mahmudpur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m.].

Mirganj—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the metalled Bareilly and Moradabad road, 21 miles north-west of Bareilly city. The place is a mere village, with a population consisting principally of Pathans. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, police station, elementary school, mud-built *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Outside the village, on the north-west, is an encamping ground for troops in the neighbourhood of which the market is held twice a week.

Nawab-ganj—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 23 miles from Bareilly town. Population 4500. Besides the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, it contains a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Richha—Village with post office [m.]

Richha Road—Railway station, 27 miles from Bareilly.

Rithaura—Village with post office [m.]

Saithad—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m.]

Sarauli—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Shai—Village with post office [m. t.]

Shergarh—Village with post office [m.]

Sheshgarh—Village with post office [m.]

Tisua—Village and battle-field in Bareilly District, situated 20 miles south-east of Bareilly on the Fatehgarh road. In 1774 the British troops supporting the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, gained a decisive victory over the Rohillas at this spot. Police station *sarai*, and bi-weekly market.

Umariya—Village with post office [m.]

BASTI.

BASTI—District of the Benares Division. Bounded on the north by the territory of Nepal, on the east by the Gorakhpur District, and on the south and west by the Faizabad and Gonda Districts of Oudh. Area, 2,767 square miles. Population 1,785,844. The District head-quarters are situated three miles distant from the town of Basti.

PRODUCTS—There are two harvests, the *kharif* and *rabi*. Besides cotton and rice, the *kharif* crops include *joar*, known as *joudhri*, *moth*, etc. The *rabi* crops consists of wheat, barley, oats, vetch, peas, and *dal* or *arhar*.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District consists to a great extent in the exchange of the cotton, cotton-stuffs, and brass of Cawnpur and the Doab Districts for the drugs, iron, copper, timber, and forest produce of Nepal. The largest market in the District is that of Uska Bazar on the Kuia. This place is the principal emporium of the Nepal trade in rice and mustard seed, and the seat of fibre manufactures. Basti itself produces sugar, hides, salt-petre, charcoal, and coarse cloths.

CLIMATE—The District is on the whole an unhealthy one, for the excessive atmosphere humidity and the defective drainage combine to make fevers prevalent. The dampness of the air tempering both summer and winter extremes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Domarganj, Bansi, Hataia, Basti, and Khalilabad. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with two Assistants, Civil Surgeon Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, and Post Master. For further information regarding the town of Basti see Basti.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ami.—River of North-West Provinces, rising from a small lake in Basti District, and flowing in an easterly and south-easterly direction, it falls into the Rapti on its left bank.

Amorha.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bansi.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the south bank of the river Rapti, 32 miles from Basti town. Population about 5000. The Local Bansi Rajas formerly resided in Bansi itself, and the remains of their castle occupy a high site in the south-east corner of the town. In the midst of the ruins rises a great fig-tree (the supposed abode of a demon, the ghost of a Brahman, who did a former Raja to death and drove the family from their ancestral residence) which is now an object of worship. Two weekly fairs are held. Several unmetalled roads from Nepal, Basti, Domarganj, Bankala, and elsewhere converge upon the town. About a hundred yards north-east of the town stands the small and fort-like, *tahsil*. The other public buildings consist of a police station, *munsif's* court, and post office [m s t], Government school, *sarai* or native inn, staging bungalow, and dispensary. The water-supply of the town is very bad, and the inhabitants suffer much from goitre.

Barahkoni.—Village with post office [m]

Basti.—Town and *tahsil*, also head-quarters of the District and railway station, situated on the river Kuana, 289 miles from Allahabad via Mughal *sarai* and Fyzabad. Population about 6,000. The town

has no commercial importance. It contains jail, Government offices, dispensary, *tahsil*, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Belwa.—Village with post office [m].

Birdpur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Biskohar.—Village with post office [m s].

Captainganj.—Village with post office [m s t].

Chhapiya.—Village with post office [m].

Chhapraghat.—Village with post office [m].

Chilliya.—Village with post office [m s t].

Dabaulia Bazar.—Village with post office [m].

Daldala.—Village with post office [m].

Debarua.—Village with post office [m].

Domariaganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 32 miles from Basti. Contains Tahsildar's court, and post office [m s t].

Dudhara.—Village with post office [m s].

Gaeghat.—Village with post office [m s].

Haria.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Basti and Faizabad road 17 miles from Basti town. Principal export, grain, and import, cloth. The town contains *tahsil*, police station, school, and post office [m s t].

Kalwari-Bazar.—Village with post office [m s t].

Khalilabad.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station, 18 miles from Basti town. It contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, market, and post office [m s t].

Kothila.—Village with post office [m t].

Lotan.—Village with post office [m s].

Maghar.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Basti.

Mahuli.—Village with post office [m s t].

Minhdawal.—Town in Khalilabad *tahsil*: situated 5 miles from the right bank of the river Rapti and 2 miles from the north shore of the Bakhira Tal, 20 miles from Gnakhpur cantonment, and 29 miles from Basti town. Population 12,000. The square or principal market place is in the centre of the town, and is lined with fairly well-built shops. It is the largest and commercially the most important town in the District. Its trade consists chiefly in the exchange of goods from the Nepal hills for goods in the Ganges plain. The weekly market days are supplemented by three annual religious fairs. The people are well dressed and prosperous in appearance. The town contains a post office [m s t], dispensary, school, and *sarai*, or native inn.

Misrauliya.—Village with post office [m].

Munderwa.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Basti. Post office [m].

Nagar khas.—Village in Basti *tahsil*, situated on the northern bank of the Ohandu Tal Lake, 6 miles south west of Basti town. It was the capital of a Gautama principality in the 14th century and re-

maintained the seat of a line of Gautama Rajas till 1858, when their estates were confiscated for rebellion Population 2,500

Nowgarh.—Village with post office [m]

Paikoliya.—Village with post office [m, s]

Pursrampur.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Rudauli.—Village with post office [m s t]

Tinich.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Basti.

Uska.—Town in Basti *tahsil*, situated on the right bank of the Kusi river A flourishing and rapidly rising town, at which the trade with Nepal is centred Population about 5500. Post office [m s. t.].

BENARES.

BENARES—District in the Division of the same name, bounded on the north by Ghazipur and Jaunpur, on the west and south by Mirzapur; and on the east by Shahabad Area, 1,009 square miles. Population 921,943. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Benares, 102 miles from Allahabad by rail

PRODUCTS—The course of tillage is that common to the whole upper basin of the Ganges The *khariif* or autumn crops are rice, cotton, *bagra*, *joan*, and other common food grains The *rabi* or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses Sugarcane, Indian corn, indigo, *moth* and hemp are also other staple crops of the District.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The commerce of the District centres almost entirely in the city A considerable trade passes through from Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Basti Two lines of rail-road traverse the District, throughout the greater portion of its length

CLIMATE—The climate of Benares is one of the hottest and dampest in the North-West Provinces No really cold weather diversifies the year as in the upper country beyond Allahabad, and since the hot west winds have lost their force before reaching this District, *tattis* or grass mats fail to perform their function of cooling the air by evaporation. The temperature more nearly resembles that of Lower Bengal than that of the North Western plains in general

ADMINISTRATION—Benares is the head-quarters of a Commissioner. The Commissioner of Benares is also Agent for the Viceroy in his official relations with the Maharaja of Benares, and *ex officio* Superintendent of Benares Family Domains For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Benares and Chandauli. Revenue about 12 lakhs **District Staff**—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Post offices, Post master city, and Post master Benares Cantonment Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Judge of Small Cause Court, Munsif, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Justice with an Assistant, Principal Benares College with 3 professors, Head Master Collegiate School, Inspector of Vernacular Schools (Benares Division) Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Executive Engineer, and 11 Honorary

Magistrates. [For further information regarding Benares City see Benares].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anai.—Village with post office [m].

Babatur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Benares. Post office [m].

Baluwa.—Village with post office [m t]

Baragaon.—Village 15 miles from Babatur Post office [m. s t]

Benares (Varanasi—Kasi)—City and cantonment, also municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, District, and Division of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, which flows nearly north and south as it passes before the city. Population 222,400 Benares, commonly called *Kasi* by the Hindus, has been the religious capital of India from beyond historical times. The most generally accepted derivation of the name, *Varanasi* is from the streams *Varana* (*modern Baina*) and *Asi*. The former, a river of some size on the north and east of the city, the latter, a rivulet now embraced within its area. Benares is the more sacred city of the Hindus. Its soil, its wells and streams, its temples and inhabitants, every thing in it and around it, are considered holy. The Hindu has the same longing to visit it as the Muhammadan to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. From the earliest period of Aryan colonization a city appears to have existed near the site of the present town. In the sixth century Gautama Buddha fixed upon Benares as the great station for preaching his faith. He took up his residence at Sarnath, where colossal Buddhist remains still lie thickly scattered over the ground. For 800 years it was the head-quarters of Buddhism, and about 4 A D, it reverted to the ancient faith. Muhammad Ghor took Benares in 1194 A D, and the various Musalman dynasties continued to hold it for 600 years. It was ceded to the British in 1775.

Benares is the first city of the North-West Provinces in population and importance. It stretches for about 4 miles along the northern bank of the Ganges. The river, more than a third of a mile in breadth, sweeps round like a bay. Temples, mosques, palaces, and buildings of every description rise above a cliff of a hundred feet in height, from the summit of which a multitude of stone *ghats*, of great diversity, descend to the bed of the river. No walls or fortifications enclose the holy city.

The sanctity of Benares extends from the Ganges to the Panch-Kosi road. Whoever dies within this area, is sure of the blessedness of heaven. The people spend a large part of their time praying, bathing, or lounging by the water-side. The *ghats* are crowded with *yakins* and other ash-bespinkled and almost naked ascetics, practising their devotions and life-long austerities. The city can be approached either by land or water. The streets of Benares are generally crooked, and some are so narrow as not to admit carriages. Many of the houses are built of stone, some of them six stories high. In a few cases a house on one side of a street is, in its upper part, connected with a house on the opposite side.

As the finest view of Benares is obtained from the river Ganges, the banks of which are bordered by *ghats*, or flights of stone steps, descending to the water from the most famous buildings in the city, the traveller will do well to spend some time in a boat, passing along the whole of the river frontage, where, in the morning especially, he will see crowds of the people coming down to bathe in the water of the sacred river. Particulars regarding these Ghats and the buildings near them are given below. The Ghats are here given in succession from the west proceeding down stream.

1 *Ashi Ghat or Ashi Sangam Ghat*—This ghat is one of the five celebrated places of pilgrimage in Benares. The channel of the Ashi, which here falls into the Ganges, is dry during the cold weather. It is about 40 feet broad. The steps at this ghat are a good deal broken. This is the nearest Ghat from which to cross to Rannagar, the palace of the Maharaja of Benares. The Monastery of Tulsi Das, Jagannath temple, and Durga temple are adjacent to this Ghat.

2. *Lala Misi Ghat or Bachhiya Ghat*—Here there are two Jain temples, which stand on the bank of the Ganges.

3 *Tulsi Ghat*—At the north end of this Ghat, huge masses of the building have fallen, and lie on the river's edge. Kuru Chatr temple is the noteworthy object here.

4 *Rao Sahib Ghat*—Here there is a huge recumbent image of Bhim, which is said to be annually washed away and restored.

5. *Alrua Ghat*—There is no noteworthy object here.

6 *Shivala Ghat*.—This is one of the finest and most crowded of the Ghats. Part of it is assigned to the religious ascetics called Gosains. Here stands the fort, which is now called the Khali Mahal, "empty palace" or Prince of Delhi's house, and belongs to Government.

7. *Dandi Ghat*—This Ghat is very large, and is devoted to the staff-bearing ascetics called Dandi Pants.

8. *Hanuman Ghat*—This is a large Ghat and generally crowded.

9. *Smashan or Mashan Ghat*—The cremation Ground.

10. *Lali Ghat*—Not important.

11 *Kedar Ghat*—This Ghat is much resorted to by the Bengali and Talangi population of the city. The top of the temple of Kedarnath may be seen from the river at this Ghat. At the bottom of the Ghat is a well called the Gauri Kund, or "well of Gauri" Shiva's wife, the waters of which are said to be efficacious in curing fevers, dysentery, etc.

12. *Charak or Chauki Ghat*.—Here a Mansarovar tank surrounded by 60 shrines, and a Shivala called Maneshvar are the noteworthy objects. This Ghat is also the place where serpents are worshipped. Here, under a pipal tree are many idols and figures of snakes. In a street close by, called Kewal, is a figure of Durga with ten arms.

13 *Chatr or Rajah Ghat*—Here the Chatr or Sarai (rest-house) for travellers, built by Rajah Anant Rao, is noteworthy.

11 *Someshwar Ghat*—So called from the adjacent temple of the moon, *Soma*. At this Ghat every kind of disease is supposed to be healed. Close by is an alley, in which is the shrine of *Baahian Devi*, who is worshipped in the morning, and is supposed to cure swelled hands and feet.

15 *Pande Ghat*—From *Chauki Ghat* to *Pande Ghat* the water is very dirty, owing to a large drain, which pours the filth of the city into this part of the Ganges.

16 *Nand Ghat.*

17. *Chadri Ghat*

18 *Bengali Tola Ghat.*

19. *Guru Pant Ghat*

} There is nothing particular to be
seen at these four Ghats

20 *Chausasti (sixty-four) Ghat*—This Ghat is one of the most ancient at Benares. Here, in a narrow lane, is a temple to the goddess *Chausasti*

21 *Rana Ghat.*—This Ghat was built by the *Maha Rana* of *Oodeypur*. It is not much frequented by *Hindus*. It is the special place for the bathing of the *Muhammadans*

22 *Munshi Ghat*—This is the most picturesque of all the Ghats at Benares. It was built by *Munshi Shuidhai*, *Diwan* of the *Rajah* of *Nagpur*. A fine building at the top of the stair is noticeable here

23. *Ahalya Bai's Ghat*—Here nothing particular is to be said.

24 *Sitala Ghat*—This Ghat signifies " small-pox Ghat " over which a *Hindu* goddess presides

25 *Dasashwamedh Ghat*—This Ghat is one of the five celebrated places of pilgrimage in Benares. It is specially thronged during eclipses. Here *Brahma* is said to have offered in sacrifice ten horses, and to have made the place equal in merit to *Allahabad*

26 *Man Mandir Ghat.*—The observatory, and *Agast kund* are the chief objects here

27. *Bhanava Ghat.*—The temple of *Bhanavanath* is the chief object. The idol here is said to be the *Kotwal*, or magistrate of the city, who rides about on an invisible dog. There is an image of a dog close to the idol, and the confectioners near sell images of dogs made of sugar, which are offered to the idol of *Bhanavanath*. At this place dogs are daily fed by a *Gosain*. Close to *Bhanavanath's* temple is the *Gopal Mandir*, containing two gold images of *Krishna*. This temple, though not remarkable for beauty of architecture, ranks first in wealth and in the richness of its furniture and jewels. The temple is daily attended by numbers of devotees.

28 *Miri Ghat*—This Ghat was built by *Rustam Ali Khan*, *Nizam* of Benares. It now belongs to the *Maharajah* of Benares. From this the *Nipalese Temple* is seen, and is a strikingly picturesque object. It does not resemble in the least the *Hindu temple*. It is popularly called the *Nipali Kharpa*.

- 29 *Lalita Ghat* }
 30 *Nipal Ghat* } Not worthy of notice

31. *Jal Sain Ghat* —The famous temple of Bisheshwar (51 feet high) is between Mui Ghat and the Jalsain Ghat. The Bisheshwar temple, or the Golden Temple of Siva, receives the highest honour. Siva is considered the reigning deity of Benares, the city is supposed to rest on the point of his trident. The temple itself is mean, but it is surmounted by a tower and some glittering in the sun. They are covered with thin plates of gold, spread over thick plates of copper. The expense was met by Ranjit Singh. In the court there is a large collection of images and lingas. Close to the temple is the famous Gyan Kup, " Well of knowledge," in which it is fabled that Siva resides. Flowers and other offerings are cast into the well to the deity below. Just outside the Golden temple is the shrine of Shanichar, or Shan, the planet saturn or its regent. A few steps beyond this is the temple of Annapurna (built 1720 by Bajī Rao Peshwa), a goddess whose name is compounded of Anna " food " and Purna, " who fills with " She is supposed to have express orders from Bisheshwar to feed the inhabitants of Benares. There are four shrines in this temple dedicated to the Sun, Ganesh, Gauri Shankar, and the Hanuman. Near this is the temple of Sakshi Vinayak (1770) the witnessing deity. Here pilgrims, after finishing the Panch Kosi, or five Kos or 10 miles circuit round Benares, must get a certificate of having done so, otherwise their labour goes for nothing. South of the temple to Shan is that of Shukraishwar, Shukar being the planet Venus or its regent, and Ishwara " God." Here prayers are made for handsome sons.

32 *Kyasth Ghat* —This Ghat is of no importance.

33 *Manikainika Ghat* —One of the five celebrated places of Hindu pilgrimage in Benares, is considered the most sacred of all the Ghats, and in November is visited by multitudes of pilgrims. It is called *Mukta Kshetia*, " seat of liberation. Just above the flight of steps is the Manikainika Well, and between it and the steps is the temple of Tarakeshwara. Below this temple the bodies of Hindus are burned. During the eclipse of the sun Manikainika Well is visited by millions of pilgrims. The well is 35 feet square, and stone steps lead down to the water. Offerings of the leaves of Bel tree, flowers, milk, sandal-wood, sweetmeats, and water are thrown into it. At the second flight of steps of this Ghat is a temple to Siddh Vinayak, or Ganesh, and is also an important sacred object here.

34 *Sindhua's Ghat*.—Broken Wall

- 35 *Bhum Ghat* }
 36 *Ganesh Ghat* } Not important.

37. *Bhosla Ghat* —Handsome Ghat built by Baja Bai

38 *Ram Ghat* —This Ghat is much frequented by Marathas. On the steps is a very sacred temple.

39 *Panchganga Ghat* —Just below the flight of steps is the confluence of the Dhintapapa, Jarananda, Kunanda, Saraswati, and Ganga,

the first four underground. Above it rises Aurangzeb's mosque, (with 2 minarets) called Madhu Daska Deorha. The view from the top of the minarets (150 ft. high) of the town beneath is very striking.

40. *Durga or Kali Ghat* —Temple of Dwarka Nath.

41. *Bindu Madhav Ghat* —Temple of Bindu Madhav.

42. *Gau Ghat*.—Stone figure of a cow.

43. *Trilochana Ghat* or *Pilpila Tirth*.—The pilgrim bathes in the Ganges at this Ghat, and then proceeds to the Panchganga, and there bathes again. There are two turrets at the Trilochana Ghat, and the water between them possesses a special sanctity. Houses of the Dihli family and Cemetery of Makhidum Sahib are the noteworthy buildings here.

44. *Tilhanala Ghat*

45. *Maitra Ghat*.

46. *Prahlad Ghat*.

} These Ghats are of no importance.

47. *Raj Ghat* —At the junction of the Ganges and Barna is a piece of high ground (50 feet above the plain) which in the Mutiny (1857) was strongly fortified, and has ever since been called the Raja Ghat Fort.

The temples and shrines number over 5000. In addition to these there are a number of magnificent buildings, residences of wealthy princes, interspersed with mosques and temples. Rajah Mansingh of Jaipur is said to have presented 100,000 temples to the city in a single day. The chief buildings are too numerous to be fully noticed, but a few among them deserve special attention. *Sacred Ghats, Tanks and Wells*.—Besides the temples of Benares, many Ghats and Wells are accredited with great sanctity, and there are also tanks to which pilgrims flock to bathe. The principal ghats are five in number.—Ashi Sangam, 2 Dasaswamedh, 3 Manikarnika Ghat, 4 Panch Ganga Ghat, and 5 Barna Sangam. Amongst other Ghats worthy of notice are—Kedar Ghat, Nagpur Rajah's Ghat, and Sindhu's Ghat. *Of Sacred Wells may be noted*—1 The Gyan Bupi or Gyan Kup. 2 Amrit Kund or Kup, i. e. 'well of immortality,' the water of which is held to be of great efficacy for the cure of skin diseases, including leprosy. 3 Nag Kup, i. e. 'serpent's well'. An annual *mela* is held here, persons bathe in this well as a safe guard against snake-bites. Of Sacred Tanks there may be specially noted—1 Manikarnika near the *ghat* of that name. It is the duty of all pilgrims to bathe at this well. 2 Pisach Mochan, or deliverance from demons. All persons living in Benares bathe here once a year, as also pilgrims, when they come, as a precaution against evil spirits. 3 Agastya Kund.

There are shops of every kind, and for every trade. Benares is noted for its ornamental brass-work. Small idols and other images in brass and other materials are made in great quantities in the narrow lanes around the golden temple. Shawls, silks, and embroideries may also be purchased here. The most remarkable relic of early antiquity in Benares itself is the Lat Bhairav, a broken pillar, supposed to be a fragment of one

among the many columns set up by the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka in the third century B C

Modern Building—Prince of Wales' Hospital, Town Hall built by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and the Government college. The principal buildings in the Civil Lines are—Rajah Kali Shankar's Asylum, the Government Divisional Lunatic Asylum; the Central, the District Jail, the office of the Commissioner and Agent to Governor-General. The Collector's office and revenue and magisterial courts. The treasury, *tahsil*, municipal, District Engineers and police offices are in the compound. The Sessions Judge's Court and offices with which are joined the court of the Sub-ordinate Civil Judges. The London Mission Institute, a large school affiliated to the Calcutta University. Two Banks (Banks of Bengal and Delhi and London Ld. Agency). There are also a cantonment court, and church.

The principal institutions are—the Queen's College, the Maharaja of Vijayanagram's Female school, the Normal School, missions in connection with the Church of England, the Baptist, and the London Missionary Societies, Jai Narain's College, the Benares Institute, a society mainly composed of native gentlemen, and devoted to literature, science, and social progress, and the Carmichael Library, consisting of a large collection of English and Oriental standard works, periodicals, and library. Two hotels, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Benares.—Estate, comprising the family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, consisting of the *parganas* of Kaswar Raja in Benares District and Gangapur and Bhadohi in Mirzapur District. The average rental of the estate, which has an area of 985 square miles, somewhat exceeds 8 lakhs, of which nearly 3 lakhs is paid as revenue to the British Government. The estate is in political relation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and the Family Domains have been specially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII of 1871 (an Act for the levy of land rates for local purposes, North-Western Provinces). The Maharaja, His Highness Sri Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, G C S I, is a Gautam Brahman of the Bhunhar clan. He has received a *sanad* giving him rights of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Benares Cantonments.—Railway station, 3 miles from Benares River station.

Chandauli.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s t]. Also station of an Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent of Opium.

Chaubepur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Chaukhamba.—Village with post office [m s t].

Cholapur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Dheena.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Benares city. Post office [m].

Kaithi.—Village with post office [m].

Mirzamurad.—Village with post office [m s t].

Moghal Sarai.—Town and railway junction station [R.], 7 miles from Benares Population 1,200 Police station and post office [m s t]

Naubatpur.—Village situated on the banks of the Karamnasa river . here crossed by a fine stone bridge. Population 1,000 *Bazar*, staging bungalow, and masonry *sarai*

Phulpur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Benares Post office [m s t]

Pindra.—Village with post office ['m '].

Ramnagar.—Town in Chandauli *tahsil* , situated on the Ganges, about 2 miles above Benares city, of which it may be considered a suburb, and on the opposite or southern bank It is the residence of the Maharaja of Benares, who has a palace in the town Interesting old fort, handsome temple, tank and garden Population about 12,000. Ramnagar is a considerable commercial centre The *gola* or grain mart, situated near the fort is a small square with busy grain shops. It also enjoys a speciality in the manufacture of riding-whips, and wicker-work stools and chairs The public buildings consist of a police station, English school, and post office [m s t] On the southern outskirts of the town is a well-kept *sarai* or native inn.

Ruhana.—Village with post office [m. t]

Sakaldiha.—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Benares city Population 3,000 Markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays The town also contains a considerable number of shops, a fort, built by Achal Singh, 2 mosques, 4 sugar factories, 4 temples, police station, English and Hindu schools, and post office [m s. t] The railway station is 2 miles from the town

Sarnath (*probably a corruption of saranganath, ' Lord of Deer ' referring to a legend of Buddha*) —Buddhist ruins, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Benares city Sakya Muni first preached his doctrines here, and some of the ruins probably date from his time (543 B C)

Sayyid-Raja.—Village with post office [m. s]

Shiupur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Benares city. Post office [m]

Shivala.—Village with post office [m s t]

Sikhar.—Town and fort, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Chunar

Sikrol.—Western suburb of Benares city, containing the military cantonments, civil station, and European quarter, about 4 miles from the railway station The little river Barna flows through the suburb, dividing it into two parts. Church official buildings, numerous well-built bungalows, standing amid gardens and groves

Sindhora.—Village situated 16 miles north-north-west from Benares city. Population 2,000 Large mart for grain and cloth ; small manufacture of sugar

BIJNOR.

BIJNOR—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north-east by the sub-montane road, which separates it from the foot of the Kumaun and Garhwal hills, on the west by the river Ganges, and on the south and south-east by Maradabad, Tarai, and Kumaun Districts. Area, 1,898 square miles. Population 794,070. District headquarters are at Bijnor town, 587 miles from Allahabad *via* Mughal Sarai and Nagina railway stations.

PRODUCTS—Wheat, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane form the most important products. The other crops include *bajra*, barley, gram, *urd*, *moth*, oil-seeds, dye-stuffs, and coarse grains, together with vegetables, opium, tobacco, safflower, and common food-stuffs.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Sugar is the great commercial staple of the District, the Bijnor manufacture fetching higher prices in the market than any other Indian brand. The chief manufactures are Brahmanical threads (*janeo*) at Bijnor, papier-mache at Mandawar; metal-work, blankets, cotton, and shoes at Najibabad, and carved ebony, glassware, ropes, and firearms at Nagina.

CLIMATE—The climate, on the whole, may be considered pleasant and healthy. The chief endemic diseases of Bijnor comprise intermittent fevers, dysentery, and bowel complaints. Ophthalmia also causes much trouble, and small-pox not unfrequently occurs.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Bijnor, Najibabad, Nagina, Dhampur, and Chandpur. Revenue, 16 lakhs. Total cost, nearly 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Post Master, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Bijnor town see Bijnor.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Afzalgarh.—Town on the left bank of the Ramganga, 15 miles from Nagina railway station. Small trade in forest timber and bamboos. Population about 8,000. A small colony of weavers manufacture excellent cotton cloths. Police station, and post office [m s t].

Akbarabad.—Village with post office [m].

Barhapura.—Village with post office [m s].

Basikotra (*Akbarabad Rampur*)—Village with post office [m s].

Basta.—Village with post office [m s].

Bijnor (*Bynaur*)—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality, and headquarters of the District of the same name, distant 19 miles from Nagina railway station. Bijnor stands on slightly undulating ground about 3 miles from the left bank of the Ganges, whose rich plain it overlooks. It is a neat but unpretending little country town, with more than the usual number of brick-built houses. The town is the centre of a large local trade in sugar, for which Bijnor has a high reputation; manufacture of Brahminical threads (*Janavas*), cotton cloth, and knives.

Besides the usual district buildings, the town contains dispensary, dakhungalow, and post office [m. s. T] Also station of American Methodist Mission

Chandpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, distant from Bijnor, 19 miles south Population 12,000 Besides the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, it contains police station, dispensary, native inn, boys' and girls' schools, five or six temples and two mosques, and post office [m s t] A considerable trade in sugar and grain is carried on at markets which are held twice a week The local manufactures comprise earthen ware, pipe-bowls (chilam), and jugs (surahi), and the weaving of cotton cloth

Daranagar.—Village situated on the Ganges, 6 miles south of Bijnor. Great bathing fair is held in November; lasts 5 days, and attracts 40,000 pilgrims Post office [m. s.]

Dhampur.—A small but wealthy and well-built town, and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 29 miles east of Bijnor Population 6,000 The main street or *bazar* is a wide and busy thoroughfare, lined with handsome shops, chiefly those of dealers in iron ware. The ironsmiths and braziers are noted for the manufacture of iron locks and plates, brass candlesticks, and ornaments for native carriages, and gongs and bells of mixed copper and lead Handsome matchlocks are also made, and a local gunsmith obtained a prize of 750 francs for two specimens sent to the Paris Exhibition in 1867 Markets are held twice a week, and there is a monthly fair The town is aired by several open places containing fine old trees To the north stand the *tahsil* buildings, and to the south a native inn (*sarai*) The other public buildings are a police station, *tahsil* school, and post office [m s. t].

Gopalpur.—Village with post office [m s]

Haldaur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Jhalu.—An important market town situated on the Dhampur road, 6 miles east of Bijnor town Population 6,000 A large trade in agricultural produce Post office [m]

Kaladanda.—Village with post office [m s t]

Kiratpur.—Town in Najibabad *tahsil*, situated 10 miles from Bijnor town Population 13,000. Kiratpur is now merely an agricultural centre of purely the local importance, with a petty manufacture of lacquered wooden work Post office [m s t]

Kot-kadir.—Village with post office [m]

Mandavar.—Ancient town in Bijnor *tahsil*, situated near the right bank of the Malin river, 8 miles north of Bijnor town Population 8,000 Mandavar dates back to a remote antiquity The more ancient part of the site of the ruined city consists of a mound about half a mile square, raised some 10 feet above the rest of the town, which flanks it on its western and northern sides In its midst is a ruined fort, and in its south-eastern corner stands the principal mosque (*Jama Masjid*), said to have been built on the site, and out of the materials, of an older Hindu temple The town has no modern edifice of any inter-

est or beauty, being built chiefly of mud Bi-weekly market A small manufacture is carried on of *papier-mache* boxes, trays, and paper knives. The only public buildings are a police station and post office [m. t]

Meman—Village with post office [m.]

Nagal—Village with post office [m.]

Nagina.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 19 miles from Bijnor Population about 22,000 Nagina was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of gun-barrels, it is now noted for its cloth, hempen rope and sacking, ebony carving, glass-ware, and matchlocks The principal trade is the export of sugar 'Tahsildar's and Muasiffs' courts, a Bench of 5 Honorary Magistrates, and post office [m s t]

Najibabad.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the banks of the Malin Nadi stream, 31 miles south-east of Hardwar Population 18,000. The public buildings comprise the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, dispensary, Government school, and post office [m. s t.] Large through traffic in timber from the Bhabar forests to the north. Manufactures of brass, copper, and iron work, matchlocks, blankets, cotton cloth and shoes Imports of grain, exports of sugar Markets are held twice a week

Nihitor.—Town in Dhampur *tahsil*; situated on the banks of the Gangan, upon the Dhampur road, 16 miles from Bijnor town Population 10,000 The town contains a handsome mosque, police station, school, a *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m s t] Markets are held twice a week, and fairs in March and July

Nurpur—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Rehar—Village with post office [m s].

Sahispur.—Town and railway station, 50 miles from Bijnor town. Population 7,000 Bi-weekly markets A speciality of the town is the weaving of a superior quality of cotton cloth. Post office [m. s].

Seohara.—Poor but populous town and railway station, 44 miles from Bijnor town Population about 10,000 Post office [m s t].

Shampur—Village with post office [m]

Sherkot.—Town situated on the bank of the Kho river Population about 16,000 Sherkot is the residence of a powerful Rajput family, owners of the Sherkot estate, whose handsome palace, with two Hindu temples attached, stands just outside the town on the north-west. The principal places of business are the Kotra and Sherkot *bazars* The town has a considerable trade in sugar, and is noted for its manufacture of embroidered carpets The public buildings include a police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m s t]

Suahari—Village with post office [m s].

Subalgarh.—Village and ruined fort situated on the Hardwar road, 10 miles north-west of Najibabad Extensive fortifications surround the decayed town, which consists of little else but a mass of ruins.

Tajpur—Village with post office [m t]

BUDAUN.

BUDAUN—District in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North West Provinces Budaun forms the south-western District of the Rohilkhand Division, and is bounded on the north-east by Barielly, and the State of Rampur, on the north-west by Moradabad, on the south-west by the Ganges, and on the east by Shahjhanpur Area, 2,016 square miles Population 925,598 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Budaun, 329 miles from Allahabad Nearest railway station, Aonla, 19 miles by road

PRODUCTS—The *kharif* crops include cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, and *moth* The *rabi* crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other cereals or pulses. Other crops—poppy, tobacco, vegetables, and other choice crops.

MANUFACTURES—The only manufacturing industries, apart from the simplest forms of weaving, the making of rough agricultural tools, and of brass or earthen domestic vessels, is indigo manufacture and sugar refining

COMMERCE—Imports—Chintz, salt, groceries, iron, metal-work, and *pan* Exports—sugar, grain and leather

CLIMATE—The climate of the District resembles that of other Districts in Rohilkhand being somewhat cooler and moister than the adjacent portions of the Doab, owing to the greater proximity of the hills and the damp submontane tract

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Gunnaur, Bisauli, Sahaswan, Budaun, and Dataganj Revenue, 11½ lakhs The cost of officials and police of all kinds is about 2 lakhs *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Post Master, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, 7 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates [For further information regarding Budaun town see Budaun]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alapur.—Town situated 11 miles from Budaun Population 6,000 Police out-post station; village school, and bi-weekly market

Asafpur.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Budaun.

Babrala.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Budaun

Bilsi.—Town and municipality, 15 miles from Budaun town. Population about 7,000 Largest mart for the neighbouring portions of Rohilkhand It consists of two principal wards, Bilsi and Sahibganj, the latter so called from its being the head-quarters of a large European indigo factory, which has branch factories all over the District The town contains school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m s t]

Binawar.—Village with post office [m s.]

Bisauli.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 24 miles from Budaun Population about 5,000 Besides a fine fort, a rest-house, mosque, and ruined palace, the town contains the

ordinary Government buildings, *tahsil*, *munsifi*, police station, dispensary, and post office [m s.] Weekly market

Budaun.—Head-quarters *tahsil*, also chief city, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated about a mile east of the left bank of the river Sot, and consists of an old and a new town. Population 34,000 The former stands on a commanding eminence, and contains the fort, the ruins of whose enormous ramparts of early architecture gird it round on three sides Handsome mosque, originally a Hindu temple, built of massive stone, and crowned by a dome of singular beauty Besides the usual District Courts, Budaun contains a dispensary, school, municipal hall, jail, church, and chapel of the American Methodist Mission, which maintains several girls' schools in different parts of the town. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s. T.]

Dabara.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Budaun town

Dataganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 17 miles from Budaun town Population about 3,000 Besides the ordinary sub-divisional offices and courts, the town contains *tahsil*, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Faizaganj-Behta.—Village with post office [m.].

Gowan.—Village with post office [m]

Gunnaur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 3 miles from the north bank of the Ganges Population about 5,500 *Tahsil*, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, school, cattle pound, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Hazrakpur.—Agricultural village, situated near the right bank of the Aul river The population being almost Hindus Police station, bi-weekly market, and post office [m]

Islamnagar.—Town lies on the road from Bisauli to Sambhal, 12 miles from the former town The outskirts of the town are well planted with groves of mango trees Population about 6,000 The town contains a police station, dispensary, *sarai* or native inn, cattle-pound, school, and post office [m s]

Kachhla.—Town situated on the north bank of the Ganges, 18 miles from Budaun town Agricultural produce is largely conveyed by road from Bareilly and Budaun by road to Kachhla, where it is shipped in boats for transfer to Cawnpur and Fatehgarh Police station, post office [m s], opium store-house, *sarai* or native inn, and encamping ground for troops Market twice a week

Kakora.—Village, situated near the bank of the Ganges, 12 miles from Budaun town Population 2,000 The village is noted for its large annual religious trading fair held at the full moon of Kartik (October—November) which is attended by as many as 100,000 persons from Cawnpur, Delhi, Faizhabad, and various parts of Rohilkhand

Kakralla.—Town in Dataganj *tahsil*, 12 miles from Budaun town. Population about 6,000 The public buildings consists of a police station, *sarai* or native travellers' rest house, school, and post office [m s]

There are also a Hindu temple, and several mosques. Trade and manufactures insignificant

Khera.—Village with post office [m]

Rajpura.—Village with post office [m s.]

Ramzanpur.—Village with post office [m].

Sadullaganj.—Village with post office [m].

Sahaswan.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about a mile from the left bank of the Mahawa river, 20 miles from Budaun town. Population about 15,000. Tri-weekly markets are held on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The public buildings include a masonry bungalow, used as a residence and court-house by District officers on tour a *tahsil* office, Munsiff's court, distillery, good *sarai*, Government charitable dispensary, school-house and post office [m s t]. A large mound marks the site of an ancient fort, said to have been built by one Raja of Sahasra-Bahu.

Ujhani.—Town and municipality, situated 8 miles from Budaun town on the Etah road. Population about 8,000. Sugar and indigo are largely manufactured. Bi-weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The town contains several handsome mosques and a mausoleum of Abdulla Khan. Police station, school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m s t].

Usehat.—Village with post office [m s]

Wazirganj.—Village with post office [m s t].

Zarifnagar.—Village with post office [m]

BULANDSHAHR.

BULANDSHAHR —District in the Meerut Division ; being bounded on the north by Meerut District, on the west by the river Jumna ; on the south by Aligarh, and on the east by the Ganges. Area, 1911 square miles, containing 24 towns and 1486 villages. Population about 919,914. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Bulandshahr, 359 miles from Allahabad. Nearest railway station, Chola, 10 miles.

PRODUCTS —The land under tillage is almost equally divided between spring and rain crops. Wheat, barley, and gram are the staple products of the *rabi* harvest, and common millets and pulses of the *kharif*. Indigo is also widely cultivated, forming one of the main commercial crops, and cotton, safflower, and tobacco are grown in all parts of the District. The advantages of irrigation are thoroughly appreciated in the District, more than one-fourth of the cultivated area being artificially supplied with water.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC —The chief exports from Bulandshahr are safflower and indigo, but large quantities of cereals are also despatched eastward and westward. Anupshahr is a large depôt for wood and bamboos. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting chiefly of fine muslins at Sikandarabad, printed cloths at Jahangirabad, and carpets at Jewar. Saltpetre is produced in the crude state at 95 factories, scatter-

ed through the country villages The country trade is carried on at the local markets, of which the most largely frequented is at Dibai

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is very variable, being cold in winter and hot in summer, dry during the sultry spring winds, and extremely moist during the autumn rains Malarious fever is the chief endemic disease of Bulandshahr, being especially prevalent during the rainy season Small-pox and cholera occasionally appear in an endemic form. The natives thoroughly appreciate the advantages of skilful treatment and European medicines

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Shikandrabad, and Khurja Revenue, 25 lakhs, expenditure nearly two-fifths of the revenue *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Visiting Chaplain [For further information regarding Bulandshahr town see Bulandshahr]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ahar.—Ancient town lying on the right bank of the river Ganges, 21 miles from Bulandshahr Population 3,000 Police station, school and post office [m] Large fair in June, at which crowds assemble to bathe in the Ganges The town abounds in temples which are, however, of no great antiquity nor of any architectural interest. There is a small red sand stone mosque, apparently of the time of Akbar. A bridge of boats crosses the Ganges at this place in the dry months

Ahmadgarh.—Village 28 miles from Bulandshahr, and 6 miles from Pahasu The village contains school and post office [m.] North of the village is a small lake on the borders of which are ruins of fine buildings Weekly market

Anupshahr.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 25 miles from Bulandshahr, and 14 miles from Dibai railway station Founded by Badgujar Rajah Anup Rai, from whom it derives its name Population about 9,000 The Ganges is here crossed by a bridge of boats in the dry weather, and by a ferry in the rainy season The town is resorted to by Hindu pilgrims, who bathe in the Ganges at certain seasons The largest assemblage is on the full moon of Kartik (November-December) when about 150,000 persons collect together from all quarters, but as a bathing place, Rajghat, owing to its position on the railway, has become more popular. Owing to its central position on a great navigable river, Anupshahr has great commercial advantages, but since the opening of the railway station at Rajghat, 9 miles to the south-east, much of the traffic of the town has been diverted to Dibhai There is some local manufacture of coarse and fine cloths, blankets, boots, bullock carts, soap, shoes etc. The town contains *tahsil* vernacular school, dispensary, mosque, several small temples, good *sara*, or native inn, and post office [m s t.]

Arniya.—Village with post office [m s]

Aurangabad Sayyid.—Town 10 miles from Bulandshahr town.

Population about 6 000 Founded in 1704 A D by Sayyid Abdul Aziz, whose family still hold this and 15 other villages The town is surrounded by tanks, which are prejudicial to health after the rainy season Religious fair at Sayyid Abdul's tomb School, market, and post office [m s]

Bagrasi.—Town 22 miles from Bulandshahr. Population about 5,000. The town is famous for its mango topes

Balka.—Village with post office [m]

Baroda.—Village with post office [m].

Bilaspur.—Village 16 miles from Bulandshahr town, and 2 miles from Sikandarabad railway station, with which it is connected by a metalled road Population under 4,000 The village contains school, market on Sundays, and post office [m s t]

Bulandshahr (or Baian)—Town, municipality also *tahsil*, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 10 miles from Chola railway station Lies on the west side of the Kali Nadi, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former and more ancient portion occupying the summit of a high and precipitous hill of artificial formation on the river bank, while the latter or modern town stretches over the low-lying ground to the west, Elevation above sea-level, 741 feet Baian is a place of great antiquity, coins of Alexander the Great and the Indo-Bactrian kings of Upper India being found to the present day in and around the town sculptured columns of early Hindu character, and other architectural fragments, are not infrequently found when any excavations are made, but there are no buildings of any antiquity *in situ* The dispensary, and the Anglo-vernacular school, with its boarding-house attached, are at the west end of the lower or new town which there joins immediately on to the civil station, containing the court-houses, jail, post office [m s t], Mission school of the church of England, canal offices, etc The *tahsil* buildings, including the *tahsil* school are on the top of the hill, the approach to the latter being by a fine broad staircase from the *bazar* below A handsome bathing *ghat* on the river bank is raised by public subscription. In connection with the *ghat* is a market place, in which the lower storey of the double row of shops serves as a massive embankment against a river flood Town Hall, and dak bungalow The annual horse show and District fair, held here in the last week of February, is said to be the most prosperous assembly of its kind in the North-West Provinces, and is visited by people from all parts of India Prizes are given to the value of about Rs. 4,000

Chatari.—A prosperous village and site of a large weekly cattle market, 21 miles from Khurja town Good school, and post office [m s t]

Chhalas.—Village with post office [m, t].

Chola.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Bulandshahr. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s, t],

Dadri.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bulandshahr, and 23 miles from Delhi Population 2,500. Police station, ruins of

a fort, travellers' bungalow, village school, encamping ground for troops, weekly market, and post office [m s. t.].

Dankaur.—Ancient town with a good market, situated on the Jumna, which now flows 2 miles to the south, but which formerly flowed close under it, distant 20 miles from Bulandshahr, on the old imperial road from Delhi to Aligarh. Population about 5,500. Founded according to tradition by Drona, a hero of the Mahabharata, from whom the town derives its name. A few ruinous fragments exist of a large fort, with a mosque of more modern construction. In front of the little shrine erected in honour of the traditional founder, is a masonry tank 210 feet square constructed in 1881, and supplied with water from the Jumna canal. Police station, village school, and post office [m].

Danpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dharampur.—Village with post office [m].

Dibai.—Thriving market town, 26 miles from Bulandshahr, and 26 miles from Aligarh. Population about 9,000. Trade has greatly increased since the opening of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which has a station called Dibai near the village Kaser, 3 miles distant by metalled road. The weekly market held on Monday is now the largest in the District. The town contains 4 *sarais* or native inns, two schools, a fine tank, police station, and post office [m s. t.]. The *bazar* is greatly enlarged.

Duriyapur.—Village with post office [m].

Gulasthi.—Town situated 12 miles from Bulandshahr, and 28 miles from Meerut. Population about 6,000. The town contains halting place and encamping ground for troops, road inspection bungalow, police station, post office [m s t], and weekly market.

Jahangirabad.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil*, situated 15 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 10,000. Growing trade, local manufactures of printed cloths for counterpanes and table-covers, also of native carriages and sacred cars. Mosque, school, *sarar*, police station, and post office [m s t]. Weekly market held on Wednesday.

Jahangirpur.—Village with post office [m].

Jarcha.—Town situated 8 miles north of Sikandarabad, 7 miles east of Dadri, and 20 miles north-west of Bulandshahr town. Population 4,000, mostly Sayyids. The correct name of the town is said to be Char Choh, or 'the four wells,' because four wells were sunk here by the founder of the town, Sayyid-Zain-ul-abdin. The four wells are still to be seen. The town is famous for the number and excellence of its mango trees. Weekly market on Wednesdays. Police station, school, and post office [m t].

Jewar.—Town in Khurja *tahsil*, lies among the ravines of the high bank which separates the uplands from the Jumna valley. It is built on a well-drained site, and has good sanitary arrangements. Population 6,000. The market place contains some good shops. Manufacture of cotton rugs and carpets. Hindu fair in the month of Bhadrapad. Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s t].

Jhajhar.—Town distant 15 miles from Bulandshahr town. Popu-

lated about 4,500 It contains a village school, police station, and post office [m s t]

Kamona.—Village with a fort, lies near the right bank of the East Kali Nadi, 6 miles from Delhi Population under 1,500.

Karanbas.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 12 miles from Anupshahr, and 30 miles from Bulandshahr town Population 2,000 almost all Hindus The Zamindars are wealthy Hindus of the Bais clan of Rajputs The fair held here on the occasion of Dasahara, in the month of Jaistha (May—June), is attended by perhaps as many as 50,000 pilgrims from the west, and is said to be the largest fair in the District. A small temple on an ancient site, sacred to the goddess of small-pox, is visited every Monday by numbers of women Post office [m.].

Kasna.—Village with post office [m]

Khanpur.—Village with post office [m s]

Khurja.—Town and municipality, also chief commercial centre of Bulandshahr District, railway station, and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. situated 20 miles from Bulandshahr, 30 miles from Aligarh, and 50 miles from Delhi and Meerut Population about 30,000 A handsome temple in the centre of the town, with a lofty dome surmounted by a gilded pinnacle is worthy of notice Among the recent improvements in the town are a fine masonry tank, 200 feet square, supplied with water from the Ganges Canal, a market-place with handsome facades, a lofty gateway, a mosque in the centre of the square, and an adjoining *bazar*, all pointed with carved stone The town contains Tahsil, munsifi, police station, dispensary, town hall, tahsil school, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t] Chief trade in raw cotton. Local trade in cotton, safflower, indigo, sugar, molasses, grain and *ghu*.

Malagarh.—Village situated 4 miles from Bulandshahr Population under 2,000. Large grain depôt, village school, and post office [m]

Narora.—Village with post office [m s t], 4 miles from Rajghat railway station

Pahasu.—Town situated on the right bank of the Kali river, 24 miles from Bulandshahr town Population 4,000, chiefly Rajputs and Musalmans It belongs to Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan *k c s i* formerly prime minister of Jaipore State It contains a police station, village school, and post office [m s t]

Pindrawal.—Village with post office [m. s]

Rabupura.—Town in Khurja *tahsil*, situated 3 miles east of the Jumna, and 19 miles from Bulandshahr Population 4,000. Weekly cattle market, village school and post office [m.]

Rajghat.—Village with post office [m s t]

Ramghat.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil*, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Anupshahr, and 42 miles from Bulandshahr One of the sacred ghats to which pilgrims in the neighbourhood resort to bathe in the Ganges Population about 3,500. Village school,

girls' school, police station, and post office [m]. Trade with Rohilkhand, and by boat, with Benares and Muzapuri

Sarai.—Village with post office [m t.]

Sarai Sadr.—Village with post office [m]

Sathla.—Village with post office [m]

Sayadpur.—Village with post office [m.]

Secundarabad (Sikandarabad)—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 13 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 17,000. Two good bazars, the centre of the local trade in cotton, sugar, and grain. Manufacture of fine muslins for turbans, scarves, and native dresses. *Tahsil*, police station, charitable dispensary, several small mosques and temples, oak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Shikarpur.—Flourishing town, situated on the Ramghat road, 13 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 10,000. Several substantial houses, temples, and mosques. Great walled *sarai* (native inn) about 200 years' old. An ancient mound, said to have been once known as Talpat Nagari is about 500 yards north of the town, with a remarkable building, called *Bara Khamba*, or the twelve columns, containing 12 fine red sandstone pillars, in the architectural style of the Emperor Jahangir. The town is surrounded by the ruins of an old fort. Post office [m s t]

Siyana.—Ancient town, situated on a raised site, near the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal, 19 miles from Bulandshahr town on the Garhmukteswara road. Population 7,000. The name is said to be a corruption of Sainban or 'the forest of rest,' because Balram, on his way from Muttra to Hastinapur, slept here one night, and was hospitably entertained by *fakirs*, who had excavated a tank in the centre of a west forest. Indigo factory, trade in safflower. Police station, village school, and post office [m s t]

Surajpur.—Village with post office [m.]

CAWNPUR.

CAWNPUR—District in the Allahabad Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north-east by the Ganges, on the west by Farukhabad and Etawah, on the south-west by the Jumna, and on the east by Fatehpur. Area, 2363 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1968 villages. Population 1,209,695. District head-quarters are at Cawnpur city, 120 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS—The system of tillage in Cawnpur is that common to the whole Doab. There are two main agricultural seasons, the *kharif*, or autumn harvest, and the *rabi* or spring harvest. The *kharif* crops include rice, maize, *bayra*, *joar*, cotton, indigo, etc. The *rabi* crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and pulses. The staple product of the District is wheat. Among the minor crops are oil-seeds, opium, spices, tobacco, and potatoes. Sugar-cane is extensively grown on the better

soils, and indigo is specially cultivated for the sake of the seed, which is exported to Behar

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE—The District as a whole has a considerable agricultural trade in raw materials, especially grain, cotton, and indigo seed. In the city of Cawnpur, saddlery, boots, and other leathern articles are manufactured in large quantities. The Elgin and Muir Cotton Mills, under European supervision afford employment to a great number of hands, and supply the native weavers with yarn for their looms. Leather goods, textile fabrics, and tents are largely exported. There is a large Government tannery and leather manufactory in the old fort, for the supply of accoutrements for the army. Government flour mills grind corn for commissariat purposes.

CLIMATE—The climate of Cawnpur is like that of the other Doab Districts. From the middle of April to the 1st of July it is excessively hot and dry, and westerly winds prevail. After this, the monsoon is ushered in by damp east winds. The rainy season lasts till the end of September or beginning of October; the cold weather commences about the 1st of November. The District is on the whole well drained, and is therefore fairly healthy during the rains.

ADMINISTRATION—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 9 *tahsils* of Akbarpur, Bilhour, Bhognipur, Cawnpur, Deiapur, Rasulabad, Naiwal, Shuiarpur, and Ghatanpur. Revenue about 40 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, Cantonment Magistrate, Tahsildar, Post Master, Sub-judge, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police who is also Inspector of Factories, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Cawnpur town see Cawnpur]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akbarpur—Head-quarters town of the *tahsil* of the same name, 8 miles from Rura railway station. The town was originally known as Garraikhera, but its name was altered to its present form in honour of the Emperor Akbar. Population about 5500. Bi-weekly market, and small annual fair. *Tahsil*, Munsifi, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Amrodha—Village 5 miles from Pakhrayan railway station. Post office [m. t.]

Araul—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.]

Asalatganj—Village with post office [m.].

Banipara—Village with post office [m.]

Barajpur—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Cawnpur.

Barhan—Village with post office [m.]

Bhaupur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.]

Bhognipur—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same

name, situated on the Kalpi road, 42 miles from Cawnpur town. Population about 1200 Besides the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, the town contains police station, encamping ground, and post office [m s t]. There is a large tank, known as Bhog Sagar, the water of which is used for irrigation

Bidhnu—Village with post office [m s].

Bilhour—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 34 miles from Cawnpur, and 4 miles from the Ganges. Population 6000 The public buildings consist of a *tahsil*, police station, school, road bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Bithur (*Brahmarasta*)—Town and railway station, lying on the south bank of the Ganges, 17 miles from Cawnpur city. Population about 7000 Picturesque front facing the river, adorned by *ghats* or bathing steps, temples, and handsome residences. The principal *ghat* built by Raja Tikant Rai, minister of Nawab of Oudh, with an imposing saracenic arcade on its upper platform, is known as the *Brahma ghat*, being sacred to that god, and a bathing fair is held there on the full moon in the month of Kartik (November). Baji Rao, the last of the Peshwas, was banished to Bithur, and had extensive palaces in the town. Large numbers of Brahmans reside in the town, and superintend the bathing festivals. Post office [m s]

Cawnpur (*Kanhpur*)—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, junction station [W R] of four Railways and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Ganges 270 miles from Delhi. Cawnpur is the fourth city in size and importance of the North Western Provinces, including the native city, cantonment and civil station. Population 182,000. Elevation above sea-level about 500 feet. Cawnpur is very dusty. The roads are made with limestone, which, when reduced to powder, is blown in clouds by the wind. The eye-brows of people travelling are often tipped with white. Cawnpur is a great emporium for harness, shoes, and other leather-work. The cantonments and civil station of Cawnpur lie along the right bank of the Ganges, while the native city stretches inland toward the south-west and also fills up the space between the military and civil portions of the European quarter. Starting from the east, on the Allahabad road, the race-course first meets the eye of the approaching visitor. The Native Cavalry lines succeed to the westward, after which comes the brigade parade ground. North-east of the latter lie the European Infantry barracks and St. John's Church, while the intervening ground, between these cantonments and the river bank, is occupied by the Memorial Church, the Club, the artillery lines, and the various military offices. Farther to the west stands the civil station with the Bank of Bengal, Christ Church, the theatre, and other European buildings. Old Cawnpur lies three miles farther along the river side, separated from the present city by fields and gardens. The principal landing-place on the Ganges is that known as the *Saisya ghat*, a noble flight of steps. The chief object of interest to visitors is the ornamental building placed over the well, into which the bodies of those massacred during the Mutiny were flung. In the centre of the

enclosure is the figure of an angle by Meiorhetti Cawnpur also contains two Roman Catholic chaples, Union Church, a fine market place, high school, club, and two racquet courts, etc. A large Government tannery and leather manufactory is situated in the old fort, together with a steam flour mill. Two large steam cotton mills give employment to a considerable number of operatives, who manufacture yarn, cloth, and tents, and supply the native weavers with material for their craft, and several cotton presses both European and native. There are four Banks—Bank of Bengal, Bank of Upper India, Ltd., Delhi and London Bank, Ltd., Agency, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank, Ltd. There are four hotels, in addition to Kellner's refreshment rooms, where hotel accommodation is afforded. Telegraph and post offices [m s]. The Ganges Canal, which commences at Hardwar, terminates at Cawnpur.

Cawnpur Bridge—Railway station 4 miles from Cawnpur.

Chakeri—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Cawnpur.

Chaubepur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m s].

Dalipnagar—Village with post office [m].

Derapur—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Sengur river, 35 miles from Cawnpur town and 8 miles south of Rura railway station. Population about 2,500. The town possesses a *tahsil*, police station, school, dispensary, fort, and post office [m s t]. It also contains the remains of several old mosques, and a fine masonry tank.

Gajner—Village with post office [m].

Ghanshampur—Village with post office [m].

Ghatampur—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Hamirpur road 26 miles from Cawnpur city. Population about 5,000. The principal building is a picturesque Gosain temple, situated in a mango grove south of the town. The public buildings comprise the *tahsil*, police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m s t]. There is also an encamping-ground for troops.

Ghelaun—Village with post office [m].

Jajmau—Town situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 6 miles from Cawnpur city by land, and 5 miles by water. It was anciently styled Siddhpur and still contains a landing stage and temples dedicated to Suddheswar and Siddha Devi. The high mound overhanging the river, is known as the fort of Raja Jijit Chandrabansi. South of the fort rises the tomb of Makhdam Shah, and on the castle mound itself stands a mosque. The residents of this and the surrounding villages celebrate the *holi* festival five days after the usual date. They say that, many ages back on the *holi* and four following days, a fierce battle was raging between the Muhammadans and the Hindu Raja, and in honour of the victory then gained the Hindus have ever since kept this holiday on the same date as that on which they were forced to keep it in that year.

Jhunjhak—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m].

- Kakaun.**—Village with post office [m]
- Kakupur.**—Village with post office [m].
- Kalianpur.**—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Cawnpur.
Post office [m]
- Kanjri.**—Village with post office [m]
- Karbigwan.**—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Cawnpur.
Post office [m]
- Kashipur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Kethera.**—Village with post office [m]
- Khanpur.**—Village with post office [m].
- Lalpur.**—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur.
- Maharajpur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Maitha.**—Village with post office [m]
- Majhwan.**—Village with post office [m]
- Makanpur.**—Village in Bilhaur *tahsil*, situated 40 miles north-west of Cawnpur. Population about 3,500. The tomb of Madar, a Musalman saint annually attracts a large concourse of pilgrims. A large horse and cattle fair is held in February to March at the time of the *Holi* festival
- Mandhana.**—Village and railway junction station, 12 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m]
- Mangalpur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Mohomedpur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Musanagar.**—Village with post office [m]
- Muswanpur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Najafgarh.**—Village 16 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 1,200. Chiefly noticeable for the ruins of a palace. Local manufacture of indigo grown in the surrounding country. Post office [m]
- Narwal.**—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsil* offices, and post office [m s. t]
- Nawabganj.**—Village with post office [m. s. t]
- Norari.**—Village with post office [m]
- Padrilalpur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Paman.**—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Cawnpur
- Panki.**—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m s]
- Patara.**—Village with post office [m]
- Pukhrayar.**—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Cawnpur.
Post office [m s]
- Pura.**—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m]
- Rampur Bhimsen.**—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Cawnpur
- Rasdhan.**—Village 42 miles from Cawnpur city. Population 3,500. Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Post office [m]
- Raspur.**—Village with post office [m].
- Rasulabad.**—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 40 miles from Cawnpur, and 9 miles from Jhunjak railway station. Population 5,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts

and offices, the town contains a fort, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t].

Ratanpur—Village with post office [m].

Rawatpur—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Cawnpur

Rura—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m s t]

Sachendi—Village with post office [m. t].

Sadha—Village with post office [m s]

Sajeti—Village with post office [m]

Sarsaul—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m s t].

Sehbasu—Village with post office [m]

Shuli—Village with post office [m s]

[**Shiurajpur**,—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 21 miles from Cawnpur city. Population 7,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, Government school, and post office [m s t]

Sikandra—Village with post office [m]

Sutti—Village with post office [m]

Tilsanda—Village with post office [m]

Unaha—Village with post office [m]

DEHRA DUN.

DEHRA DUN—District in the Meerut Division. Bounded on the north by Independent Garhwal, on the west by Sirmur and Umballa District, on the south by Saharanpur, and on the east by British and independent Garhwal. Area, 1 192 square miles, containing 6 towns and 434 villages. Population 168,135. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Dehra-Dun, 42 miles from Saharanpur by horse-carriage dak.

PRODUCTS—Tillage is chiefly confined to the valleys, or to terraces on the mountain slopes, artificially irrigated by dams and canals. The agricultural year follows the same seasons as in the Doab. The *kharif* or autumn harvest consists chiefly of rice, *joar*, *til*, and sugar-cane form supplementary autumn crops. The *rabi* or spring harvest consists chiefly wheat, barley, with few inferior grains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The traffic of the District has two main channels, leading from the valley to the plains and to the hills respectively. The exports toward the lowlands include timber, bamboo, lime, charcoal, rice, and above all, tea. In return, it imports from the plains hardware, cotton cloth, blankets, salt, sugar, grain, tobacco, fruits, and spices. All these articles pass on also to the hills, while the return trade consists of rice, ginger, turmeric, red pepper, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin, and other forest produce. With the exception of English-made beer, which is manufactured to a considerable extent by two breweries at Masuri, no manufactures of more than local importance exist. The mode of carriage is confined to bullock-carts, and the carrying trade remains chiefly in the hands of Banjaras.

CLIMATE—Extremes of heat and cold are unknown in the District. The proximity of the Himalayas cools the atmosphere, the warm blasts from the plain do not reach so far among the mountain valleys, while the heavy summer monsoons bring abundant showers, and even in May or June occasional rainfall refreshes the country. The rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the District. Earthquakes occasionally occur, but seldom cause serious damage.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Dehra Dun and Kalsi. The gross revenue of the District is about 3 lakhs, and the total cost of civil administration is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Collector, Tahsildar Post-master, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize Marriages, District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. Treasury and Superintendent's office, and Judge's court remain in Dehra Dun from 15th October to 15th April, and at Mussoorie from 15th April to 15th October each year. [For further information regarding Dehra town see Dehra.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barlowganj—Village with post office [m s t].

Chakrata.—Mountain cantonment, stands upon the range of hills overlooking the valleys of the Jumna and the Tons, in the region known as Jaunsar Bawar, 78 miles from Saharanpur by mountain cart-road. This hill sanitarium was founded in May 1866. A small native town has gathered round the cantonment. Population 1500. Seat of a Chaplain, and cantonment magistrate, and lines for a European regiment. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s T].

Dehra.—*Tahsil*, town and municipality, also cantonment and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; prettily situated in the midst of a mountain valley, at an elevation of more than 2,300 feet above sea-level. Population 19,000. Founded by Guru Ram Rai, who settled in the Dun at the end of the 17th century. His temple, a handsome building in the style of Jahangir's tomb, forms the chief architectural ornament of the town. The native city also contains a *tahsil* police station, jail, and schools. The European quarter lies to the north, and has a fixed English population of some 600 persons, being one of the largest in the North-Western Provinces. To the west stand the cantonments of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, or Sirmur Battalion. English church, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, dispensary, post office [m s t], and head-quarters of Trigonometrical Survey. A large mission of the American Presbyterian Church takes a prominent part in education. Dak bungalow 3 hotels, club, printing presses and an English newspaper. In the earliest ages of Hindu legend Dehra Dun formed part of a region known as Kedarkhand, the abode of Siva, from whom also the Siwalik Hills are called. Here Rama and his brother are said to have done penance for killing Ravana, and here the five Pandus stopped on their way to the snowy range where they immolated themselves. The climate of Dehra is excellent.

Kalsi.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name,

situated close to the junction of the Jumna with the Tons. Probably a place of great antiquity. Population under 1,000. The famous Kalsi stone found near this place, bears an inscription of Asoka the Buddhist Emperor of Upper India (250 B. C.). Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains *tahsil* school, dispensary, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Lal-darwaza (*Red Door*)—Mountain pass across the Siwalik range, between the Districts of Dehra Dun and Saharanpur. Elevation above sea-level, 2935 feet.

Landour.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium, 48 miles from Simla via Chakrata. It forms at present a single town with Mussuri, but with distinct jurisdiction, which is vested in the cantonment magistrate; situated on the slopes of the Himalayas, 7459 feet above sea-level. A convalescent station for European soldiers was established in 1827. The staff comprises a commandant, surgeon, and station staff officer. Population 5,000. There is a permanent Anglo Indian population at Landour and Mussuri, and a large influx of visitors during the hot season. Landour with Mussuri contains two Protestant and one Roman Catholic church, several hotels, numerous schools, boarding-houses, and post office [m s t].

Library Bazar.—Village with post office [m s t].

Mohand.—Pass through the Siwalik range, by which the road from Saharanpur to Dehra traverses the hills.

Mussooree (*Masuri*)—Town and sanitarium, also municipality, stands on the crest of a Himalayan peak, among beautiful and varied mountain scenery. It forms practically one station with Landour, where there is a convalescent dépôt for European troops. Elevation, 7,433 feet above sea-level. Large numbers of visitors during the summer months. Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, three or four private schools, a Bench of 5 Honorary Magistrates, public library, masonic lodge, club, volunteer corps, brewery, 3 banks,—Delhi and London Bank, Ltd, Himalaya Bank, Ltd, and Masuri Bank, Ltd, 3 hotels, numerous boarding-houses, and Botanical Gardens. A summer home, provides accommodation for soldiers' children (about 160) in the hot weather months. The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have also a school here, for the children of their employers. Charitable dispensary, and post office [m s t]. Mussooree is the summer head-quarters of the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey of India. Population about 3,500.

Rajpur.—Town situated 7 miles from Dehra town, at the foot of the hills. Population about 3,500. The town or rather village is simply a halting-stage on the road to Masuri, where ponies, coolies, etc are procured for the last stage of the journey up the hill. It contains three or four hotels, rest-house, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Sahuspur.—Village with post office [m].

Sansar Dhara.—Grotto and place of pilgrimage in the District. A water-fall gushes from a cleft in the rock, with a grotto behind it, in which stalactites are formed. The Hindus consider it sacred to Ma-

hadava, and visit it in considerable numbers. Distant from Mussooree about 12 miles

Siwalik Hills.—Mountain range in Dehra Dun District, and in Sirmur State, and Hushiarpur District. The chain runs parallel with the Himalayan system from Hardwar on the Ganges to the banks of the Beas. The total length of the range is about 200 miles, and its average breadth about 10 miles. The highest peaks have an elevation of about 3,500 feet above the sea. The principal pass is Mohan in the District.

Tons.—River in Garhwal State, and Dehra Dun District, rises on the northern side of Jamnotri, close to the source of the Jumna, and first issues as a stream 31 feet wide and knee-deep, from a snow-bed 12,784 feet above sea-level. Nineteen miles lower down, it is joined by the Pabar, and thenceforward the united stream forms the boundary between that part of Dehra Dun District known as Jaunsar Bawar, and the Native States of Jubbal and Sirmur in the Punjab. Total length about 100 miles

DOAB.

Doab (*Duab*, or two rivers) —A tract of country in the North-Western Provinces, comprising the long and narrow strip of land between the Ganges and the Jumna, from the Siwalik range south-east-ward. The name properly applies to any wedge-shaped tract enclosed by confluent rivers, but it is especially employed to designate this great alluvial plain, the granary of Upper India. The Doab includes the British Districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, parts of Muttra, and Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, the greater portion of Etawah, and Farukhabad, Cawnpur, Fatehpur, and part of Allahabad—all of which see separately

ETAH.

ETAH.—Northernmost District of the Agra Division, being bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Aligarh and Agra, on the south by Mainpuri, and on the east by Farukhabad. Area, 1,740 square miles, containing 22 towns and 1460 villages. Population 702,063. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Etah, but Kasganj, the railway station, is the chief centre of population and commerce, distant 19 miles from Etah town

Products.—The principal crops grown in the District are wheat and other cereals, millets and pulses, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo and poppy. The harvests are the usual *kharif* and *rabi*, the former being the more important of the two. As a rule, only one crop a year is raised on each plot, but cotton is often succeeded by tobacco or vegetables, and indigo by wheat or barley.

Commerce, Trade, etc.—Etah has a considerable export trade in agricultural produce. The only important manufacture is that of indigo, which is carried on in about 200 factories, sugar is refined to a large extent in the northern part of the District, and the *parganas* lying on the banks of the Ganges and the Burh Ganga prepare salt from the saline

earth which is common everywhere. Ropes and coarse sacking are also made from the hemp of the country, and exported as far as Calcutta.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is dry and healthy, but sand and dust storms are of almost daily occurrence in the hot season. The air is cool and bracing during the cooler months, and fires are often found necessary, especially in the winter rains. The principal diseases are fevers and small-pox, but cholera sometimes visits the District with severity.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Etah, Kasganj, Aliganj and Jalesar. Revenue, Rs. 14 lakhs, expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Post master, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding Etah town see Etah.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aliganj.—Town and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 32 miles from Fategarh. Population about 8000. Rather a large agricultural village than a town. Chief trade in grain, indigo-seed, and cotton. Tri-weekly market. The town contains 2 mosques, a large mud fort, police station, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amanpur.—Small trading town in Kasganj *tahsil*, situated on the Delhi and Farukhabad road, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Etah town. Post office [m.].

Atranji-Khera.—Prehistoric mound, 10 miles from Etah, and 15 miles from Sonou. Ancient coins are frequently found among the ruins. A temple of Mahadeo and five *lingams* stand upon the mound and all the sculpture is of Brahman origin.

Awagarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 21 miles from Tundla railway station.

Badhari Kalan.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Kasganj.

Bilram.—Town 19 miles from Etah town; population about 3500. The numerous and extensive ruins of mosques and large buildings, attest that in former days it must have been a place of considerable importance. Village school, and bi-weekly market.

Dhumri.—Village with post office [m.].

Dundwaraganj (*Ganj Dandwara*)—Small trading town and railway station, situated 22 miles from Etah, and 20 miles from Kasganj. Population about 6000. Consists of two separate villages, Dundwaraganj and Dundwara Khas, separated from each other by a strip of open country, but sufficiently close to one another for inclusion under a common title. Bazar, bi-weekly market, *sarai* and school. Dundwara Khas is an agricultural village, containing many large mud-built houses and enclosures belonging to Musalman Zamindars. Post office [m.].

Etah.—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the Grand Trunk road 9 miles west of the Kali Nadi, and 19 miles from Shikohabad.

railway station Population about 8,500 The town contains the *tahsil* school, Raja Dilsugh Rai's temple towers over the other buildings to an extraordinary height Large tank with handsome flight of steps, municipal hall, court-house, *tahsil* office, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t] Bi-weekly market on Monday and Friday. The mud fort, built by Sangram Singh, a Chauhan Thakur, still exists to the north of the town Chief trade—the scarlet *al* dye, indigo-seed, cotton, and sugar

Ganeshpur.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Kasganj.

Jaithara.—Village with post office [m]

Jalesar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Doab plain, 38 miles east of the Jumna and of Muttra, Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m s t.]

Kadirganj.—Village with post office [m s.]

Kasganj.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, and chief commercial centre of the District, situated on a raised site, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the Kahi Nadi, distant 19 miles from Etah town Population 16,000 A fine mosque remarkable for its curious roof and numerous minarets adorns the Muhammadan quarter The public buildings include a municipal hall, dispensary, police station, *tahsil*, munsifi, school, and post office [m s t]. Large business in grain and sugar

Marehra.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 7 miles from Kasganj Population under 10,000, mostly Musalmans There are two bazars Close to the town lies the suburbs of Miyan-ki-basti, the principal Sayyid quarter, surrounded by high walls, with corner towers and gate ways, and owned by the descendents of Sayyid Shah Barkat-ullah, a Musalman saint, whose tomb and a beautiful mosque at its side form the most attractive features of the town Considerable trade in cotton and indigo-seed Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, *sarai*, and post office [m s t]

Mohanpur.—Village with post office [m]

Nadrai.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s t], 3 miles from Kasganj railway station

Naukhera.—Village with post office [m]

Nidhauri.—Village in Etah *tahsil* Population about 4,000 Remains of a fort Brisk trade in grain, indigo seed, and cotton Police station, village school, and post office [m].

Patiali.—Ancient town and railway station, situated on the old high bank of the Ganges, 22 miles from Etah town, and 24 miles from Kasganj Population 5,000 A ruined fort and post office m s t]

Raja-ka-Rampur.—Busy little trading town in Aliganj *tahsil*, situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aliganj, and 32 miles from Etah The village is remarkable as the residence of Raja Ramchandria Sen, a lineal descendant of the last Rahtor Raja of Kanauj, who founded the town The Raja of Rampur ranks as head of the Rahtor clan in this part of,

India Population about 5,000, principally Brahmans and Kachhis
Market on Sundays and Wednesdays Post office [m.]

Rajor.—Village with post office [m]

Sahawar.—Town in Kasganj *tahsil*, 24 miles from Etah town. Population about 4,500 Small local bazar Police station, village school, and post office [m s] Tomb of Faiz-ud-din, a *jahar* forms the only object of interest

Sakit.—Ancient and decaying town, stands on an isolated site, 12 miles from Etah town Population about 6,000 Its hill was once crowned by a fort ; but now only the remains of a large mosque, erected in the 13th century, testify to the former supremacy of the Muhammadan element On the highest part of the existing town rises a half-finished modern temple remarkable for its saracenic arches, supported on a slender pillars of richly carved Agi-stone—an ambitious work commenced by a commissariat servant (who enriched himself during the Sikhwar), but died before its completion The town clusters around this temple, which, from its conspicuous position, forms a landmark for many miles around Handsome bazar lined by good shops Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m t] Numerous inscriptions on mosques

Sarai Aghat.—Town and ruins, lie on either side of a ravine of the Kali Nadi, 43 miles from Etah town, and three-quarters of a mile from Sankisa Population 3 000 The town contains a police station, village school, bazar of well-built houses, mosque, and post office [m]. Trade in cotton, grain, and indigo-seed West of the village stands a lofty and extensive mound, 40 feet in height and about half a mile in diameter, the northern portion being built over with brick houses It bears the name of Aghat, derived from Muni Agastya, the mythical regenerator of the Deccan The houses on the top have been built of bricks from the mound part of which has been honeycombed by excavations in search of building materials Images of Buddha, together with gold, silver, and copper coins of all ages, frequently occur Aghat probably formed part of the ancient city of Sankisa

Sirhpura.—Village with post office [m s]

Soron.—Town and municipality, also railway station, situated on the Burhganga, or ancient bed of the river Ganges, 9 miles from Kasganj, and 27 miles from Etah town. Population about 13 000 Soron has some pretensions as a trading mart, but it is chiefly important for its religious associations, and as the scene of frequent pilgrim fairs Devout Hindus, after visiting Muttra (Muthura), come on to Soron to bathe in the Burhganga, which here forms a considerable pool lined with handsome temples and *ghats*. *Pipal* trees surround the temples which number 60 in all Several handsome dharmasalas or rest-houses for pilgrims Considerable trade in grain Police station, charitable dispensary, school, and post office [m s t]

Soron is a place of great antiquity, originally known as Ukala-kshetra, but after the destruction of the demon Hiranyakasyapa by Vishnu in his boar *avatar*, the name was changed to Sukara kshetra A mound, bearing the title of *kila* or fort, marks the site of the ancient town The

temple of Sita Ramji and the tomb of Shaikh Jamal form the only buildings now standing upon this mound. The temple was destroyed during the fanatical reign of Aurangzeb, but restored a few years since by a wealthy Banja, who built up the vacant interstices of the pillars with plain white-washed walls. The architectural features of the pillars resemble those of the Kutab at Delhi. Numerous inscriptions in the temple bear date from 1169 A. D. downward.

Thana-Dariaoganj.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Kasganj. Post office [m]

Umargarh.—Town situated on the left bank of the Sengar river, 9 miles from Jalesar town. Population 5,000. The town is the seat of an ancient Jadun family, the present representative of which still resides in the old fort. Round the walls of the fort are magnificent mango groves. Two indigo factories, police station, primary school, and Post office [m t]

ETAWAH.

ETAWAH—District in the Agra Division. Bounded on the north by Mainpuri and Farukhabad, on the west by the Jumna river and Agra District, the Chambal, the Kuari Nadi, and the Native State of Gwalior; on the south by the Jumna, and on the east by Cawnpur. Area 1,691 square miles, containing 6 towns and 1,486 villages. Population 727,629. District head-quarters are at the town of Etawah, 206 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS—A large portion of the area of the District, especially in the trans-Jumna region is covered with jungle or rendered barren by *usar* plains. The system of cultivation is the same as that prevalent in the Doab generally. The *kharrif* crops include sugar-cane, cotton, *bajra*, *joar*, indigo, rice, Indian corn, and other crops. The *rabi* crops include wheat, gram, barley, poppy, vegetables, and other crops.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The exports of the District consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, amongst which the chief items are cotton, gram, indigo, and oil-seeds. Some of the cotton goes as far as Bombay and a little is even sent beyond the bounds of India itself. Cloth goods, metals, drugs, and spices form the staple imports. The East Indian Railway runs through the centre of the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is comparatively moist and equable, and the District is among the healthiest in the plains of India. The chief endemic disease is fever of a malarious type, which seems occasionally to assume an epidemic typhoidal form. The District is also visited from time to time by small-pox and cholera.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Etawah, Aunaiya, Phaphund, Bhaithna, and Bidhuna. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Magistrates, Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Munsiff, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master, Hume's High School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Etawah town see Etawah].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Achalda.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Etawah
Post office [m s t].

Ahirpur.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Airwa.—Village with post office [m s].

Ajtmal.—Village with post office [m s].

Auraya (Uriya)—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Etawah and Kalpi road, 42 miles from the former town. A steadily improving and prosperous town carrying on a considerable trade with Gwalior and Jhansi. Population about 8 000. The metalled road from Jhansi passes a little out-side the town, and on it is built the *tahsil*, a handsome structure. Opposite the *tahsil*, a wide metalled road, lined with fine shops, runs down to the new market-place known as Humeguni, and which consists of a large well-kept square, and good masonry shops at the sides. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, there are 3 good *sarais*, two large tanks, two fine mosques, several Hindu temples, and post office [m s t].

Bakewar.—Village with post office [m s].

Baralokpur.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m].

Barhpura.—Village with post office [m s].

Basrehar.—Village with post office [m. s].

Bela.—Village with post office [m s t].

Bharthna.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Etawah town. The Government offices, together with the police station, distillery, *sarai*, market, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]. Bi-weekly markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Bidhuna.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 32 miles from Etawah and 1 mile from the Rindnadi, which is here crossed by a bridge. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s t]. Bi-weekly market, and ruins of an old fort.

Chachund.—Village with post office [m s].

Chakarnagar.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m].

Dahnagar.—Village with post office [m s].

Daulatpur.—Village with post office [m].

Ekdil.—Village with post office [m.].

Etawah.—Town and municipality, also railway station [W R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name, situated among the ravines on the left bank of the Jumna, at a point where the river bends sharply backwards upon its own course, 36 miles from Mainpuri, and 86 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 35,000. The suburbs extend nearly down to the water's edge, but the main quarter is separated from the Jumna river by a strip of broken country about half a mile in length, while to the north the houses stretch to within a quarter of a mile of the Etawah station of the East Indian Railway. The town proper is situated among the ravines, which, owing to their wild and irregular forms, present a picturesque and pleasing appearance, especially where the broader ravines are clothed with trees. These trees are so abundant in places, that from many points of view the

city looks like one large garden, amidst which buildings appear enshrouded in green. A somewhat broader fissure than the others separates the old from the new town, between which, owing to the uneven nature of the ground, communication was at one time difficult; but now fine, broad, metalled roadways taken over the ravines by embankments and bridges, render communication at all times easy and practicable. The roads from Agra and Mainpuri unite outside the city to the north-west, and are continued through the new quarter, forming the principal *bazar*-way, and lined on each side by substantially-built and fine-looking shops. The main road between Gwalior and Farukhabad intersects the Agra and Mainpuri road at right angles about the centre of the *bazar* Hume-ganj, a handsome square, called after a late Collector, A O Hume, C. B., contains the public buildings, and forms the centre of the city. It includes a market-place, *tahsil* and Magistrate's courts, mission-house, police station, and dispensary. Hume's High School is a handsome building, erected chiefly by private subscription. The north and south sides of the square form the principal grain and cotton markets. A *sarai*, with a fine well and arched gateway, adjoins the square. The civil station lies about half a mile to the north of the town. The roads are numerous and well metalled, and the station is well stocked with plantations of shady trees. The railway buildings occupy the east end of the station, and next to them is the jail. The offices of the Collector and Magistrate lie about a quarter of a mile to the west of the jail, and beyond them, to the north-west, are the church, public garden, racket court, and billiard room, also dak bungalow, telegraph and post offices [m s]. Etawah carries on a considerable trade in *ghu* (clarified butter), gram, cotton, and oil-seeds, the traders principally belonging to the Kumi caste. No important manufacture of any kind is carried on. A kind of coloured native cloth named *tapti* is woven, and one quarter of the city, *mahalla* Dabganian, derives its name from the Dabgars, or makers of skins for carrying oil and *ghu*, but owing to the greater employment of tins and casks for this purpose, the industry is declining. Another *mahalla*, Shakhigian, is so called from its being the residence of the Shakhigais, or comb-makers and workers in horn. Etawah is also noted for the manufacture of a sweetmeat called *pedha*, which is much esteemed by natives and is largely exported. The Jama Masjid, or 'great mosque,' originally a Hindu or Buddhist temple, stands on the right-hand side of the Gwalior road, and is interesting from its numerous fragments of early workmanship. The Asthala, situated in a grove to the west of the city, ranks first among the Hindu places of worship, it was built about hundred years ago by one Gopal Das, a Brahman, in honour of Nara Singha, an incarnation of Vishnu. Another Hindu temple, dedicated to Mahadeo Tiksi, stands among the ravines between the city and the Jumna. The bathing *ghats* along the river's edge are lined by many handsome shrines, and a modern Jain building, with a lofty white spire, forms a striking object. The ruins of fort, 1 mile from the mosque, stand on an eminence about 100 feet above the river. A comparatively modern and plain building—the Barah-dari—crowns the hill, and commands a fine view over the Jumna to the south.

Jaswantnagar.—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Etawah town. Population 5,000. Handsome houses, fine tank, with temple and bathing ghats. It is the place of worship of the Sarangis, who form a considerable element in the population. Considerable trade in yarn, cattle, and country produce as well as English piece goods. Exports of indigo and *ghu*. Manufacture of native cloth. Police station, school, and post office [m s t].

Keotra.—Village with post office [m].

Kudarkot.—Village and ruins in Bidhaun *tahsil*, 24 miles from Etawah town. Population about 4,000. Tradition asserts that an underground passage connected Kudarkot with Kanauj. Probably a place of great importance in the days of the Gupta Kings. There is a fort which now serves in part for the factory of an indigo planter, in part for a police station, and village school. An inscription of the 11th century has been found among the ruins. Post office [m s].

Lakhna.—Town in Bharthna *tahsil*, situated 2 miles south of the Etawah and Kalpi road, 14 miles from Etawah town. Population about 4,000. Residence of the late Raja Jaswant Singh C S I, who built a temple to Kali Kaji from the proceeds of a religious fair established by himself. Considerable trade in *ghu* and cotton. School and post office [m t].

Maman.—Village with post office [m].

Munj.—Village and ruins situated on a plain, 14 miles from Etawah town. Population 2,500. Local tradition connects the site with the wars of the Pandavas and the Kauravas, chronicled in the Mahabharata, when the Raja of Munj and his two sons fought on the side of Raja Yudhisthira. The position of the great gateway and traces of two bastions are still pointed out. Curious square well, built of sculptured blocks. The mound forms an inexhaustible quarry of ancient bricks, from which the villagers construct their huts.

Phaphund.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station, situated on an old mound, 35 miles from Etawah town. Population about 8,000. It contains good brick-built houses, wide, busy *bazar*, open modern quarter known as Humeganj, handsome *sarai* with large enclosure shaded by trees. The Phaphund railway station is situated 6 miles north-east of the town. Ruins of great tanks and temples surround the site on every side. Two mosques, masonry well, and 4 tanks. Annual fair, attended by 10,000 persons, at the tomb of Shah Bukhari, a Musalman ascetic. The town contains *tahsil*, munsifi, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow, telegraph and post offices [m s].

Ruruganj.—Village with post office [m].

Sahar.—Village with post office [m].

Sohail.—Village with post office [m].

Usrahar.—Village with post office [m t].

FARUKHABAD.

FARUKHABAD.—District in the Agra Division It is bounded on the north by Budaun and Shahjahanpur, on the south by Cawnpur and Etawah, on the east by the Hardoi District, and on the west by Mainpuri and Etah Area, 1,720 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1704 villages Population 858,687. Sudder station Fatehgarh, 83 miles from Cawnpur by rail

PRODUCTS—The usual agricultural seasons of the Doab prevail throughout the District Rice, maize, *bajra*, *joar*, and cotton, with the lentils (*arhar* and *moth*) grown among the last mentioned three crops, form the staples of the *kharif* or autumn harvest. Wheat and barley, with gram and peas either intermixed with them or grown separately, and opium, are the spring products. Indigo forms the chief intermediate (or late hot-weather and early rainy season) harvest The cultivation of potatoes and sugar-cane is also in full working

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The cereal crops produced in the District barely suffice for local needs, and no surplus for export exist, on the contrary, grain is largely imported from Oudh and Rohilkhand for the use of Farukhabad city But potatoes and other products are largely exported Fatehgarh town is noted for its manufacture of tents, and also for its gun-carriage factory, which since 1830 has been the sole dépôt for supplying the Bengal Army with gun-carriages and other vehicles required for garrison, field, and siege artillery The principal manufactures of the District are sugar and indigo Other manufactures include the weaving of cloth and chintz, and the extraction of saltpetre

CLIMATE—Farukhabad bears the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Doab The general elevation is considerable, the climate is dry, and the country possesses remarkable freedom from epidemics The trans-Gangetic *paiganas*, however, must be excepted as low-lying and damp The cold weather begins later than in the Districts to the west, and lasts from about the end of October to the end of March. The hot weather lasts till the end of June or the beginning of July, when the rainy season sets in, which lasts till October Fevers prevail in August and September.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *Tahsils* of Kanauj, Tirwa, Chhibramau, Farukhabad, Kaimganj, and Aligarh Revenue, 16 lakhs The cost of civil administration is nearly 4 lakhs *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with 2 Assistants, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates [For further information regarding Farukhabad town see Farukhabad

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aligarh.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about a mile west of the Rohilkhand trunk road 8 miles from

Fatehgarh town A small and insignificant village, only noticeable as the site of the *tahsil*, and containing a police station, and post office [m. s t] Bi-weekly market. The village is stated to be exceptionally unhealthy, owing to the unwholesomeness of its drinking water

Allahganj—Town in Alighat *tahsil*, 13 miles from Fatehgarh town The town, or rather village, contains a police station, village school, a *sarai*, and post office [m. s]. Bi-weekly market, and an encamping ground for troops

Amethi—Village situated on the right bank of the Ganges, about a mile east of Farukhabad town, of which it forms a suburb Beneath the village, the Ghatiahat boat-bridge conveys the Rohilkand Trunk Road across the Ganges

Bishangarh—Town situated at the intersection of two roads, 6 miles from Chhibramau town Village school, a castle or fort, the residence of the richest landholder of the District Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, 518 feet above sea-level Bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s t]

Chhibramau—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Grand Trunk road, 17 miles from Fatehgarh town Population 8,000 The town itself consists of two portions—Chhibramau proper and Muhammadganj The former is a quiet little country place of mud-built houses, standing just off the Grand Trunk road, and inhabited chiefly by Hindus Muhammadganj to the west, originally a large village of mud houses, has profited greatly by the making of the Trunk road, and a well-built busy street now extends for about a quarter of a mile on either side of the highway A handsome *sarai*, civil and revenue court-houses, police station, good school, and post office [m s t] Good halting-place and encamping ground for travellers and troops

Farukhabad—Head-quarters *tahsil* of the District of the same name, also city, municipality, and railway station, situated two or three miles from the right bank of the Ganges, 3 miles from Fatehgarh town Population 63,000 The town forms a joint municipality with Fatehgarh, the civil station of the District in its immediate neighbourhood Farukhabad is a handsome and well-built town, with many of its streets shaded by avenues of trees A mud fort commands an extensive view of the Ganges valley Zila school, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Fatehgarh—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of Farukhabad District, adjoining the native city of Farukhabad, 3 miles to the eastward Population 13,000. Fatehgarh forms a military station of the Meerut Division of the Bengal army, the force usually stationed here consists of three companies of European, and two of Native Infantry A Government gun carriage factory is superintended by an officer of the Royal Artillery, assisted by a commissioned officer of the same corps, and six European Overseers The native christian settlements are maintained at or near Fatehgarh, by the American Presbyterian Mission The mission maintains a high school, and several elementary schools both for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of the station, also a mission church. Besides the usual

public courts and offices, the other public buildings comprise the central prison, District Jail, Government and mission high schools, police station, dak bungalow, 2 *sarais* or native inns, and post office [m s T].

Gursahaiganj—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Fatehgarh Post office [m s t]

Imratpur—Village with post office [m]

Indargarh—Village with post office [m s].

Jahanganj—Village with post office [m]

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m s t.].

Jasoda—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Fatehgarh.

Kaimganj—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the high cliff which marks the former bed of the Ganges, about a mile south of the Burhanga river, 22 miles from Fatehgarh. Kaimganj is a long and narrow town, consisting chiefly of one wide metalled *bazar*, measuring about a mile from east to west from which branch many narrow unmetalled lanes. It was founded in 1713, by Muhammad, the Nawab of Farukhabad, who named it after his son Kaim. It has always been a stronghold of Pathans. Population 10,000. Kaimganj is noted for its mangoes, tobacco, and potatoes. It is also a prosperous commercial town, and has superseded Shamsabad as the chief place of trade on the road from Farukhabad to Budaun. Several kinds of cloth are manufactured, one for turbans, another for the fine apparel of woman, and a third for stronger and coarser garments. Trade in ordinary knives and betel nut-cutters. Besides the ordinary *tahsil* courts and offices the town contains Munsiff's court, police station, English school, dispensary, *sarai*, public garden, and post office [m s t].

Kamalganj.—Village and railway station, situated near the right bank of the Ganges, 8 miles south of Fatehgarh town. Population about 3,000. Markets are held every Tuesday and Friday, at which, besides the usual trade in grain and cloth, there is, in the early months of the year, a large sale of *pan*, imported in large quantities from Cawnpur and other south-eastern Districts. Police station, and post office [m s t.]

Kampil.—Village in Kaimganj *tahsil*, situated on the old cliff of the Ganges, 28 miles north-west of Fatehgarh town. A Kayasth village, with a population of 3,000. A large number of Brahmans also live in the village. Kampil is celebrated in the *Mahabharata* as being the capital of southern Panchala, and of King Draupada. Here his daughter, *Draupadi*, married the five Pandava brethren. The villagers still show the mound where the Raja's castle stood, and point with pride to a small hollow called the pool or *lund* draupadi. The modern village, situated at the junction of several unmetalled roads, contains a police station, an elementary village school, and post office [m s]. Two yearly fairs are held here, in October—November and March—April.

Kanauj.—Ancient city, and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the west bank of the Kali Nadi, 5 miles above its junction with the Ganges, and 33 miles south of Fateh-

garh The sacred river, which once flowed close beneath the city, has now receded some four miles north-eastward Kanauj in early times formed the capital of a great Aryan kingdom, and the Gupta dynasty extended their sway over a large portion of Upper India. The prosperity of the city dates from a pre-historic period, and seems to have culminated about the 6th century after Christ. The existing ruins extend over the lands of five villages, and occupy a semicircle fully four miles in diameter. The present town covers the ravines and mounds of the cliff which once bordered on the Ganges bed. Among the relics of antiquity, the shrine of Raja Ajaypal ranks first in interest. The *Jama Masjid*, and the tombs of Bala Pir and his son, Shaikh Mehndi are the objects of interest. Other Musalman mausoleums cover surrounding fields. Kanauj formed one of the great traditional centres of Aryan civilisation. Hinduism in Lower Bengal dates its legendary origin from a Brahman migration southwards from this city, circ 800 or 900 A D. To this day all Brahmans in the Lower Provinces trace their descent to one or other of the five Brahmans from Kanauj. The modern town stands on the mounds and slopes carved by ravines. The busiest portion of the town is the Bara Bazar, or High Street, a long, widish, winding road paved with brick. Another important business centre is a wide and shady grain market, known as the Turab Ali Bazar. Population about 16,000. Markets are held four days in the week, for the ordinary sales of grain, vegetables, and cloth. The manufactures of Kanauj comprise the weaving of various descriptions of cloth, the distillation of rosewater, paper-making, lac bracelets confectionery, etc. *Tahsil*, munsifi, police station, school, and post office [m s t]

Khairnagar.—Village with post office [m]

Khudaganj.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Fatehgarh.

Kusamkhar.—Village with post office [m]

Madanpur.—Village with post office [m].

Mehmadabad.—Village with post office [m s t]

Miyanganj.—Village with post office [m]

Nawabganj.—Village with post office [m s. t]

Nimkarori.—Village with post office [m s]

Pilkana.—Village with post office [m. s]

Raipur.—Village with post office [m]

Roshanabad.—Village with post office [m s t]

Rudain.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Fatehgarh

Sakrawa.—Village with post office [m]

Sankisa.—Village and ruins, situated on the Kali Nadi river, 23 miles west of Fatehgarh town. The existing village is perched upon a mound of ruins, known as the *Lila* or fort 41 feet in height, with a superficial extent of 1,500 feet by 1,000. A quarter of a mile southward is another mound, composed of solid brickwork, and surmounted by a temple to Bisari Devi. North of the temple mound, at a distance of 400 feet, lies the capital of an ancient pillar, bearing an erect figure of an elephant, wanting the trunk and tail. South of the temple of Bisari Devi, again, at a distance of 200 feet, occurs a third small mound of

ruins, apparently the remains of a *stupa* while 600 feet due east is a fourth mound, 600 feet by 500, known as Nivi-ka-kot, which seems to contain the remains of some large enclosed building like a Buddhist monastery. The fort and the various mounds which surround the temple form a mass of ruins 3,000 feet in length by 2,000 in breadth, or nearly 2 miles in circuit; but this space appears only to enclose the citadel and the religious edifices which gathered round the three holy staircases by which Buddha descended upon the earth. The city itself, which surrounded the central holy enclosure, was girt by an earthen rampart upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and still distinctly traceable in the shape of an irregular dodecagon. Three openings which occur in the rampart are traditionally pointed out as the gates of the ancient city. South-east of the Sankisa ruins lies the tank of the Naga, known as Karewar. The city was probably destroyed during the wars between Pithwi Raja of Delhi and Jai Chand of Kanauj. Other interesting ruins occur in the neighbouring village of Sarai Aghat, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant north-west.

Sarai-Miran.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Fatehgarh.

Sarai-Prag.—Village with post office [m]

Saurikh.—Village with post office [m s t]

Shamsabad.—Town and railway station, situated on the south bank of the Buri Ganga river, 14 miles from Fatehgarh town. Population about 9,000. Market, police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m s t]

Sikandarpur.—Village with post office [m]

Singi-Rampur.—Village with post office [m]

Talgram.—Village with post office [m s t]

Thatia.—Town in Tirwa *tahsil* situated at the meeting of several unmetalled roads, 7 miles from Tirwa town, and 36 miles from Tategarh. Population 4,500. It contains a thriving *bazar*, at which markets are held every Tuesday and Friday. A large cattle market is frequented by breeders from the surrounding country, and the place is famed for its tanneries. Police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m].

Tirwa.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 25 miles from Fatehgarh town. Tirwa consists of two villages about three-quarters of a mile distant, but practically parts of the same town. Tirwa proper being the agricultural, and Ganj Tirwa the business and official quarter. Population about 7,000. The village contains fort, a handsome carved stone temple, and tank. Ganj Tirwa contains the sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

FATEHPUR.

FATEHPUR — District in the Allahabad Division, being bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Cawnpur, on the south by the Jumna, and on the east by Allahabad District. Area, 1,633 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1420 villages. Population 699,157. Head-quarters are at Fatehpur town, 73 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the hole Doab. The *khari* crops consist of rice, cereals, and millets, *joar* and *bajra* being the principal staples. The *rabi* crops include the wheat, gram, barley, oats, peas, etc. There are no canals in the District, and all irrigation is effected by private agency.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District is mainly in agricultural produce, and is concentrated in the towns of Fatehpur and Narnai. Bindki, however, is the great grain and cattle mart of the District, where dealers from Bundelkhand and the Doab meet to exchange their produce. Brass and copper work is turned out in considerable quantities at Khajurha and Koira. Saltpetre is manufactured to a large extent in the northern portion of the District. The means of communication are ample. The Ganges and Jumna afford water communication along the whole northern and southern frontiers.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is that of an ordinary Doab District, but from its easterly position, the west winds do not reach it with such force in the hot weather as they display at Agra and the adjoining towns. The surface is somewhat marshy, and the numerous shallow lakes (*jhils*) render the atmosphere damper than that of the upper Doab. The humidity of the climate makes it rather feverish, but the natives do not consider it unhealthy, especially when compared with the malarious flats and valleys of Bundelkhand to the south. Europeans enjoy moderate health. During the winter months the climate is most enjoyable, but towards the end of March the weather gets rapidly hotter, and in June the thermometer often remains at 96 or 98 F° day and night.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils*, of Kora, Kalianpur, Khaga, Fatehpur, Ghajipur, and Khakhreru. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. The *District Staff* comprises Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Munsiff, Head-Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Fatehpur town see Fatehpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amauli.—Village with post office [m s].

Asni.—Village with post office [m].

Asothar.—Village with post office [m s].

Aunj.—Village with post office [m t].

Bahrampur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m s t].

Bhitaura.—Village with post office [m.].

Bindki.—Town with population about 7,000. Post office [m 's 't.].

Budhwan.—Village with post office [m].

Datauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Desmai.—Village with post office [m].

Dhota.—Village with post office [m].

Erayan.—Village with post office [m s t].

Fatehpur.—Town and railway station [W R.], also municipality.

and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, 50 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 23,000. The town lays claim to considerable antiquity. The tomb of Nawab Bakat Ali Khan forms the chief architectural ornament of the principal street. The Jama Masjid or great mosque, and the mosque of Hakim Abdul Hassan of Kora, also possesses considerable interest. Trade in hides, soap, and grain. Manufacture of whips only. The town contains telegraph office, District jail, administrative offices, charitable dispensary, high school, dak bungalow, and post office [m s]

Gauti.—Village with post office [m s t]

Ghazipur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 9 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,500, chiefly Rajputs. *Tahsil* offices, police station, fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Haswa.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m t].

Hathgaon.—Village with post office [m s t]

Husainganj.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Jafarganj.—Village with post office [m s]

Jahanabad (Kora)—Town remarkable chiefly for its handsome architectural remains, which include the Baradari of Rao Lal Bahadur, a large enclosed garden with pleasure houses, a magnificent tank, the Thakurdwara, a fine modern edifice; the *sorahi* or mausoleum, a mile west of the town, and the *sarai*, a magnificent building with ancient walls and gates see Kora

Kalianpur (Umaundi-Kalianpur)—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 16 miles from Fatehpur. Population 1,200. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the village contains police station, and post office [m s t]

Katoghan.—Village in Khaga *tahsil*, situated on the Grand Trunk Road about 24 miles from Fatehpur town, and 4 miles from Khaga. Population about 3,000. Encamping ground, police station, and large *sarai* (or native inn).

Khaga.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,000, the prevailing caste being Chamars. A religious fair is held here in the month of Aswin (October) Police station, market, and post office [m s t].

Khajuha.—Town in Kora *tahsil*, 21 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 4,000. Noted at present for manufacture of brass and copper wares, especially drinking and cooking vessels. The town retains some architectural remains of ancient grandeur, including the Bagh Badshahi, a large enclosed garden with a *baradari* at the eastern end, and a considerable masonry tank, the gateway and walls of the handsome old *sarai*, and a fine temple dedicated to Siva, with a tank known as the Randonkatalao. A large religious fair is held here in Aswin (October) Bi-weekly market, police station, school and post office [m s t]

Khakhreru.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 29 miles from Fatehpur town; population about 1,500, chiefly Muhammadans. A considerable cotton trade is carried on. Be-

sides the usual sub-divisional offices, it contains a police station, ruined fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kishanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kora-Jahanabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the old Mughal road from Agra to Allahabad. Capital of a *subha* under the Mughal Empire and still retaining many architectural relics of its former magnificence. Population 2,000. The old fort is now used as the *tahsili*, and contains the courts and offices.

The two towns of Kora and Jahanabad are situated on opposite sides of the road, and are known as one under the name of Kora-Jahanabad. Kora is a market for agricultural produce, and copper and bell-metal vessels are manufactured in some quantity. The town contains many old and substantially built houses, mostly, however, in a ruined state. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lalauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malwa—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m.].

Mandawa—Village with post office [m.].

Mauhar—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shabhazpur.—Village 7 miles from Bindki, and 13 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 1,500. Police outpost station, and marker.

Shah.—Large village, 7 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 miles from Ghazipur. Population about 4,000. Old fort, school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Shiurajpur.—Village situated on the Ganges, 22 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 1,600, chiefly Brahmans. The village is the site of the largest fair in the District, which is held on the occasion of the *Purnamas* festival in October—November.

Surajpur.—Village situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Contains several Hindu temples and *ghats* or bathing steps, some in ruins, line the water's edge. Bazar.

Thariyaon—Village with post office [m.].

Zafarabad.—Village situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 10 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,500. A station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

GANGES CANAL.

GANGES CANAL (*technically the Upper Ganges Canal*)—An important irrigation work and navigable channel in the North-Western Provinces, passing through the eastern portion of the Upper Doab, and watering a large tract of country, from Hardwar to Nanun, near Akbarabad in Aligarh District, where it divides into two branches, known as the Etawah and Cawnpur terminal lines. The Upper Canal is considered to terminate at the regulating bridges of Gopalpur and Jeyia, 33 and 39 miles respectively from Nanun, where the Lower Canal joins the branches. The lower portion of the branches thence become a portion of

the Lower Canal The canal, as at present constituted, derives its supplies from the Ganges at Hardwar. The main channel then proceeds through the Districts of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, giving off the Fatehgarh or Anupshahr branch in the latter District Thence it sweeps in a bold curve westward, across the headwaters of the Kali Nadi, and through the heart of Meerut District Near Begamabad it trends south-eastward, through Bulandshahr and Aligarh, and, as stated above, near Akbarabad divides into two branches, terminating respectively at Etawah and Cawnpur The Anupshahr branch, which leaves the main channel in Muzaffarnagar District, proceeds almost paralld with the Ganges through the whole western edge of the Upper Doab. The Etawah branch, leaving the main line at Akbarabad, is joined by the Lower Ganges Canal at Jeyra, 39 miles from Akbarabad, and at this point the Upper Canal is held to end The length of the main canal amounts to 445 miles. The branches vary much from time to time, as new portions are opened or old channels disused The falls along the canal have been utilized in part as a motive power for mills, but much of the available power has never yet been employed Navigation takes place along the entire length of the main canal, and consists in the rafting of timber, or the carrying of merchandise in boats The rafting is almost entirely confined to the upper portion of the main channel, as far as the point opposite Meerut

GANGES CANAL, LOWER —An important irrigation work in the North-Western Provinces, designed to water the whole southern portion of the Doab The new channel may be regarded as a southward extension of the Ganges Canal, with which it has direct communication The head-works draw their supply from the river at Naroia, on the border of Aligarh District, about 4 miles below the Rajghat station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway The main channel commences with a bottom width of 216 feet, a slope of 6 inches per mile, and a full supply depth of 10 feet The main line crosses the Kali Nadi at Nadrai, and the Isan to the west of Etah. Thence, proceeding by what was formerly called the 'Supply Branch' in the original project, it crosses the Cawnpur branch, at Gopalpur, and the Etawah branch at Jeyra, being united with those branches by means of regulating bridges. After crossing the two lines, it proceeds direct to Shekhoabad, where it makes a sharp turn to the south-east, and after running paralld with the East Indian Railway, which crosses it twice, as far as Etawah, it proceeds past Sikandra and Bhognipur in the south-west portion of Cawnpur District, until it falls into the Jumna at a point a little above the tail of the Etawah branch. This latter portion of the canal from Jeyra downwards is called the Bhognipur branch Two other branches take off from the upper portion, the Fatehgarh branch, and the Beawar branch, which is really the upper portion of the main line of the original project now cut short at the place where it was intended to have crossed the Cawnpur branch. The only navigable portion of the canal is the length of main line from the head at Naroia to the junction with the two branch lines at Gopalpur and Jeyra.

GARHWAL.

GARHWAL—District in the Kumaun Division Bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by Kumaun District, on the south by Bijnor District, and on the west by independent Garhwal or Tehri and Dehra Dun District. Area, 5,629 square miles, containing 2 towns and 3,660 villages Population 407,818 The administrative headquarters are at Pauri, but Srinagar is the chief town of the District, Pauri is the civil station, 7 miles from Srinagar, and 107 miles from Almora Nearest railway station, Saharanpur, distant about 100 miles.

PRODUCTS—Agriculture is carried on with considerable skill and great industry Wheat, rice, and *mandua* form the staple crops, and the quantities grown not only suffice for local wants but leave a surplus for exportation to the neighbouring District of Bijnor and to Tibet The chief food of the lower classes is *mandua* Cotton is little cultivated. Tea planting is carried on under European supervision to a considerable extent

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The Bhutias carry on a considerable traffic with Tibet, to which country they export grain, sugar, cloth, and tobacco, while salt, borax, wool, gold, and precious stones form the chief staples of the return trade Sheep and goats are imported from Chamba are employed as beasts of burden on these routes, which lie over the lofty crests of the Mana and Niti Passes. Several valuable minerals are found in Garhwal, including copper, iron, lead, silver, and gold; none, however, occur in paying quantities or positions Coin accumulates from year to year, mainly through the influx of pilgrims to the great temples No railway station exist nearer than Saharanpur. The chief routes, in a commercial point of view are those—(1) from Srinagar to Niti, 125 miles, which serves the Tibet trade, (2) from Srinagar to Kotdwara, 55 miles, which serves the traffic to the plains, (3) from Kainui to the great trading mart at Ramnagar, which carries the hill produce, and (4) from Pauri to Almora, connecting the two head-quarters stations.

CLIMATE—For six months in the year the climate of the District is damp and rainy, but during the remaining half of each twelve month, it is dry and bracing The natural features of the country, however, introduce many minor modifications in various portions of the District: Towards the Niti and Mana Passes, in the Bhutia country periodical rains do not occur, and the climate is always cool In the valleys, intense heat prevails during the summer months, while the nights and mornings in the cold season are bitterly cold Fevers and bowel complaints form the chief endemic diseases, but cholera prevails to a much greater extent than in the plains

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 1 *tahsil* of Pauri, and 11 *parganas* Revenue about 1½ lakhs *District Staff*—Assistant Commissioner, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Medical officer, District Engineer, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and 1 Honorary Magistrate [For further information regarding Pauri town see Pauri]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alaknanda.—River in Garhwal District ; one of the main upper waters of the Ganges. It rises in the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, and runs through the central valley which forms the upper part of the Garhwal District. The river is numbered among the sacred streams of India, and each of the points where it meets a considerable confluent is regarded as holy, and forms a station in the pilgrimage which devout Hindus make to Himachal. The Alaknanda is itself formed by the junction of the Dhaulī and Saraswatī (Sar-utī) and receives in its course the Nandakīnī, the Pīndar, and the Mandakīnī. At Deoprayag it is joined by the Bhagirathī, and the united streams are henceforward known as the Ganges. Though the Alaknanda is the more important in volume and position, the Bhagirathī is popularly considered the chief source of the holy river. The character of the Alaknanda is that of a mountain stream, and the only town upon its banks is Srinagar in Garhwal. Gold was formerly found in the sands of this river, but the search is so little remunerative that it has been discontinued.

Badrinath.—Peak of the main Himalayan range in Garhwal District, reaching to a height of 23,210 feet above the sea. From the glaciers on its sides, the Alaknanda river and many of its tributaries take their rise. On one of its shoulders, at an elevation of 10,400 feet, and 56 miles north-east of Srinagar, stands a shrine of Vishnu, which also bears the name of Badrinath. The existing temple, more noteworthy for its religious importance than for any architectural pretensions, is said to have been erected some 800 years ago by Sankara Swami, who brought up the figure of the deity from the bottom of the river after diving ten times. It consists of a conical building, surmounted by a small copper covered cupola, terminating in a golden ball and spire. Several previous temples, according to tradition, were swept away by avalanches, and the present erection has been severely shattered by an earthquake. Below the shrine a sacred tank stands on the hill-side, supplied from a thermal spring by means of a spout in the shape of a dragon's head. Pilgrims of both sexes bathe in the holy pool. The god is daily provided with a dinner, and his comfort is carefully ensured in many other ways. The vessels on which he is served are of gold and silver, and a large staff of servants attend to his various wants. The chief priest, known as the *Rawal*, is always a Brahman of the Nambūri caste, from Khat Malwa in the Deccan (Dakshin). The priests officiate at Badrinath from May to October, and then bury the treasure and retire to Joshimath for the winter. Four other temples are dependent upon Badrinath. Besides the offerings of pilgrims, the revenue of a large number of villages in Kumaun and Garhwal is appropriated to the use of the temple, annual value Rs. 3940. Immense numbers of pilgrims annually pay a visit to Badrinath, and in some years as many as 50,000 persons have been known to attend the great festival. Post office [m]

Dadomandi.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s. t]

Deoprayag.—Village situated at the confluence of the Alaknanda

and the Bhagirathi rivers, elevation above sea level 2,266 feet. Below the village the united stream takes the name of the Ganges, and the point of junction forms one of the five sacred halting-places in the pilgrimage which devout Hindus pay to Himachal. The village is perched 100 feet above the water-edge, on the steep side of a mountain, which rises behind it to a height of 800 feet. The great temple of Rama Chandra, built of massive uncemented stones, stands upon a terrace in the upper part of the town, and consists of an irregular pyramid, capped by a white cupola with a golden ball and spire. The Brahmans compute its age at 10,000 years. Religious ablutions take place at two basins, excavated in the rock at the point of junction of the holy streams, one on the Alaknanda, known as Basistkund, and another on the Bhagirathi, called the Brahmakund. An earthquake in 1803 shattered the temple and other buildings, but the damage was subsequently repaired through the munificence of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The inhabitants consist chiefly of descendants of Brahmans from the Deccan, who have settled here.

Gunai.—Village with post office [m s]

Joshimath.—Village situated at the confluence of the Alaknanda and the Dhuli, chiefly remarkable as the winter residence of the Rawal, or priest of the temple of Badrinath, who retires hither after the snows have rendered the higher shrine inaccessible. The village contains several ancient temples. Elevation above sea-level, 6,200 feet. Post office [m]

Karanprayag.—Village situated at the junction of the Pindar and the Alaknanda. Forms one of the five sacred halting places on the pilgrimage to Himachala. The principal temple, dedicated to Uma one of the forms of the wife of Siva, is said to have been re-built by Sankara Acharya, the famous religious reformer of the 9th century A. D. Elevation above sea-level about 2,560 feet. Post office [m t.].

Kedarnath.—Famous temple and place of pilgrimage, lying immediately below the snowy peak of Mahapanth, at an elevation of more than 11,000 feet above sea-level, and only second in sanctity to the sister shrine of Badrinath. It marks the spot where an incarnation of Siva, after fighting his numerous battles, attempted to dive into the earth, to escape his pursuers, the Pandavas, but left his lower limbs above the surface in the shape of a holy rock, the remaining portions of his body being distributed elsewhere. Close to the temple rises a precipice known as Bhairab Jhamp, where devotees formerly committed suicide by flinging themselves from the summit. With Kedarnath are included the temples of Kalpeswar, Madhya-Maheswar, Tunganath, and Rudranath, the whole forming the Panch Kedai, a famous round of pilgrimage, containing the scattered portion of Siva's body. The Rawal or chief priest is always of the Jangam caste from Mysore. He does not officiate at Kedai itself, but at the branch temples of Gapt, Kashi, and Ukinath, his adopted son or *chela* taking the present shrine in charge. Immense numbers of pilgrims annually visit Kedarnath. Post office [m]

Mana.—Pass over the crest of the main Himalayan range, dividing British territory from the Chinese Empire. The route lies up the Mana

valley, along the course of the Vishnuganga, past a village of the same name. Though very lofty, it is one of the easiest passes into Chinese Tartary from the south, and is therefore usually followed by Hindu Pilgrims in their journey to Lake Manasarowar. Elevation of Mana village above-sea level, 10,492 feet, of the pass 18,000 feet.

Nandprayag.—Village with post office [m t]

Niti.—Mountain pass leading over the Main Himalayan system into Tibet. It lies along the course of Dhauli river, and has an elevation above sea-level, of 16,570 feet. Distant 125 miles from Srinagar.

Pauri.—Village and *tahsil*, also administrative head-quarters of Garhwal District, 7 miles from Srinagar, and 518 miles from Allahabad. Residence of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and of a Civil Judge. Station of the American Baptist Mission. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Pokri.—Village with 200 inhabitants. Small copper mines. Elevation above sea-level, 6,110 feet.

Rudraprayag.—Temple stands at the junction of the Mandakini, draining the southern slopes of the Kedarnath and Badrinath peaks, with the Alaknanda. One of the five sacred prayags or confluences of the Hindus, and a halting-place for pilgrims to Himachal. Six miles above the junction of the Mandakini and Alaknanda rivers, a dome-shaped rock 30 feet in height by 15 in diameter, bears the name of Bhim-ka-Chulha or the kitchen of Bhim, a famous giant of Hindu mythology. It is completely excavated, and has apertures at the top, where Bhim used to place his cooking utensils. The temple is small, and stands by the water's edge. Elevation above sea-level 2,200 feet. Post office [m]

Srinagar.—Chief town of Garhwal District, situated in the valley of the Alaknanda, 107 miles from Almora. A place of small importance, only noticeable as the most populous village in the District with 2,500 inhabitants. Several Hindu temples, general air of decay and poverty. Heat oppressive in summer owing to the position in an enclosed valley. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

GARHWAL STATE.

GARHWAL.—An independent Native State in political relationship with the Government of North-Western Provinces, lying on the southern slopes of the Himalayas and consists of a vast range of lofty mountains, intermingled with several valleys, the drainage of the whole falling at last into the Ganges. A large portion of the territory is covered with valuable forest. The State is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by Garhwal District, on the south by Hardwar, on the west by Mussoorie sanitarium, and on the north-west by Bashahr State. Area, 4,164 square miles, containing 802 villages. Population 241,242. Revenue, Rs 142,000. Chief town, Tehri, 96 miles from Saharanpur railway station.

The ruling family exercised authority over the whole of Garhwal for many generations, paying, however, a small tribute to the Mogul

Emperor. In 1804, the Goorkhas overran the country and expelled the Raja, but he was replaced by the British after the Nepal war in 1815. The State pays no tribute

RULING OHIER—His Highness Raja Kaita Sah, a Kshtriya, born 20th January 1874, succeeded 30th March 1887 The State is at present under the Regency Political officer—Agent to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, N W Provinces *State officials*—Regent, Prime-Minister, Sheristedar, Nazim, Magistrate, Officer in charge Civil Court, Collector, Police Magistrate, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Jailor, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Conservator of Forests, Head Master Tehri Pratap school, and Post Master

PLACES OF INTEREST

Balcha.—Pass in the Garhwal State, on the Bashahr frontier, lying over the crest of the ridge between the basins of the Tons and Pabar. Densely covered with *deodar* forest. Elevation above the sea, 8,898 feet. Close to this pass rise two streams, one, the—Chakar-ki-garh flows west into the Kotligarh valley, near the Pabar river, the other, the Damari-garh flows into the Tons. There is excellent grazing ground for sheep in the neighbourhood.

Bamsaru.—Pass in Garhwal State, over the Jamnotri range, which separates the valleys of the Ganges and the Jumna. Elevation above the sea 15,447 feet, summit reaches the limit of perpetual snow.

Banasa.—Village situated on the left bank of the Jumna, 7 miles below its source, at the confluence of the Banasa torrent. Picturesquely perched on a natural ledge of rock, with other ledges rising above. Hot-springs abound in the neighbourhood. Overwhelmed and half destroyed by the fall of a precipice in 1816.

Bari.—Village on the left bank of the Jumna. Manufacture of woolen cloth.

Bhagirathi.—River in Garhwal State, one of the head-waters of the Ganges, rises from the Gangotri Peak, flows through a wild and rocky bed, with numerous shoals and rapids, and joins the Alaknanda at Deoprayag. Thenceforward the united stream is known as the Ganges. The Bhagirathi, though inferior in importance and volume to the Alaknanda, is regarded among the Hindus as the chief feeder of the sacred stream, and is identified with the branch thrown off by the Ganges at Ohhaphatti more than 1,000 miles below.

Bhairoghatti.—Temple and pass, in Garhwal State, confluence of the Bhagurathi with the Jahnvi, in a deep gorge, confined by perpendicular walls of granite, considered a place of great sanctity, and visited by Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India.

Bhillang.—A feeder of the Bhagirathi river, rises in Garhwal and flowing south-west for 50 miles joins the Bhagirathi. It is considered sacred by the Hindus, and abounds with fish.

Ganges.—The great river of Northern India, formed by the drainage of the southern ranges of the Himalayas. This magnificent stream rises in the Garhwal State, and falls into the Bay of Bengal after a course of 1,557 miles. It issues under the name of the Bhagirathi

from an ice-cave at the foot of an Himalayan snow-bed above Gangotri, 13,800 feet above the level of the sea. During its earlier passage through the southern spurs of the Himalayas, it receives the Jahnay from the north-west and subsequently the Alaknanda, after which the united stream takes the name of the Ganges. Deoprayag, the point of junction, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, as is also Gangotri, the source of the parent stream. At Sukhi it pierces through the Himalayas, and turns south-west to Hardwar, also a place of great sanctity. Thence it proceeds by a tortuous course through the Districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffernagar, Bulandshahr, and Farukhabad, in which last District it receives the Ramganga. At Allahabad the type of the river changes. Heretofore, the Ganges has been little more than a series of shoals, pools, and rapids, except, of course, during the melting of the snows and the rainy season. At Allahabad, however, 668 miles from its source, it receives the Jumna, a mighty confluent, which also takes its rise in the Himalayas, to the west of the sources of the Ganges. The combined river winds eastward by south-east through the North-Western Provinces, receiving the Gumti and the Gogra. The point of junction of each of these streams has more or less claim to sanctity. But the tongue of land at Allahabad, where the Jumna and Ganges join, is the true Prayag, the place of pilgrimage, to which hundreds of thousands of devout Hindus repair to wash away their sins in the sacred river.

Of all great rivers of India, none can compare in sanctity with the Ganges, or Mother Ganga, as she is affectionately called by devout Hindus. The legend of the Ganges first appears in the two epic poems of the Mahabharata and Ramayana, and affords abundant scope for the mytho-poetic faculty subsequently displayed in the voluminous literature of the Puranas. In this legend, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—each perform a conspicuous part, so that the Ganges has been preserved from sectarian associations. Ganga herself is described as the daughter of the Himalayas, who is persuaded, after infinite solicitation, to shed her purifying stream upon the sinful earth. The ice-cavern beneath the glacier at Gangotri, from which the river springs, is represented as the tangled hair of the god Siva. The names of Bhagnathi and Sagar have a prominent place in the legend.

The pre-eminently sacred spots on its banks—Gangotri, Hardwar, Allahabad, Benares, and Sagai Island, at its mouth—are frequented by thousands of pilgrims from every province of the peninsula. Even at the present day, the six years' pilgrimage from the source to the mouth, and back again, known as *Pradakshina*, is performed by many, and a few fanatical devotees may yet be seen wearily accomplishing this meritorious penance by 'measuring their length.' To bathe in the Ganges, especially at the great stated festivals, will wash away the stain of sin. To die and be buried on the river bank is a pass-port to eternal bliss. Even to exclaim 'Ganga, Ganga,' at the distance of a hundred leagues, will atone for the sins committed during three previous lives. None of the other rivers of India approach the Ganges in beneficence. The total length of the stream in its different stages, from the source of the Jahnay to the Hughli mouth is returned as follows.—From the source

of the Jahnvi to the junction of the Alaknanda and Bhagriathi rivers, 133 miles, thence to Hardwar, 47 miles, thence to Allahabad, at its confluence with the Jumna, 488 miles, thence to Sibganj, where the Hugh channel commences in a branch thrown off from the main stream, known as the Bhagirathi, 563 miles, thence to the junction of the Bhagnathi and Jalangi, below which the stream takes the name of the Hugh, 120 miles; thence to Ohandarnagar, 48 miles, thence to the sea by way of Calcutta, 110 miles, total, 1509 miles

Gangotri.—Mountain temple in Garhwal State, stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 8 miles from its source, in a small bay or inlet, surrounded by a wall of unhewn stone. The temple is a square building, about 20 feet high, containing small statues of Ganga, Bhagirathi and other mythological personages connected with the spot. Pilgrims visit the shrine as the goal of their journey, regarding this point as the source of the holy river; but no houses exist for their accommodation, and comparatively few reach so far up the course of the stream. Flasks filled at Gangotri with the sacred water are sealed by the officiating Brahmans, and conveyed to the plains as valuable treasures. Elevation above sea-level, about 10,319 feet

Jahnvi.—River in Garhwal State, and one of the tributaries of the Bhagnathi, holding first a northerly and then westerly course, joins the main stream near the temple of Bhanoghati. Total length, 30 miles

Jamnotri.—Hot springs in Garhwal State near the source of the Jumna. The springs occur on the sides of a massive mountain block, known as Banderpunch, with an elevation of 20,758 feet above sea-level. In the centre stands a lake in which 'Hanuman' is said to have extinguished his flaming tail. The water rushes up through a granite rock, and deposits a chalybeate sediment. Elevation of the springs, 10,849 feet above the sea.

Jumna (*Jamuna*)—A river of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. It rises in the Himalayas, in the Native State of Garhwal, about 5 miles north of Jamnotri, and about 8 miles north-west of the lofty mountain Bandarpanch (20,731 feet); and finally falls into the Ganges, 3 miles below the city of Allahabad. Length 860 miles.

Kedar-Ganga.—Mountain torrent in Garhwal State. It rises in a snow-clad rocky gorge, and, after a rapid north-westerly course of 10 or 12 miles, falls into the Bhagirathi, on the left side just below Gangotri.

Kedar-Kanta.—Mountain peak in Garhwal State. The mountain slopes gently upward on every side, so that the ascent can be easily performed from any quarter. Beds of white saccharoid lime stone form the base; the summit consists of micaceous schist. Forest of oak, pine, yew, hoise, chestnut, and rhododendron cloth the shoulders, but the greater vegetation abruptly ceases at an elevation of 10,000 feet, leaving the remainder of its height clad only with grasses, and alpine plants. Kedar Kanth formed a station in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above sea-level, 12,541 feet

Kotedwar.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s t], 55 miles from Srinagar.

Langur.—Ruined hill fort, situated on a conical hill forming part of one of the Southern Himalayan ranges. Very difficult of access, and, from a military point of view, quite value-less, there being no water. Elevation above sea, 6,401 feet

Lansdowne Cantonment.—A military cantonment with post office [m s t].

Loharinaig.—Waterfall consisting of a series of cataracts on the river Bhagirathi. A fair road runs along the bank of the Bhagirathi river, which is crossed by wire-rope suspension bridges in six places within 10 miles below the Loharinaig rapids. Elevation above sea, 7,389 feet

Nagwan.—Village lies on the Budia stream, a feeder of the Jumna, close to their confluence. According to Hindu belief, the Ganges reaches the village by a subterranean course, and breaks out in a neighbouring spring

Rudra Himala.—Mountain peak on the eastern frontier of Garhwal, towards Chinese Tartary. It consists of 5 huge snow covered summits, rising above a mass of bare rocky cliffs. Elevation above sea-level, 22,390 feet

Srikanta.—Mountain peak, enclosed by a great bend of the Bhagirathi river. A sharp and lofty peak, 20,296 feet above sea-level. It is visible from Saharanpur, a distance of 105 miles in a straight line

Tehri.—Chief town of Garhwal State, situated 32 miles from Srinagar. Population 20,000

GHAZIPUR.

GHAZIPUR—District in the Benares Division. Bounded on the north by Azamgarh, on the south by Shahabad, on the east by Ballia, and on the west by Benares and Jaunpur. Area, 1,462 square miles, containing 11 towns and 2,603 villages. Population 182,693 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at Ghazipur town, 145 miles from Allahabad *via* Dildarnagar and Tarighat railway stations

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the whole north-western plain. The *kharrif* crops include rice, cotton, millets, *bayra*, *joar*, and *moth*. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, vetch, and pulses

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief imports into the District are English piece-goods, and yarn, cotton, salt, spices, and grain. The principal exports are country cloth, sugar, fuller's earth, oil-seeds, and hides. The head-quarters of the Government Opium Department for the North-Western Provinces are at Ghazipur. Carbonate of soda, and saltpetre are largely manufactured here

CLIMATE—Ghazipur is one of the hottest and dampest Districts in the North-West Provinces

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Ghazipur, Korantadih, Zamaniah, and Saidpur. Revenue, 12 lakhs. Expenditure, nearly Rs 60,000. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Opium Agent with

2 Assistants, Sub-Judge Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Ghazipur town see Ghazipur].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bahadarganj—Town with post office [m s. t.] Population 5,500.

Barah.—Rural town situated on the alluvial plain of the Ganges. Population under 5 000 Post office [m]

Barnu.—Village on the Azamgarh road Staging Bungalow and post office [m s. t]

Birpur—Village with post office [m]

Deokali—Village with post office [m]

Dhanapur—Village with post office [m t]

Dildarnagar—Village and railway junction station, 14 miles from Ghazipur Postoffice [m s t]

Gahmur.—Town and railway station 24 miles from Ghazipur, and 1 mile south of Ganges Population 11,000 Gahmur is a purely agricultural village, adjoining indigo factory under European management. Post office [m s t]

Ghazipur.—*Tahsil*, also chief city, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, situated on the low alluvial northern bank of the Ganges, 2 miles from Tanihat railway station Population 33,000 Founded, according to Hindu tradition by Rajah Gadh, an eponymous hero, from whom it took the name of Gadhupur. according to Muhammadan history, by the Sayyid chief Masaud, about the year 1330, from whose title of Malik-us-Saadat Ghazi the city really derives its name Place of the Forty Pillars now lies in ruins Tombs of Masaud, Abdulla, and Fazal Ali also adorn the city Monument to Lord Cornwallis, consisting of a domed quasi-Grecian building, with a marble statue by Flaxman Trade in sugar, tobacco, coarse long-cloth, and rose-water Head-quarters of the Government Opium Department, where all the opium from the North-Western Provinces is collected and manufactured under a monopoly Staging bungalow and post office [m s t]

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m]

Kamalpur.—Village with post office [m]

Karanda—Village with post office [m s t]

Karimuddinpur—Village with post office [m].

Karon—Village with post office [m s t]

Kasimabad—Village with post office [m s t].

Korantadih.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the 24 miles from Ghazipur town, with which it is connected by a metalled road There is no village here, and no population except the Government officials, who, with their families, number about 50 The public buildings consist of a *tahsil*, *munsifi*, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Lathia.—Village 1 mile from Zamaiah Contains a very ancient

monolith column, 26 feet in height above the ground, with a richly-carved capital. Two female figures, which originally surmounted it, now lie at the base

Marda.—Village with post office [m].

Mehmabad.—Village with post office [m s t].

Nagsar.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ghazipur.

Nandganj.—Village with post office [m s t].

Narhi.—Agricultural town situated 2 miles north of the Ganges, and 36 miles east of Ghazipur town. Population 6,000. The village is the principal residence of the Bemwai Bhumhar clan.

Pithapur.—Village with post office [m].

Rampur.—Village with post office [m].

Reotipur.—Town situated 8 miles south-east of Ghazipur town, and 12 miles north east of Zamania. Population 11,000. It belongs to the powerful clan of Sakarwar Bhumhars. Anglo-vernacular school.

Sadat.—Village with post office [m s t].

Sankha.—Village situated 4 miles from Ghazipur town. Population 2,500, chiefly Rajputs. Bi-weekly market. Annual fair in September, lasting two days.

Sayadpur.—Village and ruins, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, lying on the north bank of the Ganges, 20 miles west of Ghazipur town. Population 3,000. Chiefly noticeable for its numerous remains of Hindu or Buddhist origin, including a flat-roofed, richly carved, massive stone building, besides several fragments and entire figures of ancient sculpture. At Bhatri, 5 miles north-east of the town, stands a sandstone monolith, 28 feet in height, of which 5 or 6 feet are buried beneath the ground. It bears an inscription recording the achievements of five kings of the Gupta dynasty. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m s t].

Shadiabad.—Village with post office [m s t].

Sheirpur.—Town situated on a large island formed by the Ganges, 10 miles east of Ghazipur, and 17 miles north-west of Zamania town. Population 10,000. Sheirpur itself is divided into two parts, and also includes three outlying agricultural villages. Village school, and post office [m].

Sohwal.—Agricultural village situated on the Ghazipur Gahmwar road, 9½ miles from Zamania town. Population 4,000. Village school.

Tarighat.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Ghazipur city. Population under 2,000. Post office [m].

Usia.—Agricultural village, 10 miles from Zamania town. Population 6,000. Primary school.

Zamaniah.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 2 miles from Zamania railway station. Population 5,500. Large trade in grain. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, village school, hotel, staging bungalow, and post office [m s].

GORAKHPUR.

GORAKHPUR—District in the Division of the same name ; being bounded on the north by the Nepal territory, on the east by Champaran and Saran, on the south by the river Gogra, and on the west by Basti and Fyzabad. Area, 4,576 square miles, containing 17 towns and 7,557 villages. Population 2,994,057. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gorakhpur 106 miles from Fyzabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—There are two great harvests a year, in the autumn and in the spring. The *khari* or autumn crops consist of cotton, rice, *bajra*, *jaar*, *moth*, and other food-grains. The *rabi* or spring crops include wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The commerce of Gorakhpur is chiefly confined to the export of agricultural produce, but there is a small amount of through traffic with Nepal. Barha is the principal mart of the District. In the north, the trade in rice and pepper is considerable, and that in timber, iron, and copper is large and increasing.

CLIMATE.—The District is not subject to very intense heat, being secured from extremes by its vicinity to the hills and by the moisture of its soil. Dust storms are rare, and cool breezes from the north, rushing down the gorges of the Himalayas, succeed each interval of very hot weather. The climate is, however, relaxing, and there is no bracing cold. The southern and eastern portions, where the jungle has been cleared, is as healthy as most parts of the Province, but the *tarai* and the forest tracts are still subject to malaria.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Padiuna, Deoria, Mahaniganj, Gorakhpur, Bansgaon, and Hatta. Revenue, 22 lakhs. The cost of civil administration is nearly 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Deputy Opium Agent with 2 Assistants, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, 2 Sub-Judges, Munsif, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, 2 Executive Engineers, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Gorakhpur town see Gorakhpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amwa.—Collection of villages in Gorakhpur District, 68 miles from Gorakhpur town. The population consists chiefly of agriculturists belonging to low Hindu castes. The Bari Gandak, on whose bank Amwa formerly stood, has now changed its course and flows some miles to the east, but the alluvial tract between the village and the river is still subject to occasional fertilising floods.

Baikunthpur—Village with post office [m].

Bankata—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m].

Bansgaon—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 19 miles south of Gorakhpur town. Population about 6000. A weekly market is held every Friday, and an annual fair in September-October. *Tahsil*, Munsif's court, police station, Government school, rest-house

and staging bungalow. Also two Hindu temples, one mosque and post office [m s t]. A small local trade.

Bansi—Town situated on the right bank of the Rapti, 32 miles north-north-east of Bansi town. Population 5,000. The place is rather an overgrown village than a town, consisting of a mass of mud huts, dotted here and there with a temple, a mosque, or the brick-built house of some grain merchant. The local Raja resides at Narkatha, on the opposite side of the river. The Bansi Rajas formerly resided in Bansi itself, and the remains of their castle occupy a high site in the south-east corner of the town. In the midst of the ruins rises a great fig-tree, which is now an object of worship. Two weekly fairs are held. Several unmetalled roads from Nepal, Basti, Domnaganj, Bankala, and elsewhere, converge upon the town, and the Rapti is crossed by a ferry.

Barhaj—Town situated on the river Rapti, at the junction of several cross roads, 41 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. A rising and prosperous trading town and the chief trading mart in the District. Population about 12,000. The town is also an important depôt for the down country distribution of grain and oil-seeds. The main imports comprise iron, cloth, and salt. Bi-weekly market. Sugar refining is carried on to a great extent. Large religious trading fair in October. Post office [m s].

Barhalganj—Town on the north bank of the Gogra river, 36 miles south-south-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 6,000. Large exports of grain to the Ganges ports. Great fair, known as Ramlila, held in October attracts some 2000 persons. Charitable dispensary, police station, school, travellers' rest-house and post office [m s t].

Barhi—Village with post office [m s].

Belahariya—Village with post office [m s].

Belghat—Village with post office [m s].

Bhagalpur—Town on the left bank of the Gogra, 54 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. An ancient town, which formerly gave its name to a *parwana*, and is said to have been the birth-place and residence of Parasurama, an incarnation of Vishnu. A stone pillar (attributed by some to Parasurama, and by others to Bhim Singh), and several ruins exist in the neighbourhood. Population about 3000. Post office [m].

Bhatni—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m].

Biraicha—Village with post office [m s].

Bishanpur—Village with post office [m s].

Bridgmanganj—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m s].

Campierganj—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m].

Chauri-chaura—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m s].

Deoria—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 30 miles from Gorakhpur. Tahsildars' and Munsiff's courts, police station and post office [m s t].

Dhakhwabazar—Village with post office [m]

Dhani—Village with post office [m].

Domingarh—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Gorakhpur.

Gagaha—Village with post office [m]

Gauribazar—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m s]

Gobindpur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Gorakhpur.

Gola—Town situated on the banks of the Gogra river, at the converging point of three metalled roads from Gorakhpur town, 33 miles distant to the north. Population 8000 A flourishing market town and a considerable depôt for the collection and river export of grain The town is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Opium Department. Police station, good elementary school, and post office [m s. t].

Gora—Town lying on the river Rapti, 1 mile west of Barhaj. Population 9,000.

Gorakhpur—Central *tahsil* of Gorakhpur District, also city, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the river Rapti, about the centre of the District, 40 miles from Basti. Population 55,000 Founded about 1400 A D, on the site of a more ancient city Considerable trade in grain and timber, sent down the Rapti to the Gogra and the Ganges. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s. t].

Hatimpur—Village with post office [m].

Hatta—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the unmetalled road to Kasia, 28 miles east of Gorakhpur town The town is small and unimportant, except as the head-quarters of the *tahsil* Besides the usual courts and offices, the town contains police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Kapila—Ancient city where the village of Nagar-khas now stands Gautama Buddha (Sakya Muni) is said to have been born here (598 B C)

Kasia—Village situated on the crossing of two unmetalled roads, 37 miles east of Gorakhpur town The village contains police station, dispensary, and post office [m s. t] It, however, derives its chief importance from its Buddhist associations and remains Here Buddha died about 550 B. C, and for over 1,100 years Kusinagara was a place of great importance and sanctity, and a centre of Buddhist pilgrimage The existing Buddhist remains lie south-west of the modern village of Kasia

Kazipur—Village with post office [m s.].

Khajni—Village with post office [m]

Khampar—Village with post office [m. s].

Kori-Ram—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s].

Kothibhar—Village with post office [m. s].

Lar—Village with post office [m s t.].

Maghar—Village and railway station, situated on the river Ami, 11 miles from Gorakhpur Population 3,000 Only noticeable as containing the tomb of Kabir, the famous religious reformer, who is ac-

known as a prophet of saint both by Muhammadans and Hindus. Just east of the village, the Gorakhpur and Fyzabad road crosses the Ami river by a fine bridge also railway station

Maharajganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 36 miles north of Gorakhpur town. Owing to its isolation and the unhealthiness of the surrounding country, Maharajganj is extremely unpopular as a station amongst native officials. It became the head-quarters of the *tahsil* about 1870, when the increased land revenue of the northern *parganas* necessitated a station nearer the northern frontier bordering on Nepal. The *tahsil* is a strong masonry building, and capable of defence against a force unprovided with artillery. The other Government buildings consist of a police station, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Majhowli-Salimpur.—Two adjacent villages in Deoria *tahsil*, situated on either bank of the little Gandak river, 53 miles north-east of Gorakhpur town. The two villages may be considered as one town, of which Majhowli is the Hindu, and Salimpur the Muhammadan quarter. United population 6,000. The more ancient of two villages is Majhowli, which lies on the left bank of the little Gandak. Here is the residence of the Majhowli Rajas, the most important of the Hindu landed families of Gorakhpur. Majhowli also contains four Sivante temples and a *pargana* school. In Salimpur, on the opposite bank of the river, are two mosques, *bazar*, at which markets are held every Wednesday and Saturday, and post office [m]

Manirum.—Village and railway station 6 miles from Gorakhpur

Mansurganj.—Village with post office [m s t]

Nichlaul.—Large and important village situated at the meeting of several unmetalled roads and cross country tracks, 51 mile north-north-east of Gorakhpur town. It is the principal mart in the north of Gorakhpur District, from whence a large export of rice, both locally grown and from Nepal, takes place. The village contains a police station, and post office [m s]. A few miles distant are the ruins of a castle or fort, the scene of a sharp fight during the Nepalese campaign.

Nonhara.—Village with post office [m s t]

Nunkhar.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m s]

Paniyara.—Village with post office [m s]

Parauna.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, distant from Gorakhpur town 40 miles east. The village contains a large mound covered with broken bricks, from which several statues of Buddha have been excavated. The town is composed of five separate villages, with an aggregate population of 10,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, Government school, and post office [m s t]. The site is malarious and very unhealthy, and goitre is common.

Paysia.—Village with post office [m s].

Pepeganj.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Gorakhpur.

Pharenda.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Gorakhpur.

Pipraich.—Market village situated on the Pharend river, and on the unmetalled Paranna road, 13 miles east-north-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 3,000. The market flanks either side of the road as it passes through the town. A fair local trade in grain, cloth, and metal vessels is carried on, and a good deal of sugar is refined. The village, however, is not a thriving one, and the progress of the market has been checked by competition with the neighbouring mart of Sidhawa. Police station, elementary school, Sivaite temple, and post office [m. s. t.]

Ramkola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampur Khanpur.—Village 38 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m.]

Rawatganj.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m.]

Rudarpur.—Town situated on the Bathua *nala*, upon the Gorakhpur and Barhaja road, 23 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 10,000. The *gola* or grain market, in the business part of the town, is the enterpôt whence the grain and *gur* (syrup) of the neighbourhood are exported by river. Within the limits of the town are the remains of an enormous fort. Fair in February attracts about 1,500 persons. Post office [m. s.]

Salempur.—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.] See Majhowli-Salempur.

Semra.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m.]

Shajanwa.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Gorakhpur. Dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Tamkahi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tariya-Sujan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tarkulwa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thotibari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

HAMIRPUR.

HAMIRPUR.—District in the Allahabad Division. Bounded on the north by the river Jumna, on the north-west by the Native State of Baoni and the Betwa river, on the west by the Dhasan river; on the south by the Alipura, Chhatarpur, and Charkhari States, and on the east by the Banda District. It encloses the Native States of Sarila, Jigni, and Bihat, besides portions of Charkhari and Garauli. Area, 2,288 square miles, containing 11 towns and 753 villages. Population 513,720. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Hamirpur, 30 miles from Mauhari railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The staple produce of the District is grain of various sorts, the most important being gram. Pulses, wheat, and millet are also largely cultivated. The autumn crops are heavier than the spring, cotton being the most valuable amongst them. Its cultivation is on the increase.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of Hamirpur District is

chiefly carried on by means of its great river highway the Jumna. The cotton and grain, which form the staple exports, are carried downward, while rice, sugar, tobacco, and Manchester goods, constitute the chief imports upward. The manufactures consist of coarse cotton cloth and soapstone ornaments.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is dry and hot, owing to the absence of shade and the bareness of the soil, except in the neighbourhood of the Mahoba Lakes, which cool and moisten the surrounding atmosphere.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Mahoba, Kulpahar, Maskara, Rath, Hamirpur, and Maudha. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Post Master, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Hamirpur see Hamirpur]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajnar.—Village with post office [m].

Bewar.—Village with post office [m].

Chandaut.—Village with post office [m].

Garhauhi.—Rural town, 35 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 4,500. Large Chandel tank, now nearly silted up, testifies to former importance. Two annual fairs, and school.

Hamirpur.—*Tahsil*, and town also head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on a tongue of land at the confluence of the Betwa and the Jumna, on the right bank of the latter river, 28 miles from Kalpi, and 40 miles from Cawnpur. Population 7,500. Founded, according to tradition, by Hamir Deo, a Karchuli Rajput. Possesses little importance apart from the presence of the civil station. Ruins of Hamir's fort, and a few Musalmans' tombs form the only relics of antiquity. The public buildings consist of the court-house, treasury, police station, hospital, jail, dispensary, school, circuit-house, travellers' bungalow, two *sarais*, *bazar*, and post office [m s. T]. No manufacture. Small trade in grain. The civil station is small and deficient in houses and roads.

Jalalpur.—Village with post office [m].

Jariya.—Village with post office [m].

Jetpur.—Decayed town and railway station (formerly the capital of a Native State); picturesquely situated on the banks of the Bela Tal, 65 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 6,000. Founded by Jagatraj, son of the famous Bundela Raja Chhatra Sal, who built the large fort still in existence. The town resembles a collection of separate villages, fully 2 miles in length, but very narrow. Handsome temple; two forts, one of which could contain almost the whole population. police outpost, village school, and post office [m s]. Small trade in grain; manufacture and dyeing of country cloth. The Bela Tal, a tank or lake, dammed up with solid masonry, extends for 5 miles in circumference.

Kabrai.—Town and railway station, situated near the Brahm Tal.

(an extensive tank), 86 miles from Hamirpur. Ruins of ancient temples and other architectural remains are still shown on its banks. Post office [m. s.]

Kashipur.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Keitha.—Village lying on the road from Rath to Jetpur, 56 miles from Hamirpur. Population 1 500. The English cemetery, and the remains of a few military buildings are the objects of interest here. Police station, and good encamping ground.

Kharaila.—Town situated near the Chalkhari border, within which lie many of its lands, 40 miles from Hamirpur. Population 8,000. Police station, village school, bazar, handsome temple and post office [m. t.]

Kulpahar.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated in the southern hill country, 60 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 6,200. Founded by Jagatraj son of Chhatai Sal, and Raja of Jetpur. The remains of mansion, and fort still stand. The town contains *tahsil*, police station, school, *sarar*, post office [m. s.], large tanks, mosques, and temples. Trade in grain, cotton, and *al* dye.

Kurara.—Town situated on the Kalpi road, 10 miles west of Hamirpur. Population about 4,000. Considerable trade in grain, cotton and the scarlet *al* dye. Police station, school, and post office [m. s.]. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Thursdays.

Lalpura.—Village with post office [m. s.], 27 miles from Oawnpur.

Mahoba.—Ancient town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 33 miles from Banda. Population about 8000. The town stands on the Madan Sagai Lake, and consists of three distinct portions, known as the Old fort, the Inner fort, and Dariba. Founded about 800 A. D. by Raja Chandra Varma, who performed a great sacrifice, from which the town derives its name. Architectural antiquities of the Chandel period abound throughout the neighbourhood. The Ram Kund marks the place, where Chandra Varma died, and the tank is believed to be a reservoir into which the united waters of all holy streams pour themselves. The fort, now almost entirely in ruins, commands a beautiful view over the hills and lakes. The temple of Muma Devi, partially renovated, has in front of its entrance a stone pillar ascribed to Madan Varma. Of the lakes, confined by magnificent masonry dams, two have greatly silted up, but the Kirat and Madan Sagai Lakes, works of the 11th and 12th centuries still remain deep and clear sheets of water. The shores of the lakes, and the islands in their midst, are thickly covered with pillars, broken sculpture, and other early remains. The numerous arms of the lakes embrace rocky tongues of land, surmounted by picturesque ruins; while on the hills above are the remains of the summer-houses where the ancient Rajas enjoyed the cool breezes from the water. Relics of Jain temples also occur. The existing monuments of Muhammadan date include the tomb of Jalhan Khan, and a mosque are also worth noticeable. The modern

1000 NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—JALAUN DISTRICT.

town contains a *tahsil*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, bazar, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t.] Small trade in grain, cloth, and *pan*

Majhawan—Village with post office [m.]

Maskara—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, of the same name ; contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, school, and post office [m s t]

Maudha—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about a mile from the Mahoba road, and about 20 miles from Hamirpur town Founded, according to tradition, by Madun Pae, a Puriha Rajput in 713 A D The tomb of Dalu Khan, attracts a considerable number of votaries Population about 6500 The town contains several mosques and tanks now much out of repair No manufactures , little trade The public buildings include *tahsil*, police station (in the fort), Anglo vernacular school, and post office [m s t]

Panwari—Village with post office [m s t]

Rath—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about 50 miles from Hamirpur town Population about 15000 The town contains several mosques, tanks, temples, together with the remains of some ancient Chandel buildings, and the ruins of two forts Mosque and well bear inscriptions of Aurangzeb's reign Tomb of Bara Pir, built over a sacred brick brought from Bagdad Trade in grain, cotton, molasses Manufactures of country cloth, dyes, and salt-petre The public buildings comprise the *tahsil*, police station, dispensary, school, spacious *sarai*, or native inn, and post office [m s t.]

Sisolar.—Village with post office [m]

Srinagar.—Decayed town, situated on the Nowgong road among the Mahoba Hills, 63 miles from Hamirpur Population about 4,500 Founded by Mohan Singh, illegitimate son of Chhatar Sal, the Bundela chief, about 1,710 A D Mohan Singh built a fort on a hill overlooking the town where was situated the mint from which the Srinagar rupees were issued, still the commonest coinage throughout Southern Bundelkhand. Ruins of fine houses occur in every part, wholly or partially inhabited. Police station, school, *bazar*, and post office [m s.]. Declining manufacture of brass idols

Sumerpur.—Town standing on the open plain, 9 miles from Hamirpur town Population about 5,500. Anciently a place of some importance, as proved by the numerous mounds and ruins in the town itself and its vicinity Pottery and coins have been found among the remains Two ruined forts, police station, school, and post office [m s.].

JALAUN.

JALAUN.—District in the Allahabad Division of Oudh , situated in the tract of country west of the Jumna, known as Bundelkhand. It is bounded on the north-east and north by the river Jumna, on the west by the Gwalior and Datia States, on the south by the Samthar State and the river Betwa, and on the east by the Baoni State Area, 1479 square mi² , containing 7 towns and 854 villages Population 396,361 The administrative head-quarters are at Orai, 70 miles from Jhansi by rail.

PRODUCTS—The seasons are those prevalent throughout Bundelkhand—the *kharif* or autumn crops, consist chiefly of millets, and cotton, the *rabi* or spring crops are mainly wheat and gram. Oil-seeds, dye-stuffs and sugar-cane are also raised, but in no large quantities. The staple crops of the District are cereals, gram, and cotton.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Jalaun is almost entirely an agricultural District, and its chief exports are cotton and grain. The business of the outlying villages is chiefly conducted at fairs, where English cloth and other European goods are beginning to make their appearance. Coarse cotton cloth is woven for home use, and the dyeing of such fabrics with the red *al* dye, is the staple industry of the principal towns. No mines or forests exist in Jalaun.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District, though hot and dry, is not considered unhealthy. The prevailing diseases are fevers, dysentery, and other bowel complaints. The endemic diseases are chiefly attributable to bad drainage, impure water, and dirty habits. The want of shade not only induces a dry and hot atmosphere, but is also answerable for much sickness.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Orai, Kalpi, Jalaun and Kunch, Revenue, about 12 lakhs, expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Post Master, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Orai town see Orai.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ait—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Orai. Post office [m s]

Ata—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Orai. Post office [m s]

Badekh—Village with post office [m].

Bangra—Village with post office [m].

Bhend—Village with post office [m].

Chaunrah—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Kalpi.

Churkhi—Village with post office [m].

Damras—Village with post office [m s].

Gohan—Village with post office [m s].

Gopalpura—Village with post office [m].

Hadrukh—Village with post office [m s].

Itaura—Village with post office [m].

Jagamanpur—Village with post office [m], 20 miles from Achalda railway station.

Jalaun—Town and *tahsil*, also former capital of a Native State, and at present the head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 15 miles south-west of the right bank of the Jumna. Population about 11,000. The town occupies a large area, and contains a considerable number of good houses, and a ruined fort. The principal inhabitants are Maratha Brahmans, known as Dakshini Pandits, whose ancestors held offices under the Peshwa's deputy. The position of the

town is low, and surrounding swamps engender cholera and malarious fever, for which reason the head-quarters of the District have been fixed at Orai, instead of in this place. The town contains *tahsil*, police station, dispensary, *bazar* (known as *Whiteganj*) school, and post office [m s t]. No manufactures, little trade. The nearest railway station is Phaphund, 14 miles.

Jigni—Village with post office [m s].

Kadaura—Village with post office [m s t].

Kailiya—Village with post office [m. s].

Kalpi.—Town and railway station, also municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Jumna amongst deep rugged ravines, distant 21 miles from Orai. The river here is crossed by an iron girder bridge. Tradition says that the town was founded by Basdeo or Vasudeo, who ruled at Kaimba from 330 to 400 A. D. Kalpi was formerly a place of far greater importance than at the present day. The East Indian Company made it one of their principal stations for providing their commercial investments. The western outskirts of the town, along the river-side, contains a large number of ruins notably the tomb called the 84 Domes, and 12 other handsome mausoleums. At one time the town adjoined these ruins, but it has gradually shifted south eastward. *Ganeshganj* and *Ternanganj*, two modern quarters in that direction, at present conduct all the traffic. The buildings of the old commercial agency crown some higher ground, but are now, for the most part, empty. A ruined fort, situated on the steep bank of the Jumna, overhangs the *ghat*. The principal business carried on is the export of cotton, grain, etc. to Cawnpur, Muzampur, and Calcutta, and the town, although decreasing in population, is still a great emporium of trade of the western States of Bundelkhand, *via* the Sagai road, and also of a river traffic up and down the Jumna. Kalpi has also sugar-candy and paper manufactures, which have a reputation throughout all Upper India. Besides the usual sub-divisional court, and offices, the town contains a police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, school, and post office [m s. t.].

Katra—Village with post office [m].

Kunch.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the open plain, 19 miles from Orai, and 42 miles from Kalpi. Population about 15,000. The town consists of a business end to the east, and of a quiet, straggling country village to the west. A large tank, known as Govind Rao's Tal, is adorned with steps on all sides, and a cupola at each corner, but it contains no water during the dry season. Cotton and wheat market, market for molasses, rice, and tobacco, salt market. Narrow, tortuous, unmade, undrained *bazar* lanes, with poor looking and often ruinous shops. Declining trade and population. *Tahsil* police station, boys' and girls' schools, charitable dispensary, and post office [m s t.].

Kuthaund—Village with post office [m. s].

Madhogarh.—Town 27 miles from Orai. Population 3,500. Post office [m s t].

Mau-Mahoni—Village with post office [m].

Megni.—Village with post office [m]

Mohana.—Village with post office [m s]

Nawar.—Village with post office [m]

Orai (Urai)—*Tahsil*, chief town, municipality, railway station [R], and administrative head-quarters of Jaunpur District, 186 miles from Allahabad Population 8,000 The civil station adjoins the town, on a high and well-drained site Principal trade, weaving ; export of coarse cloth to the Doab Bazar known as *Tainanganj*, public garden and nursery for trees, dak bungalow, school, and post office [m s T] There are some handsome Muhammadan tombs, and the usual public offices

Parawar.—Village with post office [m s].

Rampura.—Village with post office [m].

Rendhar.—Village with post office [m.]

Sayyidnagar.—Old and decayed town, 17 miles from Orai among the ravines of the Betwa Population 3,500 Large exports of cloth, dyed red and yellow, considerable manufacture and dyeing of cotton. Police station, school, and post office [m.].

JAUNPUR.

JAUNPUR—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-West Provinces Bounded on the north-west and north by the Districts of Patnabagarh and Sultanpur, on the north-east by Azamgarh ; on the east by Ghazipur, and on the south and south-west by Benares, Mirzapur, and Allahabad Area, 1549 square miles, containing 7 towns and 3187 villages Population 1,264,949 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Jaunpur, 39 miles from Benares by rail

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the rest of Upper India. The *kharrif* or autumn crops include rice, Indian corn, cotton, *bayra*, *joar*, and *moth* The *rabi* or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses Irrigation is carried on from wells, tanks, ponds, and *ghuls* Poppy is cultivated, and opium produced under Government regulation

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The District is almost entirely devoted to agriculture, and its trade is confined to raw materials and food-stuffs

CLIMATE—The climate of Jaunpur District is moister, the temperature more equable, and the rain more evenly distributed throughout the year, than in most Districts of the North-Western Provinces

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Machhishahi, Karakat, Jaunpur, Kutahan, and Manah Revenue, 12 lakhs.

District Staff—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Post Master, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, and 10 Honorary Magistrates [For further information regarding Jaunpur town see Jaunpur]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

- Badlapur.**—Village with post office [m s t]
- Baksa.**—Village with post office [m s t]
- Bamniyan.**—Village with post office [m s]
- Baraipur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Barigaon.**—Village with post office [m].
- Barsathi.**—Village with post office [m]
- Bazar-Arsiya.**—Village with post office [m]
- Bazar-Maharajganj.**—Village with post office [m]
- Bazar-Naurhiya.**—Village with post office [m]
- Bilwai.**—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Jaunpur city.
- Chandwak.**—Village with post office [m s]
- Gaura-Badshapur.**—Village with post office [m].
- Gulzarganj.**—Village with post office [m s t]
- Jafarabad.**—Village with post office [m s].
- Jagapur.**—Village with post office [m]
- Jalalganj.**—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jaunpur city
- Jalaipur.**—Village with post office [m s t]
- Jaunpur.**—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Gumti about 15 miles above its junction with the Sai, and 35 miles from Benares. Population 15,000. Jaunpur is a very ancient city, the former capital of a considerable Muhammadan kingdom, which once extended from Budaun and Etawah to Behar. It abounds in splendid architectural monuments, most of which belong to the Pathan period. The fort of Fuz, the Atala Masjid, the Dariba mosque, the Jinjui Masjid, the Lal Darwaza, the Jama Masjid, and the splendid bridge over the Gumti, are the noteworthy objects here. Jaunpur is a place of much interest, and possesses a considerable trade, and is also celebrated for its manufacture of perfumes from the flowers of the rose, jasmine, and scirew pine. The manufacture of *papier-mache* has been recently introduced; but paper making, which was formerly one of the principal industries of Jaunpur, is now almost totally extinguished in consequence of the competition of machine-made paper. The civil station is situated south of the Gumti, the only public buildings are the courts of the magistrate and judge, church, *dak* bungalow, jail, and police lines. The latter are the old cantonments used by the Native troops quartered at Jaunpur before the Mutiny. There are two railway stations on the Oudh and Rohilkand line, at the city and at the civil station.
- Karakat.**—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Gumti, 16 miles from Jaunpur city. Population about 3,500. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, it contains an Anglo-vernacular school, police station, and post office [m s t]. Bi-weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
- Khetasarai.**—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Jaunpur. Post office [m s].
- Koripur.**—Village with post office [m].

Kutahan.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Gumti river, 18 miles from Jaunpur town. Population 1 000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the village contains police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Machlishahr.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the metalled road to Allahabad, 18 miles from Jaunpur town. The ancient name of the town was Ghisra, derived from the name of the Bhar chief Ghisu, who is said to have ruled the *pargana*, and founded the town. It is situated in the midst of a low-lying damp tract of country, and its present name of Machlishahr, or 'City of Fishes,' was given to it owing to its liability to floods during the rainy season. The town was formerly of considerably more importance than at present. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains, an Anglo-vernacular school, police station, charitable dispensary, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mariahu.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the road to Muzapuri, 12 miles from Jaunpur town. Population 4,000. The town contains *tahsil*, Anglo-vernacular school, police station, military encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.], Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mihrawan.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Jaunpur town.

Muftiganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Pasara.—Village with post office [m.].

Pattinarind.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramdialganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Rampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai-Khwaja.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sarai-Mahiudin.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahganj.—Town and railway station, 20 miles from Jaunpur city. Population 7,000. The Nawab of Oudh has built, a market place, a *baradari*, and a *dargah* or tomb in honour of the famous Mecca saint Shah Haziat Ali. The town is a thriving mart, second only to Jaunpur in commercial importance. Large centre of cotton trade, with market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. School, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Shankarganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sujanganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Surapur.—Village with post office [m.].

JHANSI.

JHANSI.—District in the Allahabad Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the Gwalior and Santhar States, and by Jalaun District; on the east by the river Dhasan, which separates it from Hamirpur District, on the south and east by *Hasta-bhaya* jagirs and the Oichha State, and on the west

by the Datya, Gwalior, and Khamadhana States. The District is much intersceted by the surrounding Native States. Single villages or groups of two or three villages belonging to one or other of these States are scattered like islands throughout the District. In like manner, several small patches of British territory are isolated from the rest of the District, and completely surrounded by native territory. Area, 3587 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1336 villages. Population 409,419. The administrative head-quarters are at Jhansi, 256 miles from Allahabad via Cawnpur.

PRODUCTS—Jhansi, in the nature of its soil, the character of its people, the poor means of irrigation, and the want of good communications, is perhaps worse off than any other Districts in the North-Western Provinces, except its still more unfortunate neighbour, Lalitpur. The year is divided into the usual rain and cold-weather seasons. The principal *kharif* crops are *joar* (millet), cotton, *bagra*, *til*, oil-seed, and *kodo*, a kind of pulse. The chief *rabi* crops are wheat, gram, and bailey. Irrigation is little practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—As the District is not able to supply its own wants in the matter of food-stuffs, it imports instead of exporting grain. In return it gives the *al* dye and cotton.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Jhansi, like that of Bundelkhand generally, is hot and very dry, owing to the want of trees or shade, and the radiation from bare rocks or arid wastes, but it is not considered unhealthy. The population are habitually under-fed, and they consequently succumb readily to slight diseases.

ADMINISTRATION—The district is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Jhansi, Garotha, Mau, Moth, Lalitpur, and Mahoni. Revenue, 10 lakhs, expenditure, 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Tahsildar, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, Munsif, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Judge, District Superintendent of police, Civil Surgeon, Chaptain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages and District Engineer, and Inspector of schools. [For further information regarding Jhansi town see Jhansi.].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alampur—Village with post office [m s].

Ambabai—Village with post office [m s. t].

Amra—Village with post office [m s. l.].

Babina—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Jhansi. There are two or three *talao*s for water-fowl shooting. Post office [m s.].

Baghera—Village with post office [m].

Baidaura—Village with post office [m].

Baldeogarh—Village with post office [m].

Banpur—Village with post office [m].

Bansi—Village with post office [m s].

Baragaon—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Barh—Village with post office [m].

Barwa Sagar—Town and railway station [W], situated 14 miles from Jhansi. Population about 7000. The town is picturesquely

situated at the foot of a rocky ridge on the shore of the Barwa Sagar Lake, an artificial sheet of water formed by a masonry embankment three-quarters of a mile in length, and contains two craggy, wooded islets. Flights of steps lead down from the embankment to the water's edge. Below, a tract of land, extending over 4 miles, is thickly planted with mango and other trees often of great age and enormous size. North-west of the town rises a fine old castle overlooking the lake, now used as a dak bungalow or travellers' rest-house. Three miles west stand the remains of an old Chandel temple, carved with the figures of Hindu gods much defaced by Musalmans. Police station, staging bungalow, and post office [m s]

Basai—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Jhansi.

Bhander.—Ancient town situated on the left bank of the Pahuj river, 24 miles from Jhansi. Population about 6,000. Stands in the midst of picturesque rocky scenery, and spreads over the side of a hill into the plain beneath. West of the town a large lake-like tank has been formed by throwing a dam across the bed of a stream flowing into the Pahuj. On the hill above remains of tanks, wells, and temples apparently mark the ancient site of a Buddhist monastery, carved granite stones of like origin do service in the town as door-steps or pillars. The principal mosque consists in large parts of Buddhist columns. The town contains many ruined or vacant houses. Manufacture of *Kharua* cloth, and white blankets. The town contains police station, school, grain market, *bazar*, *sarai*, and dispensary. Bhaiauli, 3 miles south-east, has a temple of ancient date still unmutilated.

Bjauli—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m s]

Bijrothā—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Jhansi.

Birdha—Village with post office [m s]

Bonda—Village with post office [m]

Chirgaon.—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Jhansi, and 14 miles from Moth. Population about 4,000. Post office [m], and dak bungalow

Dabrah—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m s] and dak bungalow

Dailwara—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Jhansi

Dudhai—Village with post office [m s.]

Garman—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m s].

Garotha.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, and post office [m s t]

Ghat-Khatra—Village with post office [m s]

Ghat-Lahchora—Village with post office [m s].

Girar—Village with post office [m]

Gursarai.—Town and capital of a small jagi estate: situated on the Jalaun and Sagai road, 40 miles from Jhansi. Population about 7,000. The Raja is a Deccani Pandit. The town consists in large

part of brick-built houses, and double stoned shops. An imposing fort, with buildings raised to a height of 250 feet, overlooks it from the west. Trade in sugar, imported from Hamirpur District. The estate comprises 63 villages. Post office [m s t].

Irish.—Ancient town lies on the right bank of the river Betwa, 42 miles from Jhansi city. Population 5,000. Formerly a town of great importance. Many mosques and tombs still standing among the suburbs attest its early prosperity. Manufacture of chintz and figured broad-cloth. Police station, school, and post office [m.]

Jakhlaun—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lalitpur. Post office [m s].

Jakhora—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lalitpur. Post office [m s].

Jatara—Village with post office [m].

Jhansi.—Town, municipality, railway station [W & R.], and administrative head quarters of the District of the same name, also head-quarters of the Indian Midland Railway administration, 137 miles from Cawnpur. Jhansi is the junction station for Cawnpur, Gwalior, Agra, and Manikpur. It is also one of the main halting places for troops proceeding up country. The central railway station with its many subsidiary buildings, is now known as "New Jhansi." The Native town lies on the Agra and Saugur Road amongst tanks and groves. A stone built fort which crowns a neighbouring rock, commands the town as well as the cantonments and civil lines. In 1861, the town, fort, and surrounding territory beyond the Pahuj river were handed over to Gwalior State, but the fort was in 1885 retransferred to the British by Scindhia in exchange for that of Gwalior. The city (4½ miles in circumference) lies low on the banks of an extensive tank or lake, the Lachmi Tal. Well-built brick-houses occupy the chief streets, a wall with nine gate ways surrounds the city, and several handsome temples stand upon the bank of the Lachmi Tal. In the summer months the heat is intense.

The civil station of Jhansi, lies close under the walls of Jhansi town, and contains the residences of the officials together with court-houses, *tahsil*, police station, dispensary, a hotel, dak bungalow, school, and post office [m s t]. There are two banks—Delhi and London Bank Ltd Agency, and Lloyd's Bank. The garrison consists generally of two Batteries of Artillery, a European Regiment, and two Bengal Native Regiments. A large railway staff also forms a considerable civil population.

Kailwara—Village with post office [m].

Kakarbai.—Village situated on a peak to the left of the *Charch nadi*, 54 miles from Jhansi town, and 9 miles from Garotha. Population 2 000. Police station, and post office [m s].

Katahra.—Town situated 30 miles from Jhansi town, and 15 miles from Mhow. Population under 5,000. Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Local manufacture of pottery, and village school.

Khajuriya (*Khajuraha*)—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m].

Lalitpur.—Town, municipality, railway station [W.], and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated close to the west bank of the Shajad Nadi, 57 miles south of Jhansi. Population 11,000; many of the inhabitants are agriculturists. Well built, white-washed masonry houses give picture-queeness to the main streets, but the side streets consist of mere tortuous alleys. An excellent modern bazar forms a good centre for the town. The climate of Lalitpur is English frost and ice during the cold weather months. A fair is held here at the end of February, at which agricultural and other implements are exhibited. Buddhist remains are built into the walls. *Tahsil*, munsiff's court, police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Madanpur.—Village with post office [m.]

Mahroni.—Village 24 miles from Lalitpur town. Population 8,000. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Maraura.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Mau.—Town, municipality, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also the principal commercial centre of the District; situated 10 miles from Jhansi civil station. It is also known as Mau-Ranipur, from the town of Ranipur situated about 4 miles to the west with which it forms one municipality. Population about 20,000. Mau is a remarkably picturesque town; its houses are well-built, with deep eaves between the first and second stories, and hanging balcony windows of unusual beauty. Trees line many of the streets, and handsome temples ornaments the town, although much hidden behind enclosing walls. The principal temple is that of the Jains, which stands by itself, and presents a noble appearance with its two solid spires and many enclosures. The town is renowned for the manufacture of *kharia* cloth, which is exported to all parts of India, and which forms the staple trade of Jhansi District. The imports consist of sugar, English piece-goods, silk, metals, coffee and a large variety of other articles, exports—dyed and undyed cloth. The town contains a large *sarai* with masonry built travellers' rooms on all sides. It has a fort, which contains a police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Manufacture of cloth.

Mau-Ranipur.—Two towns in Mau *tahsil*, but forming a single municipality—see articles Mau and Ranipur. Mau-Ranipur is also a railway station [W.], with a travellers' bungalow about a mile distant.

Moth.—Town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station [W.], 34 miles from Jhansi. Population about 4,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a boys' and girls' schools, police station, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow.

Narhut.—Village with post office [m.]

Nathikhera.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pandwaha.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Piprai.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Pirthipur.—Village with post office [m.]

Punch.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Jhansi, and 18 miles from Gursai. Post office [m. s.]

Raksa—Village with post office [m s]

Ranipur.—Town situated on the left bank of the Sukuai Nadi, 2 miles from the railway station, called Ranipur road, and 3 miles west of Mau, with which it forms one municipality. Population about 7,000. Considerable manufacture of *kharua* and *lashi* cloth, dyed red with the root of *al*. The town contains a very handsome temple, with two high steeples and numerous cupolas. Fine bazar, and *sarai* or native inn, with old and picturesque stone-built houses, and two small but pretty Jain shrines. Police station, and post office [m s]

Sakrar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Seonda.—Village with post office [m].

Siaori.—Village with post office [m].

Sojna.—Village with post office [m s].

Sonagir.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m s]

Sumphur.—Village with post office [m s].

Talar.—Village with post office [m.]

Talbahat.—Ancient town, and railway station [W], situated at the base of a hill, 22 miles north of Lalitpur. Derives its name from a large tank or lake, which supplies water for irrigation to several of the neighbouring villages. Extensive masonry battlements crown the hill top and enclose a fort now in ruins. Small trade in grain and cotton. *Bazar*, handsome well, dak bungalow, and post office [m s]. Manufacture of ornamental match locks, tulwars etc.

Udan.—Village with post office [m.]

JUMNA CANAL.

Jumna Canal, Eastern.—An important irrigation work in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut Districts, North-Western Provinces. It derives its supply from the left or eastern bank of the river Jumna, irrigates the western portion of the Upper Doab, and eventually tails into the Jumna (Jamuna) in Meerut District, after a course of 160 miles.

KUMAUN.

KUMAUN.—The principal District in the Division of the same name. Area, 7151 square miles, containing 5 towns and 5961 villages. Population 563,181. The administrative head-quarters are at Almora town, 43 miles from Kathgodam by road *via* Naini Tal and Ramgarh.

Products.—The soil except in some of the valleys, is often poor and stony and requires much manure. On the better kinds of land rice, wheat, and tobacco are grown, on the others, according to the season, wheat, barley, mustard, vetch, flax, Indian corn, millets, pulses, sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds etc. The staple food of the peasantry is the millet, called *mandua* the *ragi* of the Deccan. The cucumber family is largely used; and in the southern most *parganas* ginger, turmeric, and capsicums are profitable crops. Potatoes are becoming common in some

localities. Fruit is very plentiful, and the oranges grown here are of excellent quality. The tea plantations also form an important and valuable feature in the District.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District may be described under two heads—first, that in the hands of the Bhotiyas with Tibet, and, secondly, that with the plains. The Tibet trade is almost a complete monopoly in the hands of its carriers. The imports are ponies, yaks, sheep, salt, borax, gold, wool, drugs, precious stones, yak tails, coarse woollen cloth, and Chinese silks. The exports are grain, cotton goods, broad-cloth, quilts, hard ware, tobacco, sugar, spices, dyes, tea, and wood for house-building. Kumaon also sends to the plains grain of sorts, clarified butter, tea, ginger, turmeric, red pepper, potatoes, hill drugs and spices, bark for tanning, pine-tar, honey and wax, and a little iron and copper, and timber. Its imports comprise every article of necessity or luxury, both for Europeans and Natives, which the hills themselves do not furnish. The roads in the hills are for the most part only bridle-paths, more or less well laid out, but all now well bridged. Cart-roads run from Halowari to Naini Tal, and from Ramnagar to Ranikhet and Almora.

CLIMATE—Kumaun District consists, first, of the Sub-Himalayan ranges, and, secondly, of the *bhabhar* or waterless forest. With the exception of the *Bhabhar* and deep valleys, on the whole the District enjoys a mild climate. Even at heights from 5000 feet upwards, supposed to possess a European climate, the periodical rains and atmospheric conditions preceding and following them, throw the whole southern slope of the great Himalayan chain for almost half the year into the sub-tropical rather than the temperate region. The seven months from October to April are delightful. No winter passes without snow on the higher ridges, and in some years its occurrence is universal throughout the mountain tract. Frosts especially in the valleys are often severe. The District is occasionally visited by epidemic cholera. Leprosy is most prevalent in the east of the District. Goitre and cretinism afflict a small proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the north-eastern *parganas*. The hill fevers at times exhibit the rapid and malignant features of plague. Murraings break out from time to time among the cattle.

ADMINISTRATION—The total revenue of the District is about 7 lakhs, and the total cost of officials and police of all kinds is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. For administrative purposes the District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Champawat, and Almora. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar, Deputy Collector, Post master, Head-master, Zilla School, Assistant Inspector of schools, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Almora see Almora.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Almora—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the Kumaun District, 5494 feet above sea-level, distant 67 miles from Kathgodam *via* Naini Tal and Ranikhet. Population 7500, Almora is a substantially-built and prosperous little town, and the local

demand for labour is so great that a hillman can pay his whole land tax for a year by a week's work at the station. The views of the snows are fine. Best time of the year is September and October, shooting plentiful. Three hotels, 2 dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Anta Dhura—A pass on the Tibetan frontier of Kumaon District : situated 156 miles from Almora. It traverses a ridge to the north of the main Himalayan range, and forms the watershed between the upper feeders of the Gogria from its southern slopes, and the tributaries of the Suttlej to the north. The elevation is 17,500 feet. Snow lies on the pass for eleven months of the year.

Askota—Village with post office [m.]

Bagesar—Town situated at the confluence of the Saiju and Gomati rivers, about 3000 feet above the sea, 27 miles from Almora. It carries on a brisk trade with central Asia and forms one of the main outlets for the Tibetan traffic. A great Bhutia fair is held in January, at which the produce of the lower hills is exchanged for that of the alpine valleys. The population consists chiefly of hill Baniyas or traders. Post office [m.]

Banskhet—Village with post office [m.]

Berinag—Village with post office [m. s.]

Bhimtal—Village with a small lake lying among the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Height above sea-level, 4500 feet, dimensions, 5580 feet in length by 1490 in breadth, greatest depth, 87 feet. Picturesquely situated in a little mountain valley, surrounded by hills on three sides. Its outlet is through a torrent which ultimately feeds the Ramganga river. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhowali—Village with post office [m. t.]

Bians—Pass over the Himalayan range into Tibet. It has two forks, known respectively as the Lanpiya Dhura and Mangsha Dhura, the former of which reaches an elevation of 18000 feet above sea-level. The Bhutias carry on a trade over these passes by means of *yaks*, goats and pack-sheep with Khar in Tibet, the imports being salt, gold, wools, drugs, *Takla* precious stones and Chinese silks, while the exports comprise grain, cotton, hardware, tobacco, sugar, dyes, and other southern produce. The whole valley is also known by the general name of Bians, and is inhabited by a special class of Bhutias, speaking a peculiar dialect of their own.

Birchigaon—Mountain pass, on the route from Almora by the river Gou and the Antha Dhura pass to south-western Tibet. Distant 114 miles from Almora. Lies over the skirts of two peaks, with heights of 18,166 and 19,225 feet above the sea respectively, elevation of crest of pass, about 15,000 feet.

Chamauli—Village with post office [m.].

Champawat—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Chaubattia—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Debidarah.—Village with post office [m].

Debiprayag.—Village with post office [m t]

Dharma.—Tract of country, lying on the southern side of the main Himalayan range. Of considerable elevation—its chief peak, Lebung, rising 18,912 feet above sea-level; while the Dharma pass, on the northern frontier, leading into Hundes, reaches a height of about 15,000 feet. The inhabitants are Bhotias, a Tibetan race, who carry on a trade between Hundes and Kumaun, by means of pack—sheep over the Dharma pass. Area, about 100 square miles.

Dhulchina.—Village with post office [m].

Dwarahat.—Village with post office [m.].

Gagar.—Range of mountains, forming a portion of the outer Himalayan range. The chain runs along the whole southern border of the District, parallel to the plains, from the Kosi river to the Kali, and presents a line of higher elevation than any ranges between it and the main ridge of the central Himalayas. The principal peak is that of China, overlooking the lake and station of Naini Tal, which nestle among the hollows of the Gagar. Forests of cypress, *tun*, fir, and other timber trees clothe the hill-sides. Average elevation, between 7,000 and 8,000 feet.

Goriganga.—River or one of the head-waters of the Gogra. Rises from a glacier about 12 miles from Anthe Dharma Pass, at an elevation of 11,543 feet above sea-level, runs in a perpetual cascade for 60 miles down the mountain valleys, and joins the Kali at a height of 1972 feet above sea-level.

Haldwani.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Kathgodam. Post office [m. s. t.]

Hastings, Fort.—Fortified hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lohaghat. Elevation 6,240 feet above sea-level.

Hawalbagh.—Village picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Kosila, 5 miles from Almora. Elevation above sea-level, 3,889 feet. Post office [m]

Jaina.—Village with post office [m]

Jeolikote.—Village with post office [m s]

Jhulaghat.—Village with post office [m]

Kaladhungi.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], 50 miles from Moradabad.

Kalipani.—Sacred spring, regarded by the Natives as the source of the river Kali, whose real head waters lie 30 miles to the north-east. Situated on the slopes of the Byans Rikhi Mountain, 5 miles from Byans pass, on the route to Askot. Pilgrims visit the spring to bathe in its purifying waters on their way to the sacred lake of Manasarovar.

Katalgarh.—Town on the road from Pithoragarh to Champawat, 4 miles from the latter place. An old fort, garrisoned by Gurkha troops during the war of 1814.

Katgodown (*Kathgodam*)—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Naini Tal. Post office [m s. t.].

Khairna.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. t.].

Khurpa Tal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kota—Village with post office [m.].

Kousanie.—Village with post office [m. t.]

Kuttyoor—Village with post office [m. s.]

Lala Bazar—Village with post office [m.].

Lebong.—Mountain range, forming part of the Himalayan system. It runs between the Bians and Dhaima valleys, and is crossed by a difficult pass, covered with snow throughout the year. The crest of the pass has an elevation of 18,942 feet above sea-level.

Lobha.—Village with post office [m.]

Lohaghat (*Rikheswar*).—Cantonment situated on the left bank of the little river Loha, at an elevation of 5,562 feet above sea-level, and enclosed on almost every side by precipitous mountains, distant 54 miles from Almora. Bazar, stores, bungalows, and other buildings for the accommodation of the troops. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. A tea plantation has been established here.

Mansiary—Village with post office [m.].

Martoli.—Village among the wild northern mountains, situated on the route to Hundes or Chinese Tibet by the Juhar Pass. Population about 1,000. Elevation above sea-level 11,352 feet. Post office [m.].

Masi.—Village with post office [m.].

Milam.—Large village in Juhar *pargana*, the nearest village to the Juhar pass, over the main Himalayan range into Tibet. Population about 2,000.

Naini Tal.—Hill station, and municipality, also a small military station, picturesquely situated on the banks of a beautiful little lake, which nestles among the spurs of the Himalayas. It is also a favourite sanitarium and summer resort of Europeans from the plains, and the head-quarters of the Government of the North-Western Provinces during the hot weather, 54 miles from Almora. Elevation above sea-level, 6409 feet. Exquisite scenery among the surrounding hills. The population increases largely during the height of the season (10,000).

The station contains the following Banks—The Agra Savings Bank Ltd Agency, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd Agency, Bank of Upper India Ltd Agency, Delhi and London Bank Ltd Agency, Himalaya Bank, Ltd Agency, Mussooree Bank Ltd Agency, Oudh Commercial Bank Ltd Agency. Rohilkhand and Kumaun Bank Ltd. Uncovenanted Service Bank Ltd. Also Assistant Commissioner and 2 Deputy Collectors hold their offices here. Post and Telegraph office, dak bungalow, and hotels. English stores are available in the shops. Churches of several denominations, schools for boys and girls, Lady Dufferin's hospital, and Assembly Rooms are the object noticeable here.

Nanda Devi.—Snow-clad mountain peak, one of the higher Himalayan summits. Elevation above sea-level 25,661 feet. Almost conical in shape. The summit is inaccessible. The Hindus regard the cloud which usually rests on the peak as smoke from the kitchen of the goddess Nanda.

Neo Dhura (*Also called Rang bidang*).—Pass over the Hima-

layas into Hundes south-western Tibet, lies at the head of the Dhaulī river. Elevation above sea-level, about 15,000 feet. Much frequented by Bhutia traders

Okhaldanga.—Village picturesquely situated on the craggy bank of the river Kosila, 65 miles from Moradabad. Population 200. Elevation about 2,000 feet above sea. The rice of Akhaldanga is said to be remarkably fine, and it bears in commerce the name of Pilbhit rice, being brought to market at that town.

Pithoragarh.—Military outpost in Kumaun District. The troops are cantoned on a low ridge in the shore valley, for the protection of the Nepal frontier. Population about 500. It contains bazar, stone-built hospital, dak bungalow and post office [m s t.] Fort Loudon, 100 yards west of the lines, commands the station. Elevation 5334 feet above the sea.

Ramganga, Eastern.—River rises on the southern slope of the main Himalayan range, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet above sea-level, holds a generally southerly course for about 55 miles, and falls into the Sarju at Rameswar. The united stream often bears the name of Ramganga, as far as its junction with the Kali.

Ramganga, Western.—River rises among the outer Himalayas; flows about 100 miles through the hills of Garhwal and Kumaun, with a very rapid fall, enters the plains at Kalagarh in Bijnaur District, thence passes through Moradabad District, Rampur State, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahajampur, and Haidor Districts, and finally joins the Ganges, nearly opposite Kanauj, after a total course of about 373 miles.

Ramgarh.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.], 12 miles from Naini Tal.

Ranikhet.—Military hill station, 30 miles from Naini Tal; Elevation between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. The views of the Himalaya snows from this station are very grand. Dak bungalow half way on road and at Ranikhet. Dandies obtainable from dak bungalow at Naini Tal for the journey to Ranikhet or Almora. Post office [m s t.]

Sirkot.—Ruined fort and temple, situated 9 miles north-west of the confluence of the Gori and Eastern Kali rivers. Elevation 6,924 feet above the sea. Crowns a rocky ridge, with two of its sides scarped to a sheer depth of 2,000 feet, and having its front terminated by a chasm 700 feet in depth. The narrow path from Almora to Nepal winds round one of its flanks. The temple stands upon a conical rock, rising nearly perpendicularly from the ridge covered by the crumbling fortifications. The fort is now in a ruinous condition.

Someswar.—Village with post office [m.]

Sudder Bazar.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Takula.—Village with post office [m.]

MAINPURI.

MAINPURI.—District in the Agra Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north

by Etah District ; on the east by Farukhabad District ; on the south by Etawah District and Jumna river , and on the west by Agra and Muttra (Muthua) Districts Area, 1,700 square miles containing 8 towns and 1409 villages Population 762,163. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Mainpuri, 34 miles from Etawah by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Mainpuri contains comparatively little waste, almost every acre of available soil having been already brought under tillage. Cultivation has been spreading rapidly of late, and has now almost reached its utmost margin. The *kharif* crops include cotton, *soar*, *bayra*, indigo, maize, rice, hemp, etc The *rabi* crops include wheat, barley, gram, poppy, and sugar-cane

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District is of the same rural character as that of the other Doab Districts The exports consist chiefly of cotton, grain, indigo, *ghu*, and miscellaneous agricultural produce ; while the imports are confined to metals, English cloth-goods, sugar, pedlar's wares, tobacco, and rice Cotton thread is manufactured to a large extent, and there is some trade in bangles, pipes, inlaid wood-work, and similar fancy articles. The manufacture of indigo is the only industry carried on under European superintendence. Saltpetre is refined at several factories scattered over the District.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District does not differ from that of the Doab generally It is warm but not excessively sultry, during the summer months and damp or foggy during the cold weather rains. The chief endemic disease is malarious fever.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Mainpuri, Karhal, Bhongaon, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad. Revenue about 12 lakhs, and cost of officials and police 1½ lakhs *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate with 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Post Master, Head Master Zilla School, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Mainpuri see Mainpuri]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur Khara.—Village with post office [m]

Aunchha.—Village with post office [m s]

Barnahal.—Village with post office [m]

Bewar.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s.].

Bhadan.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Etawah. Post office [m s]

Bhongaon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated at the junction of the Agra and Grand Trunk roads, 9½ miles from Mainpuri Population about 7,500 The town has a ruined fort on an artificial mound. *Tahsil*, police station, good-sized *jhil* or lake, two *bazar*, *sarai* (native inn), modern mosque, temple and post office [m s. t] The temple contains lodgings free to poor travellers' who also receive a daily dole of grain from the owner The town was founded, according to tradition, by Raja Bhim Sen, who was cured of leprosy by bathing in the *jhil*

Eka—Village with post office [m. s.], 20 miles from Shikohabad.

Ghiror—Village with post office [m. s.]

Jasrana—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kara—Village with post office [m.]

Karauli.—Town situated 14 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 7,500. Four mosques, 9 Hindu temples, the most striking built, with rest house for pilgrims attached, handsome masonry bathing tank, police station, school, and post office [m.]

Karhal—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Etawah and Mainpuri road. The town is the residence of a Sayyid family of considerable note and influence. Population 8,000. Brisk local trade is carried on in *ghu*, cotton, and indigo. The principal buildings are the *tahsil*, police station, *sarai* or native inn, school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Kaurara—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Shikohabad.

Kishni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuchela—Village with post office [m.].

Kusmara—Village with post office [m.]

Madanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Mainpuri.—*Tahsil*, town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and of the District of the same name, situated on the Agia branch of the Grand Trunk Road, which connects the town with Shikohabad railway station distant 36 miles south-east. The town consists of two separate portions, Mainpuri proper, and Mukhamganj. The former town existed, according to tradition, in the days of the Pandavas and derived its name from one Main Deo, whose image may still be seen in one of the suburbs. Population about 22,000. The Grand Trunk Road runs through the centre, and forms a wide street, lined either side by shops, which constitute the principal *bazar*. At the eastern entrance stand the *tahsil*, and police station while the dispensary and mission buildings lie a little off the road. Next comes Rakesganj, a large *sarai* and grain market. The Mainpuri portion of the town lies north of the Agia road, and contains many brick-houses and pleasant gardens. The main street in this quarter contains many shops, market-place bathing tank, and schools. The civil station stands on the opposite bank of the Isan river, crossed by a good bridge. Opium ware-houses, jail, dispensary, Zila and *tahsil* schools, American Presbyterian mission, church, reading rooms, two public gardens, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Considerable trade in cotton, indigo seed, country produce and non. Manufacture of wooden articles inlaid with wire.

Makkhanpur—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Shikohabad. Post office [m.]

Mustafabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 6,000. The town contains *tahsil*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Nabiganj—Village on the Grand Trunk Road, 24 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 1200. Police outpost, *sarai*, and post office [m.]

Nasirpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Parahm—Village with post office [m.]

Pendhat—Village 29 miles from Mainpuri. Population under 3,000. Noted for a great religious gathering, held on a movable date at the shrine of Jokhaya. Pilgrims come for the purpose of obtaining offspring and easy child-birth.

Pharah.—Town 39½ miles from Mainpuri, and 8 miles from Mustafabad. Population about 5,000. Trade in indigo, cotton, grain, and country produce. Police station, and post office [m s]. Branch indigo factory of the Umargarh establishment.

Rapri.—Village and ruins in Shikohabad *tahsil*, situated among the wild ravines on the left bank of the Jumna, about 44 miles from Mainpuri town. Population about 800. Numerous remains of Hindu and Muhammadan times exist in the neighbourhood. Mosques, tombs, wells, and reservoirs mark its former greatness, and several inscriptions found among the ruins have thrown much light upon the local history. The most important of these dates from the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji. The present village is connected by good fair-weather roads with the railway station and town of Shikohabad and with Saisaganj, and a bridge of boats crosses the Jumna to Batesar on the opposite bank, where one of the largest fairs in the North-Western Provinces is held every year.

Sarsaganj.—Trading village, situated on the Etawah road, 6 miles from Bhadan railway station, and 27 miles from Mainpuri town. Population about 6,500. The village of Sarsa is a collection of mere agricultural hamlets, containing a large fortified brick house, belonging to a family of Kirar Thakurs, but the real importance of the place centres in the neighbouring bazar of Saisaganj, the principal trading market of the District, and the only one which carries on business with surrounding towns. Fine market-place, known as Raikes-ganj. Bi-weekly fair; large trade in cotton. Wealthy merchants, chiefly Jains, several Jain temples, very handsome little mosque of peculiar architecture, large cattle market; police station, school, and post office [m s].

Shikohabad.—Town, railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 36 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 12,000. The old town, lies east and south of the main road, but the principal bazar lines the highway itself, and contains 9 *sarais* for the accommodation of travellers. The town contains numerous temples and mosques and is the birth place of several Hindu and Muhammadan saints. Handsome *tahsil*, police station, school, telegraph office (at railway station), dak bungalow, and post office [m s]. Manufactures of sweetmeat and cotton cloth.

Sultanganj—Village with post office [m].

MEERUT.

MEERUT (Merath)—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north by Muzaffarnagar District, on the west by the Jumna river, on the south by Bulandshahr District, and on the east by the Ganges. Area 2,369 square miles, containing 32 towns and 1509 villages. Population 1,391,458. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Meerut, 40 miles from Delhi by rail.

PRODUCTS—Meerut is one of the most flourishing and best tilled Districts of the Doab. The year is divided into the usual *kharif*, and *rabi* harvests. The *kharif* crops include Indian corn, *joar*, *bajra*, *wid*, *moth*, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, *til*, *san*, etc. The staple *kharif* crop is sugar-cane. The *rabi* or spring crops comprise wheat, barley, oats, gram, *arhar*, *channa* safflower, mustard seed, tobacco, oil-seeds, and a variety of vegetables and other garden produce. The crop area of the two great harvests is about equally divided.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The exports of the District consist mainly of the raw products of the country, grain, cotton, and indigo being the chief items. The imports are English hardware, Manchester goods, tobacco, drugs, and spices. The manufactures are few and of merely local importance, with the exception of the indigo dye, which is produced in very large quantities. The District is admirably supplied with means of communication by which its surplus agricultural produce can be exchanged for the manufactured articles of other regions.

CLIMATE.—The comparatively high latitude and elevated position of Meerut make it one of the healthiest Districts in the plains of India. From November to March, the weather is cool and invigorating, hoar-frost being frequently found in January at an early hour of the day. The hot westerly winds begin in April, and the rains set in about the end of June, during their continuance, the weather is sultry and exhausting. The only endemic disease in the District is malarial fever, but small-pox and cholera occasionally visit it as epidemics.

ADMINISTRATION—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Hapur, Meerut, Saidhana, Mawana, Baghpat and Ghaziabad. The total revenue of the District is about 32 lakhs, and the total cost of officials and police is about 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner of Meerut Division, a Civil and Sessions Judge, a Magistrate and Collector with 3 Covenanted Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge and Munsif; District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Inspector of schools, Head master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, also Chemical Examiner, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Chaplain, Clergyman, 3 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, 2 Executive Engineers, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. Also Bank of Upper India Ltd, Delhi and London Bank Ltd Agency [For further information regarding the town of Meerut see Meerut].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Babugarh—Village with post office [m s t]

Baghpat—Town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the river Jumna, 30 miles from Meerut City. Baghpat is mentioned in the Mahabharata as one of the *pals* or settlements of King Yudhishthira in the Pandava forest. The town is divided into two portions of *Kasba* and *Mandi*. The principal bazaar is lined with good shops. Baghpat is the great sugar-mart of the District. Besides the usual official buildings such as the *tahsil*, police station, post office [m. s. T] etc., there are two *sarais* or travellers' rest-houses, two handsome temples, 3 mosques, and a dispensary. Popu-

lation about 8,000. There is a good encamping ground outside the town, with abundant water and supplies.

Bahadargarh—Village with post office [m]

Bahsuma (*Bisambha*)—Town on the Bijnor road, 23 miles from Meerut town. Manufacture of saddlery and leather ware of excellent quality. Police station, weekly market, good encamping ground for troops, and post office [m s]

Baksa—Village with post office [m s].

Baraut—Ancient town and municipality, situated on the left bank of the Eastern Jamna canal, 27 miles from Meerut. Population about 8500. Said to have been found in eight century. Contains two markets, two *bazars*, ancient fort now used as a police station, post office [m. s. T] School, handsome Hindu and Jain temples. Manufacture of buckets and iron caldrons.

Begamabad—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Meerut City. Population under 3000. The town contains a handsome temple, a ruined mosque, encamping ground, police station, *bazar*, school, post [m s.], and telegraph offices. Good water supply.

Binauli—Village with post office [m t]

Chaprauli—Large village stands on a raised site, 40 miles from Meerut city. Population about 6,500. Large community of Sarangi Banias, possessing a handsome temple. Agricultural centre, without trade or manufactures. *Bazar*, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s t]

Daha—Village with post office [m s]

Dasna—Town situated in the open plain, 23 miles from Meerut, and 1 mile west of the Ganges Canal. Population 5000. Religious fair during the *Muharam* in honour of a Musalman saint. Hindu fair twice a year. Police station, and post office [m s t]. Weekly market on Saturday.

Daula—Village with post office [m s]

Daurala—Village with post office [m]

Dehra—Village with post office [m]

Dhaulana—Village with post office [m]

Faridnagar—Village with post office [m s]

Garhmuktesar—Ancient town stands on the high cliffs on the right bank of the Ganges, 4 miles below its junction with the Burh Ganga, 26 miles from Meerut south-east. Population about 8000, chiefly Brahmans. Originally a ward (*mahalla*) in the mythical city of Hastinapur, celebrated in the *Bhagavat Purana* and in the *Mahabharata*. Derived its name from the temple of Mukteswara Mahadeo, dedicated to the goddess Ganga, consisting of four separate shrines, two on the cliff and two below it. Close by stand 80 *sati* pillais. A great fair at the full moon of Kartik attracts about 200,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country. Little trade except in timber and bamboo, rafted down the Ganges from the Dun and Garhwal. Police station, four *sarais*, staging bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m s. t]

Ghaziabad—Town and municipality, also railway junction station

[R.] and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 27 miles from Meerut City Population about 13,000 It derives its name from its founder, the Wazir Ghazi-ud-din. Several *sarais*, *tahsil*, munsifi, school, municipal hall, police station, 6 mosques, post office [m s t.], and several Hindu temples (the handsomest known as the—Mandir of Dudheswarnath) Numerous bariacks, bungalows, and houses for native employes have sprung up in the neighbourhood of the railway station The town is now an important grain mart. Weekly market for hides and leather manufactures

Hapur.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name . situated on the Meerut and Bulandshahr road, 18 miles from Meerut city Several fine groves surround the town, but the wall and ditch have fallen out of repair, and only the names of the fine gates now remain Population 14,000 The principal *bazar*, known as Purana (old) *bazar*, runs from the Meerut to the Delhi gate West of this are the Purana (old) and Naya (new) mandis or markets—Mahadeoganj, Khubari bazar, Bazaz (cloth merchants) and Halwai (sweetmeat makers) bazars All these bazars are well lined with shops, and form a compact business quarter. The Musalmans reside chiefly to the east. Water supply is good *Tahsil*, police station, school, dispensary, 3 *sarais*, 28 mosques (of which the Jama Masjid is principal mosque), 29 temples, and post office [m s t] There is an encamping ground for troops outside the town Considerable trade in sugar, grain, cotton, timber, bamboos, and brass utensils

Hastinapur.—Ruined city, lying on the bank of the Burh Ganga or former bed of the Ganges. 22 miles from Meerut. It formed the capital of the great Pandava Kingdom, celebrated in the Mahabharata, and probably one of the earliest Aryan settlements outside the Punjab Few traces of the ancient city now remain The modern hamlet of Hastinapur contains a population of only 50 or 60 persons, almost all Hindus.

Inchauli—Village with post office [m. s.]

Jaini—Village with post office [m s]

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m s]

Kharkhauda—Village with post office [m].

Khekera.—Town in Baghpat *tahsil*, situated 26 miles from Meerut city. Population 7,000 Fine Jain temple, police station, and post office [m s] Large annual fair

Kirthal.—Village 26 miles from Meerut city Population 6,000. No *bazar*, unmade and broken roadways, damp situation, defective sanitary arrangements Inhabitants suffer from enlarged spleen and other malarious diseases

Kutana—Village with post office [m. s].

Kuthaur—Village with post office [m].

Lahauri-Sarai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lawar.—Town situated 12 miles from Meerut city. Population about 6,000 There is a fine house here called the Mahal sarai, built by a merchant Jawahir Singh, who also constructed the Suraj-Kund or great

tank near Meerut. The gardens attached to it are in ruins Post office [m]

Loni.—Decayed town 29 miles from Meerut, and 7 miles from Delhi. Population about 2,500 Ruined fort built by Pithwiraj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi Numerous relics exist of the Mughal dynasty (now in ruins). Police station, and post office [m.]

Maukhas.—Village with post office [m s].

Mawana.—Agricultural town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Doab upland, 16 miles from Meerut city, in the midst of country watered by the Ganges Canal. Population about 8,000. Large brick-built tank, ruins of another, on whose bank stands a handsome temple Bi-weekly market, *tahsil*, police station, village school, *sarai*, and post office [m s t] Pools of water surround the town and fever prevails after the rains

Meerut.—City, military cantonment, municipality, railway station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated about halfway between the Ganges and the Jumna, 25 miles east of the former, and 29 miles the latter, 41 miles from Delhi Approached by the Grand Trunk Road, and by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which has stations at the city and cantonments—3 miles apart The city proper lies south of the cantonments, and was originally surrounded by a wall and ditch, pierced with 9 gates, eight of which possess considerable antiquity Population of the city, exclusive of cantonment is about 65,000 Meerut is the sixth town in order of population of all the towns in the North-West Provinces or the seventh including Lucknow in Oudh It is also the head-quarters of a division of the army, and batteries of artillery and regiments of both English and Native-cavalry and Infantry are stationed in the cantonment.

Among the antiquarian remains of Meerut—The Suraj Kund, surrounded by numerous small temples, sanctuaries, and *sati* pillars, the Dargah of Shah Pir, a fine structure of red sandstone, erected by Nur Jahan, wife of Emperor Jahangir; the Jama Masjid or ‘chief mosque,’ erected by Wazir of Muhammad Gazni, near which the remains of a Buddhist temple have recently come to light, and the mausoleums of Abu Muhammad Kamboh, Salar Masaud Ghazi, and Abu Yar Khan The health of the city and cantonments, though good, has apparently suffered from the rise of water level due to the Ganges Canal The town possesses considerable trade, but cannot be regarded as a great commercial centre, being mainly employed in ministering to the wants of the troops and European residents The cantonment lies north of the city, at a little distance, and contains 5 *bazars*. The Meerut church is the most remarkable building, having a handsome high spire, which can be seen from the outer spurs of the Himalayas There are also a Roman Catholic Church, and mission chapel, an asylum for the relief of Europeans and Christians in distress, a club, the cemetery and the Central jail The Mall is one of the finest drives in India The cantonments possess the population of 4,000 souls A large fair, said to be one of the best of its kind in the North-West Provinces is held here in the springs, a week after the *holi* festival. Besides the usual public buildings the town contains *tahsil*,

police station, dak bungalow, several hotels, *sarais* or *dharmasalas*, post [m s], and Telegraph offices

Muhi-ud-dinpur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Meerut city.

Muradnagar—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Meerut city, and 9 miles from Ghaziabad railway station. Population about 5,000. Large *sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m]. A weekly market is held every Tuesday.

Narpara—Village with post office [m]

Parichatgarh.—Ancient town in Mawana *tahsil*, situated 14 miles from Meerut city. The fort round which the town is built lays claim to great antiquity, and tradition ascribes its construction to Parikshit, grand son of Arjun, one of the five Pandava brethren in the Mahabharata, to whom is also ascribed the foundation of the town. The fort is now used as a police station. Population about 5,500. Large weekly market held every Monday. The Anupshahi branch of the Ganges Canal runs close to the town. Police station, school, canal bungalow, and post office [m t]

Phalanda—Village with post office [m]

Pilkhuwa.—Town and municipality, situated in a depression of the plain, 19 miles from Meerut city. Population 6,000. The Hindu manufacturing population is engaged in cotton weaving, which employs 100 looms. There is also some trade in leather and shoes. Two large Hindu temples; police station, 2 *sarais*, and post office [m s t]

Sardhana.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on a low side near the Ganges Canal, 11 miles from Meerut city. Formerly it was the capital of the notorious Begam Samru. Population about 14,000. The town has a poor and decayed appearance, being in a decadent condition since the death of the Begam Samru. Local tradition assigns the foundation of Sardhana to one Raja Sarkat at a period anterior to the Muhammadan conquest. The Begam's residence, on the east of the town, is a fine modern house, with a grand flight of steps at the entrance and extensive grounds. It is well furnished and contains some good pictures. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, is an imposing building, surrounded by an ornamental wall. St John's College, for training priests, occupies a low masonry house, once the Begam's private residence. Four Jain temples, schools, *tahsil*, police station, and post office [m s t]. Old fort at Lashkarganj in ruins. Sardhana is now an agricultural town, with little trade and no manufactures.

Shahdara.—Town, railway station, and municipality in Ghaziabad *tahsil*, situated near the left bank of the Eastern Jamuna Canal, about 31 miles from Meerut city. The town was founded by the Emperor Shah Jahan, who gave it its present name of 'Royal Gate,' sacked by Suraj Mall Gate of Bharatpur, and plundered by the soldiers of Ahmad Shah Durrani just before the battle of Panipat. Population about 7,000. Large trade in shoes and leather, important sugar refineries. Police station, handsome *sarai*, and post office [m s]

Sirawa—Village with post office [m]

Surirpur.—Village 28 miles from Meerut city, population about 5,500 The Eastern Jumna Canal waters the surrounding land.

Tikri.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants, 27 miles from Meerut city. Flourishing agricultural community of Jats.

MIRZAPUR.

MIRZAPUR—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces It is bounded on the north by Jaunpur and Benares, on the east by the Bengal Districts of Shahabad and Lohardaga, on the south by the Saugya Tributary State and on the west by Allahabad District and the Rewah State Area, 5,223 square miles, containing 7 towns and 4,300 villages Population 116,1508 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Mirzapur, 56 miles from Allahabad by rail

PRODUCTS—The two usual harvests, *kharif* in autumn, and *rabi* in spring, have their ordinary staples of rice, millets, and *moth*, or of wheat, barley, linseed, and pulses respectively The *kharif* crops include rice, cotton, *joar*, *bayra*, and the *rabi* crops comprise the wheat, barley, pulses, and oil-seeds The usual vegetables, both indigenous, and acclimatized, are grown, and in the neighbourhood of Ghorawal the raising of *pan* is an extensive industry

MANUFACTURES—Considerable manufactures of shell-lac, brass-ware, and carpets

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is slightly warmer and damper than that of Districts farther north and west The hilly southern tract especially suffers from excessive heat, and Chunar has also a bad character as a summer station, The rainfall exceeds the average of the North-West Provinces, owing probably to the forests and hill ranges with which the District abounds.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Robertsganj, Mirzapur, Chunar, and Family Domains Revenue, 12 lakhs, expenditure nearly 1 lakh *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with one Joint and one Assistant Collectors, and 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Tahsildar, District Superintendent of Police, 5 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail Post-master, Head-master Zila School, and District Engineer [For further information regarding the town of Mirzapur see Mirzapur]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ahaura.—Town and railway station, 10 miles north of the town. Population 11,600 Trade in grain, oil-seeds, stick-lack, and jungle produce Manufactures of sugar, glass bangles, and lacquered toys, and to a small extent of silk made from imported cocoons Post office [m. s. t]

Aurai—Village with post office [m s t].

Barah.—Village with post office [m s.]

Bhadohi—Village with post office [m s t].

Bhuilikhas—Village with post office [m].

Bijaigarh.—Ruined fort perched on the summit of a wooded height, 9 miles north of river Son, and 50 miles from Benares. The hill was no doubt occupied in very early times, but the existing fortress is attributed to the Emperor Sher Shah.

Bijaipur—Village with post office [m s t].

Bindhachal (*Vindhavasini*)—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Mirzapur. A temple to the goddess of Bindhyabasini, situated on the summit of the rock is an object of interest here. Annual fair in the month of Kartick. Post office [m s].

Chakia—Village with post office [m].

Chaupan—Village with post office [m s].

Chota-Mirzapur—Village with post office [m s].

Chunar (*Chanar*)—Fortress and ancient town, also municipality railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Mirzapur. Population about 10 000. The fort of Chunar is built upon an outlier of the Vindhyan range, a sandstone rock jutting into the Ganges, and deflecting the river to the north. The circumference of the wall is about 2,400 yards. Tradition assigns a high antiquity to this fort. Bhairi Nath, king of Ujan and brother of Vikramaditya, is said to have chosen this solitary wooded rock overhanging the Ganges as the site of his hermitage. The present buildings are the work of later Musalman conquerors, who adopted the ancient Hindu fortifications to their more modern military requirements. The fort passed through many changes of Masters, under the Pathan and Mughal dynasties, and finally fell into the hands of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, about the year 1750, and in 1781 it was attacked by the British troops. The fort is now used as a place of confinement for State prisoners, and is held by small garrison. The fort is armed with 18 guns, of various calibre up to 32-pounders, four 8-inch mortars, and 1,200 barrels of gunpowder. A little to the east lies the tomb of Muhammadan saint. His mausoleum lies at a rather long bow-shot from the fortress, other Muhammadan mausoleums have grown up around it, and a cemetery in a beautiful garden. It is visited each year by crowds of devotees, both Hindus and Muhammadans. The town is the seat of a flourishing native literary society and has a reading-room, telegraph office, dispensary and post office [m s].

Drummondganj—Village with post office [m].

Dudhi—Village with post office [m s t].

Gaipura—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Mirzapur.

Ganeshganj.—Village with post office [m s t].

Ghurawal—Village with post office [m s].

Gopiganj—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s t].

Haliya—Village with post office [m s].

Kachwa—Village with post office [m s t].

Katka—Village with post office [m].

Khairwa—Village with post office [m s t].

Khamaria—Village with post office [m].

Kon—Village with post office [m. s.]

Korh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Mariyahan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mirzapur.—*Tahsil*, city, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Ganges, 47 miles from Benares by rail. Population about 82,000. The town has a handsome river front, lined with stone *ghats* or flights of stairs, and exhibiting numerous mosques, Hindu temples, and dwelling houses of the wealthier merchants, with highly decorated facades, and richly carved balconies and door-frames. Large wells of tasteful architecture, occur in the principal streets. The view from below, looking up the river along its lofty and rugged bank, crowned in the distance by the city with its great mosque and temples, is very striking. Manufactures of shell-lac, giving employments to about 4,000 persons, also of brass-ware and carpets, and a large trade in stone. Imports of grain, sugar, cloth, metals, fruits, spices, tobacco, lac, salt, and cotton, exports of the same articles, with manufactured lac-dye, shell-lac, and *ghu*.

The civil station stretches along a single road to the north-east of the city, parallel with the river. Beyond the civil station is the parade ground (now utilized as a race-course, rifle range, and camping ground), and one or two of the old military bungalows, now occupied by civil residents. In addition to the houses of the official and private European residents, there are the church, schools, and orphanage of the London Mission, the public offices, jail, hospital, charitable dispensary, club, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]

Nahwai—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Mirzapur.

Ozh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pahari (*Pahara*)—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Mirzapur. Post office [m. s.].

Pali.—Village with post office [m.].

Pannuganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rajgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Robertsganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about 50 miles from Mirzapur town. Population under 1,500. The village and *tahsil* are named after Mr W. Roberts, Collector of Mirzapur in 1846, and settlement officer of the District. *Tahsil*-dar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Shahganj—Village with post office [m. t.]

Suriyawa—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

MORADABAD.

MORADABAD (*Muradabad*)—District in the Rohilkhand Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bijnor and the Tarai Districts, on the east by the Native State of Rampur, on the south by the Budaun District, and on the west by the river Ganges. Area, 2,282 square miles, containing

15 towns and 2443 villages Population 1,179,398 The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Moradabad, 399 miles from Allahabad by rail

PRODUCTS—The year is divided into the usual seasons of Upper India—the *rabi* or spring harvest and the *kharif* or autumn harvest. The *kharif* crops comprise rice, cotton, millets, oil-seeds and others. The *rabi* crops include wheat, barley, pulses, oil-seeds, and others. The staple crops of the District are millets, wheat, pulses, and sugar-cane. There are no Government irrigation works in the District, but about one-tenth part of the area is irrigated by private individuals, nearly all from well

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The whole District, except the Moradabad *tahsil*, exports large quantities of grain, while the excepted *tahsil* exports much sugar, and imports grain for local consumption. The principal imports are salt, tobacco, metals, and piece-goods

CLIMATE—The climate of Moradabad is generally healthy, except in the submontane tract which borders on the Tairai, and in the low lands of the Ganges and Sot. It is neither very dry nor very moist, and showers ordinarily occur in every month of the year.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *Tahsils* of Sambhal, Moradabad, Bilari, Amroha, Hasanpur, and Thakurdwar. Revenue about 24 lakhs, and the total expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant and 3 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Post offices, Post-Master, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 8 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding the town of Moradabad see Moradabad]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aghwanpur—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Post office [m].

Amroha—Ancient town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 24 miles from Moradabad by camel carriage. Population about 40,000. Contains a tank, and tomb of Shaikh Saddu. Tahsil, Munsiff's court, police station and post office [m s t]

Asmauli—Village with post office [m.].

Bachhraon—Rural town 39 miles from Moradabad by road, and 7 miles east of Ganges. Population about 7,500. Post office [m t.].

Bahjoi—Village with post office [m s].

Bhojpur—Town 8 miles from Moradabad, and from Dhela river 1 mile east. Population 4,500. Agricultural centre, of no commercial importance.

Bilari—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 15 miles from Moradabad. Population about 5,000. *Tahsil*, police station, and post office [m s t]

Chandausi—Town, municipality, and railway junction station [B], 27 miles from Moradabad, and 4 miles west of the Sot river.

Population about 25000. Munsiff's court, and a bench of 6 honorary magistrates Principal mart for surrounding parts of Rohilkhand Considerable export trade in sugar Large cotton-pressing factory, dispensary, and post office [m s t]. Extensive quarries of *lan'an* or nodular lime stone

Chhajlet.—Village with post office [m. s].

Darhial.—Village with post office [m]

Dhanaura.—Town situated 9 miles from Ganges, and 45 miles from Moradabad town Population under 6,000 A compact town with a neat causewayed market place Police station, 2 schools, and post office [m] Depôt of sugar trade

Dilori.—Village with post office [m]

Gajraula.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Hasanpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 5 miles east of the Ganges, and 33 miles from Moradabad An agricultural town of merely local importance Population about 9,500. Tahsili, police station, and post office [m s t]

Kandarki.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Moradabad. Post office [m. s.]

Kanth (*Mau nagar*) —Village and railway station, 18 miles from Moradabad, and 2 miles east of the Gangan river Population 7,000 Noted for its manufacture of cotton cloth, in which there is a large local trade Market days, Mondays and Fridays Post office [m]

Manpur.—Village with post office [m s].

Mondha.—Village with post office [m. s]

Moradabad.—Town and Tahsil, also municipality, cantonment, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name , situated on the right bank of the river Ramganga, 10 miles from the Rampur border. Population 73,400 Founded by Rustam Khan in 1625, and named after Prince Murad Bukhsh, son of the Emperor Shah Jahan The fort and Jama Musjid or chief mosque are worthy of notice The town is a large centre of trade for country produce, and has risen considerably in importance since the opening of the railway Principal imports—grain sugar, *ghu*, oil, and oil-seeds, European and Native cloth, animals for slaughter and metals Moradabad is noted for its metal work, and especially for inland work of brass and tin, which affords employment to several thousands of persons Chintzes and cotton cloth are also manufactured in the city The native-quarter is intersected by several good thoroughfares, and is divided into 110 *muhallas* or wards. The principal buildings in the native quarters are the Jama Musjid, municipal hall, and literary institute, *tahsili*, mission church, high school, dispensary, jail, and post office [m s T] Beyond the jail to the north-west of the town, are the cantonments and civil station The Collector's offices and civil courts are situated between the native quarter and the cantonments The railway station lies to the south of the cantonments The station club comprises a library, billiard room, swimming bath, roquet court, and garden The military force in cantonments ordinarily consists of a full Native Infantry regiment, and a detachment of a European regiment.

Mughalpur.—Town and railway station, situated on the open plain, 7 miles north-west of Moradabad town, and 1 mile west of the Ramganga river. Population under 6,000. An old fort is still standing near the town.

Narauli.—Agricultural town situated 5 miles east of the river Sot. Population 5,500. It is an old Rajput village in the possession of the Bargiyar family, the descendants of Raja Pratap Singh. Bi-weekly market on Mondays and Thursdays. Elementary school, and post office [m].

Nowgawan.—Village with post office [m].

Pakbara.—Village with post office [m].

Rahra.—Village with post office [m].

Rajabpur.—Village with post office [m].

Salimpur.—Village in Amroha *tahsil*. Population about 3,000. Weekly market on Thursdays. Numerous ruins of temples and tombs exist in the neighbourhood.

Sambhal.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Aligarh road, 23 miles from Moradabad town, and 4 miles west of the Sot river. The modern town covers the summit of an extensive mound, composed of remains and *debris* of the ancient city. Two heaps of ruins known as Bhaleshwai and Bikteswai, mark the old bastions of the city wall. The public buildings include the *tahsil* or sub-collectorate offices, munsifi or subordinate Judge's court, police station, dispensary, American mission church and schools, several municipal schools, distillery, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m s t]. There is also a bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Refined sugar is the chief manufacture, and also the principal article of trade. Wheat and other grains and *ghr*, are also exported, and there is some export of hides. Cotton cloth is manufactured but chiefly for local wants.

Seondra.—Village in Bilau *Tahsil*, population about 4,000. Bi-weekly market, held on Thursdays and Sundays. Police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m s].

Sirsi.—Town situated 17 miles from Moradabad, and 3 miles east of the river Sot. Population about 6,500. Police outpost station, *sarai* or native inn, post office [m s], and the tomb of Makhdum Shah, the reputed founder of the town.

Thakurdwar.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 27 miles from Moradabad. Population about 7,000. Besides the sub-divisional buildings, the town contains a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, distillery, *sarai*, 7 mosques, 4 temples, and post office [m s t]. Manufacture of cotton cloth.

Ujhari.—Village in Hasanpur *tahsil*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hasanpur town. Population about 3,500. It contains 5 mosques, and 1 temple, together with a tomb of a Muhammadan saint, Shah Daud. Weekly market and post office [m].

MUTTRA.

MUTTRA (*Mathura*)—District in the Agra Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of North Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Aligarh and Gurgaon Districts, on the east by Aligarh and Etah Districts, on the south by Agra District, and on the west by Bharatpur State and Gurgaon District. Area, 1,440 square miles, and population 713,421, comprising in 14 towns and 836 villages. Administrative head-quarters are at the city of Muttra, 340 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpore by rail.

PRODUCTS—The year is divided into 2 harvests *khariif* and *rabi*. The *khariif* crops comprise *joar*, *bajra*, and cotton, and the *rabi* or spring harvest includes wheat, barley, and gram. The more valuable crops, such as sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and vegetables occupy only a small area. Irrigation is practised from the Ganges Canal and Agra Canal.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The District, being mainly agricultural, has little external trade, and no manufactures of importance.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is hot and dry, owing to the proximity of the sandy deserts on the west great extremes of temperature occur, the cold of winter being comparatively excessive, while hot winds blow from the west with great violence during April, May, and June. On the whole the climate is considered healthy.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Sadabad, Mat, Muttia, Chhata, Kosi, and Mahaban. Revenue, 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Post master, 7 Honorary Magistrates, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer Muttra is comprised in the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra, [For further information regarding the city of Muttia see Muttra].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aring—Village with post office [m s t]

Baldeo—Village and place of pilgrimage with 3000 inhabitants. A modern town, so called from a famous temple in its centre, which is the daily resort of large numbers of pilgrims. A sacred bathing tank, the Khir Sagar 'Ocean of Milk,' is situated close to the temple. The ancient village was called Rirha, and now forms a suburb of the present town. Two annual fairs. Government school, and post office [m. s].

Barari—Village with post office [m]

Barsana—Town situated at the foot, and on the slope of a small ridge near the border of Bharatpur State, the summit of the ridge being crowned with temples in honour of Radha, the wife of Krishna. Half-way down the slope, a long flight of steps leads to the temple of Mahaban, Radha's grand-father. Remains of ancient buildings and of sacred bathing tanks. Post office [m s].

Bhainsa—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Muttia.

Bisawar—Town lying on the road from Kandauli to Muttia, 6 miles north of the Jumna. Population 5000. Agricultural centre of little commercial importance.

Brindaban (*Vindavan*, literally "a forest of Tulsi plants," the place to which Krishna removed from Gokul)—Town, municipality, and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 5 miles north of Muttra. Population 22,000. Brindaban is one of the great places of pilgrimage of India, and is annually resorted to by thousands of Hindus, from the most distant provinces. It ranks amongst holiest cities of the Hindus, and contains a large number of temples, shrines, and sacred sites. Among the most noticeable may be mentioned—the temple of Gobind Deva, erected in 1590 by Raja Man Singh of Ambar, Governor of Kabul and Behar under Akbar. Among the other principal shrines are the temple of Madan Mohan, a form of Krishna, on the river bank, at the upper end of the town, that of Gopinath, built about 1580, and the great temple of Seths, dedicated to Rangju, constructed at a cost of 45 lakhs of rupees. Handsome *ghats* line the bank of the Jumna, and above, the temples and houses rise picturesquely with decorated facades. The Khusal-bagh is a picturesque garden surrounded with a masonry wall, and is situated close to the town. Ahalya Bai, the Maratha Queen of Indore built a large well of red sandstone, with 57 steps leading down to the water's edge. Two other tanks, known as the Brahma-kund, and the Govind-kund, possess great sanctity for Hindus. Many private houses are built of hewn sandstone. Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chata—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 9 miles west of the Jumna, and 21 miles from Muttra. Population about 6500. The principal feature of the town is its large fort like *sarai*, with battlemented walls and bastions and two lofty entrance gateways of decorated stone-work dating from the time of Akbar. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains a police station, school, encamping ground, and post office [m s t.]. Weekly market held on Friday.

Farah—Town situated on the route from Agra to Muttra, 22 miles from Agra, and 13 miles from Muttra, a mile from the right bank of the Jumna. Population about 4,000. Small *bazar*, police station, and post office [m s].

Gobardhan (*Giraj*).—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage, lies among the low rocky hills on the western frontier. Noticeable only for its antiquarian remains, which include—the sacred tank of Manasi Ganga, where the pilgrims bathe at the close of the rains, the temple of Hari Deva; the two Cenotaphs of Randhir Singh, and Baldeo Singh, Rajas of Bharatpur, and the monument of Suraj Mall. The last-named memorial comprises 3 cenotaphs, 9 kiosks, and a large garden with an artificial lake. Gobardhan is a celebrated hill (14 miles from Muttra), which was upheld by Krishna on one finger to shelter the cowherds from a storm excited by Indra as a test of Krishna's divinity. Numerous temples in honour of Krishna have been built here. Post office [m s t.].

Gokul—Town situated on the eastern bank of the Jumna river, 6 miles from Muttra town. Hindu tradition regards the village as the

spot where Vishnu first visited the earth in the form of Krishna. Also noted as the place where Vallabhi Swami, a Hindu reformer of the 16th century, first preached his doctrines. The shrines and temples are quite modern. Many thousands of pilgrims, chiefly from Gujarat and Bombay yearly resort to this place. Post office [m s t].

Jait—Village with post office [m].

Jalesar—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Hathras. Post office [m s. t.].

Karaila—Village with post office [m].

Kosi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the open plain, 10 miles west of the Jumna, and 29 miles from Muttra town. Population about 12,000. The town contains the largest cattle mart in the District, police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s t].

Kosikhurd—Village with post office [m].

Kursanda.—Town situated on the Agra and Aligarh road, 8 miles north of Jumna, and 20 miles from Muttra town. Population about 6,500. The town contains 4 small temples, and by-weekly markets on Sunday and Thursday.

Maghera.—Town situated 15 miles north-west of Muttra town. Population 5,000. An agricultural town, of little or no commercial importance.

Mahaban (*A great forest*)—Ancient town and municipality, also place of pilgrimage, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Jumna river, about 6 miles below Muttra town, near the opposite bank of the river. Population 6,500. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional buildings, the town contains police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t].

This ancient wood-land country, fringing the sacred Jumna, was from very early times, associated with religious legends. The architectural remains still combine the Buddhistic and Hindu forms. In Sanskrit literature it is closely associated with Gokul, which lies about a mile off overhanging the stream of the Jumna. Indeed, the scenes of the youthful adventures of Krishna, which are ascribed in the Puranas to Gokul, are actually shown at Mahaban, about a mile from the river.

The ruins of Mahaban rise as a hill of brick and mud covering about thirty acres, the site of the old fort. The shrine of Syam Lal, a mean cell, is perched on the highest point of the old fortifications, looking towards the Jumna. The local legend relates that when Krishna was born at Muttra, his uncle Kans (Kaus), a wicked giant, knowing by prophecy that his sister's son would slay him, commanded that if she brought forth a male child, it should at once be killed. The nurse, however, fled with the infant across the river to Mahaban. There, in the present shrine of Syam Lal, Jasoda (wife of Nand) had given birth to a girl, and the nurse, changing the infants, brought back the female child to Muttra, as the offspring of the giant's sister. How Krishna in the end slew the giant is well known.

The most interesting relic at Mahaban, is the so called place of Nanda, the foster-father of the changeling Krishna. This covered court

was re-erected by the Muhammadans in the time of Aurangzeb, from ancient Hindu and Buddhist materials to serve as a mosque. It is divided into four aisles by five rows of sixteen pillars, eighty in all, from which it takes its popular name of Assi Khamba or the eighty pillars. Many of the capitals are curiously carved with grotesque heads and squat figures. Some of the inner pillars are plain, others richly ornamented with arabesques. Four of them are supposed to represent by their sculptures the four ages of the world. The pillar known as the Surya Yug or Golden Age, is covered with rich and beautiful carving; that known as the Dwapar Yug or Second Age of the world is adorned in almost equal profusion. The Treta Yug or Third Age, is more scantily carved; while the Kali yug or present Iron Age of the world is represented by a crude unsculptured pillar. The interior pillars furnish examples of a much disputed form in Hindu architecture, and consist of two short columns, set one on the top of the other.

In the palace of Nand are laid the scenes of Krishna's infancy. His cradle still stands in the pillared hall. The churn in which Krishna's foster-mother made butter for the household is shown, and consists of a long bamboo sticking out of a carved stone. Mahaban is still a very popular place of pilgrimage among the Hindus. Thousands of Vishnu-worshippers yearly visit the scenes of the infancy of the child-god. But in addition to the steady stream of devotees from distant parts, the pillared hall is resorted to by Hindu mothers from the neighbouring Districts for their purification on the sixth-day after child-birth, whence the building derives its local name of the Ohhati Palna or Place of the Ohhati Puja. The anniversary of Krishna's birth is also celebrated during several days in the month of Bhadon or September, by a vast concourse of people.

Mahjoi—Village with post office [m s.]

Mat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 3,000. It is a station of Hindu pilgrimage, and is said to derive its name from the milk-pans (*mat*) upset by Krishna in his childish play. The *tahsil* and police station are situated within the enclosure of an old mud fort. Weekly market, and post office [m s.]

Muttra (*Mathura*)—Head-quarters *tahsil* of Muttra District, also city, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Jumna, about 30 miles above Agra. Population about 60,000, including cantonments.

Muttra forms a great centre of Hindu devotion, and large numbers of pilgrims flock annually to its festivals. The surrounding country teems with associations and legends of the divine brothers Krishna and Balaram, who dwelt in the neighbouring plain. Muttra contains many relics of the Buddhist faith, and its whole atmosphere breathes the gentle religion of Krishna. The charity of the inhabitants and pilgrims to the animal creation has encouraged swarms of monkeys in the city, and innumerable turtles in the river off the bathing *ghats*. The carved facades of the houses in fine white stone and wood with the richly ornamented houses of the great merchants along the principal streets, render Muttra

one of the most interesting and artistic cities of modern India. The principal edifices include the Sati-buri (or Tower of the Faithful Widow). The Jama Masjid or mosque of Aurangzab, and the modern temples of Gatasthrum, Dwarakadhis, Bije Gobind, and Radha Krishna. The city contains the Government offices, courts, charitable dispensary, high school, jail, dak bungalow, telegraph and post office [m s]. The cantonment railway station lies 3 miles from the city station. Manufacture of Pedha or sweet-meat is remarkable here

Noh-Jhil.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Ol—Village with post office [m]

Perkham—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Muttra

Ral—Village with post office [m].

Rasulpur—Village with post office [m.]

Raya.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Muttra. Post office [m s]

Sadabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Jhirna stream. Population under 4,000. The town contains a large Hindu temple with an architectural facade, and a handsome white mosque, also *tahsil*, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Sahar.—Town situated on the left bank of the Agra Canal, 7 miles from Chhata town. Population about 3,000. The town contains several old houses with carved stone gateways of some architectural pretensions. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and the town contains a police station, school, and post office [m s t]

Saipau.—Town 7 miles from Sadabad town, and close to the Jalesar road station. Population about 4,000. Police station and post office [m s]. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Wednesdays

Sehi.—Village 8 miles from Chhata, and 16 miles from Muttra city. Population 2,500. Two annual fairs are held. The village is the property of the high priest of the great temple at Bindaban.

Shergarh.—Town situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 8 miles from Chhata town. Population 5,000. The town derives its name from a large fort, now in ruins, built by the Emperor Sher Shah. The original Zamindars of Shergarh were Pathans, from whom the estate passed by purchase to a wealthy banker Shet Gobind Das, and was devoted by him to the maintenance of the temple of Dwarkadish at Muttra. Post office [m s].

Sonai.—Town 12 miles from Mahaban town. Population about 2,500. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Thursdays, *sawai* or native inn, and police outpost station

Sonkh.—A thriving and well-to-do little town 16 miles from Muttra town. Population under 4,500. Bi-weekly market on Mondays and Thursdays. Police station, and post office [m s]

Surir.—Town 1 mile east of the Jumna river. Population about 5,500, chiefly Thakurs or Rajputs, Banias and Banagis. Weekly market, police station, and post office [m s].

Taroli.—An agricultural village with a large temple of Radha Gobind, at which an annual fair is held on the full moon of Kartik (November) and the two preceding days Population 2,500. Weekly market.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.

MUZAFFARNAGAR—District in the Meerut Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of North-Western Provinces Bounded on the north by Saharanpur District, on the east by the river Ganges, on the south by Meerut District and on the west by the Jumna river, separating it from the Punjab District of Karnal. Area, 1,658 square miles, and population 772,874, comprising in 17 towns and 883 villages Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Muzaffarnagar, 35 miles from Meerut city by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Muzaffarnagar is essentially an agricultural District, but tillage has not yet been carried to so high a pitch as in some other portions of the Doab In the *rabi* harvest, the chief crops are wheat, barley, millet, and pulse The *Kharif* harvest includes some of these grains, besides, sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo, it is the most important both as regards the extent of cultivation and the value of crops Irrigation is widely practised both from wells and canals.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The District is almost entirely an agricultural, and its trade is accordingly confined to the raw material which it produces Jalalabad is the great grain mart of the surrounding country. Much traffic also passes by the Ganges Canal, on which Khatauli is the chief commercial dépôt.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is comparatively cool, owing to the proximity of the hills. The average heat is decidedly greater than in Saharanpur, though perceptibly less than in Meerut The principal endemic diseases are malarious fever, dysentery and diarrhoea Fever also occurs in an epidemic form; and cholera and small-pox frequently visit the district The cattle are occasionally attacked by epidemics of rinderpest, pleuropneumonia, and foot and mouth diseases.

ADMINISTRATION—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Muzaffarnagar, Budhana, Kairana, and Jansath Revenue about 18 lakhs, and the expenditure is nearly one-fourth of the whole revenue *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with Assistant Collector and 4 Deputy Collectors; Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Post Master, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 8 Honorary Magistrates [For further information regarding Muzaffarnagar town see Muzaffarnagar.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baghra—Village with post office [m. s].

Baheri—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Muzaffarnagar.

Banat—Village with post office [m]

Basera.—Village 11 miles from Muzaffarnagar town Population

about 4,000, chiefly Jats The villagers are agriculturists. Good well-water found 33 feet below surface. Post office [m].

Bhainswal.—Village with post office [m s]

Bhukarheri.—Town in Jansath *tahsil*. Population about 6,500. Small *bazar*, and post office [m s t]

Bhupa.—Village with post office [m. s].

Bidauli.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Budhana.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Hindan, 19 miles from Muzaffarnagar Population about 6,500 The town contains *tahsil*, police station, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. t]. Malarious fever occasionally prevails.

Chappar.—Village with post office [m. s]

Charthawal.—A small agricultural town, situated 3 miles east of the river Hindan, 7 miles from Muzaffarnagar and 6 miles west of Kali Nadi Population under 6,000 Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chausana.—Village with post office [m s]

Chenab, East-bank.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Sher Shah

Gadhi Dubhar.—Village with 2,500 residents Contains several brick-built houses, six mosques, daily *bazar*, and large weekly market on Sundays Principal articles of trade—sugar and salt.

Gangiru.—Town and agricultural centre, situated 35 miles from Muzaffarnagar town Population about 5,500. A straggling village with many ruins Canal channel to the east of the town

Gordhanpur.—Village with post office [m. s].

Jalalabad.—Town situated near the little river Krishni, 21 miles from Muzaffarnagar town, on the road from Delhi to Saharanpur. Population about 7,000. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Fridays Post office [m s t] The celebrated fort of Ghaus Gaih, lay at a short distance from the town

Jansath.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 14 miles from Muzaffarnagar town Population about 6,500. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, it contains police station, school, and post office [m s t.]

Jasoi.—Village with post office [m.].

Jhanjhana.—Agricultural town situated on the plain, between the Jumna river and Canal, 30 miles from Muzaffarnagar town Population about 6,000. Occupies the site of an old fort, Canal distributary flows close to the town Water holes exist in the immediate neighbourhood. Fever, small-pox, and cholera are common diseases. Police station, and post office [m s]

Kairana.—Town and municipality situated partly on the Jumna lowland, and partly on the bank which leads to the higher ground above, 31 miles from Muzaffarnagar town Tomb of Khwaja Sahib, well-paved and clean *bazar*, a beautiful garden with large tank, and post office [m s t]

Kali Nadi, East.—River rises in Muzaffarnagar District, east of

the Ganges Canal, and between that channel and the great sand-ridge of *sarai*. During the earlier part of its course, it bears the name of Nagan, and running through grassy fields. Lower down it gradually expands, and drains the whole eastern portion of Doab. At Khujja, the river trends south-eastward, and holds the same direction for the remainder of its course until it falls into the Ganges, a few miles from Kanauj. Length about 310 miles.

Kali Nadi, West.—River rises 16 miles south of the Siwalik Hills, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and flows with a general south-westerly course to join the Hindan. Total length about 70 miles.

Kandhla.—Town and municipality, situated 33 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 12,000. An agricultural town, with small local trade. Manufacture of saltpetre. A bench of 4 honorary magistrates, police station, and post office [m s t].

Khatauli.—Commercial town and railway station, 14 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Population under 7,000. It is a place of increasing importance as a mart for the exchange of country produce. The town contains 4 Jain temples, good *bazar*, with a well-paved road. Police station, school, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t].

Lohari.—Village with post office [m.]

Mansurpur.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Post office [m s t].

Miranpur.—Town stands in the midst of country watered by the Ganges Canal, distant 20 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 7,500. Post office [m s].

Muzaffarnagar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District and *Tahsil* of the same name, 36 miles from Saharanpur by rail. Population 16,000. The town is closely built, and crowded with small narrow lanes. The town contains District court, *tahsil*, jail, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, telegraph and post office [m s]. Trade in agricultural produce.

Purkazi.—Village with post office [m s].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m s].

Shamli.—Town situated on the bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal, 24 miles from Muzaffarnagar town, on a low unhealthy site. Population about 8,000. The town contains a handsome *bazar*, and carries on a considerable trade with the Punjab, consisting of exports of sugar and imports of salt. The place was originally known as Muhammadpur Zamindar, but derives its present name from one Sham, who built a market in Jahangir's reign. Munsiff's court, police station, and post office [m s t.].

Solani.—River in Muzaffarnagar District, rises in the Siwalik Hills, from the Mohan Pass, flows in general south-westerly direction, and falls into the Ganges, after a total course of about 55 miles.

Thana Bhawana.—Ancient but decaying town, situated on a raised site, near the lowlands of the Krishna Nadi, 18 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 8,000. Known under Akbar as

Thana Bhim but derives its present name from the temple to Bhawani Devi, still much frequented by Hindu pilgrims. Police station, and post office [m. s t]

Tissa—Village with post office [m s].

PILIBHIT.

PILIBHIT—District in the Rohilkhand Division of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Tarai District, on the east by the independent territory of Nepal and by Shahjahanpur District, on the south by Shahjahanpur, and on the west by Bareilly District Area, 1371 square miles, containing 5 towns and 1,046 villages. Population 485,366. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Pilibhit, 32 miles from Bareilly by rail.

PRODUCERS—The three *tahsils* of which the District is composed differ widely in soil, products, and climate. In the northern *tahsil* of Pilibhit, with its clayey soil and heavy rainfall, rice forms the predominant crop; but owing to the canals, a considerable area has been devoted to wheat, barley, and sugar-cane. The eastern *tahsil* produces chiefly *wil baji*, wheat, and bailey. In the southern *tahsil* of Bisalpur every variety of crop common to Rohilkhand is grown with success.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District is chiefly centred in Pilibhit town, the principal staples consisting of rice, betax, spices, sugar, timber, hides, and cattle. The finer descriptions of rice grown in the Tarai District, are mostly collected at Neoria town, 9 miles from Pilibhit town. The rice is husked here, and when re-sold passes under the name of Pilibhit rice. Sugar-cane is largely grown, and the raw material is manufactured into sugar in Pilibhit, and Bisalpur towns. The imports from Nepal, consisting chiefly of rice, grain, gums, and resins; while the exports into Nepal from Pilibhit, principally salt and cotton goods.

CLIMATE—Fever, usually intermittent, though sometimes changing to the remittent type, is endemic throughout the District, but localizes itself most malignantly about the swamps that border on and intersect the forests in Purnapur *tahsil*. It is most prevalent as well as most fatal in its character at the end of the rains and the commencement of the cold season. Apart from fever, Pilibhit may be considered to be, on the whole, a healthy District, and visits of epidemic disease are rare.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Bisalpur, Pilibhit, and Purnapur. Revenue about 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Post Master, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer [For further information regarding the town of Pilibhit see Pilibhit].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barkhera—Village with post office [m].

Bisalpur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 24 miles from Bareilly, and 2 miles east of

the river Deoha Population about 10,000. North of the town is a fine square masonry tank, surrounded by *dharamsalas*, temples, and other Hindu buildings. An annual fair for cattle and country produce is held in the village. A weekly market, is held, grain and coarse sugar being the principal staples of trade. The official quarter contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, school, branch dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Gumti.—River rises in an alluvial tract between the Deoha or Gara and the Gogra (Ghagra) rivers. Its source is in a small lake or morass called the Phaljar Tal, 19 miles from Pilibhit town, and about 605 feet above sea-level, and after a total course of 500 miles, the river Gumti falls into the Ganges.

Jehanabad—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Pilibhit. Post office [m s t].

Madhotanda—Village with post office [m].

Mala—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Pilibhit.

Neoriya—Village with post office [m. s t.]

Pilibhit.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Deoha river, 77 miles from Kheri Lakhimpur. Population about 30,000. The town contains two large markets, of which Drummond-ganj consists of a large number of shops, well arranged on a good site. Rice from Tarai; betel and pepper from Kumaun and Nepal, honey, wax, wool, etc. are brought up at Baramdeo, and other marts, by Pilibhit merchants, who afterwards distribute the produce throughout this and neighbouring District. The coarser kind of carpentry still flourishes, and country carts are largely made. A small trade is carried on in catechu. There is a brisk manufacture of metal vessels, and a small manufacture of hempen sacking. The most important industry is that of sugar refining; sugar forms the main export both of the town and District. The chief imports are grain, salt, cotton goods, and cleaned cotton.

The handsomest portion of Pilibhit town is its western outskirt, where stand the remains of old Rohila chief's palace, his cathedral mosque, the anglo-vernacular school, and the dispensary. All these buildings stand on an open space enclosed and planted with trees. The other public buildings include the Government courts and offices, police station, post office [m s t], public bath (*hammam*), and a *sarai*, or native inn. A military encamping ground is situated amidst groves just outside the town on the south.

Puranpur—Village and railway station also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 22 miles from Pilibhit. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s t].

RAMPUR STATE.

RAMPUR—Native State in Rohilkhand, under the political superintendence of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It lies between the British Districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. Area 945

square miles, population 551,249. The country is level and fertile, well supplied with water. The usual crops are grown. The thriving cultivation bears testimony to the industry of the Pathans, the chief farmers. The principal exports are sugar, rice, hides and *lhes*, a kind of cloth for which the capital is famous. Game is fairly abundant in the State. *History*—The first Rohilla Afghans who settled in this part of India were two brothers, Shah Alam and Husain Khan, who, in the latter part of the 17th century, came to seek service under the Mogul Emperor. Ali Muhammad, the adopted son of one of their descendants, obtained the title of Nawab, and a grant of the greater part of Rohilkhand in 1719. After his death the estates were divided, the *jagir* of Rampur falling to the younger son. On the cession of Rohilkhand to the British Government in 1801, the family were confirmed in their possessions. For his loyalty during the mutiny, the Nawab received a grant of land.

CLIMATE—No regular meteorological observations are taken in Rampur, but it is believed that the rainfall, owing to the proximity of the state to the hills, is greater than in the neighbouring British Districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. The climate is said to be cooler for the same reason. The northern part of Rampur adjoins the Tarai at the foot of the Himalayas, and shares its characteristics. This part of the country is a marshy forest, overrun with jungle and grass of such luxuriant growth as to conceal a man on horse back. The air in consequence is pestilential, except in the coldest period of winter, and during the heaviest rains.

ADMINISTRATION—The total income of the State amounts to Rs. 1,694,000, and the expenditure about Rs. 1,560,000. There are 3 courts in the State, following the principles of Hindu or Muhammadan law, according to the religion of the parties. In criminal matters, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code are carried out as far as practicable. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Nawab. The civil courts of first instance are of two kinds—one for suits for debt, and the other for claims relating to inheritance, etc. There are 2 appellate courts, while a final appeal lies to the Nawab in person. The military force of Rampur ordinarily consists of 28 guns with 300 artillerymen, 570 cavalry, 300 military foot police, and 730 miscellaneous foot. The State contains a jail, 2 post offices, 5 dispensaries, 10 State schools, and 152 indigenous schools (*maktabs*). Ruling Chief—Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, a Pathan.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Rampur—Capital of the State of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Kosila river, about 18 miles east from Moradabad town, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Another metalled road runs south-east to Bareilly. Population about 76,733. The town is enclosed by a broad, dense, nearly circular bamboo hedge, from 8 to 10 miles in circumference, it has only eight openings, at which military guards are stationed. The Jama Masjid or cathedral mosque, and the small but crowded Safdarganj square, are situated in the centre of this circular area. To the north-west are the Diwan-i-Am, or re-

ception hall, the *Kurshid Manzil* or Sun-palace where European guests are accommodated, the *Machhi Bhawan* or the Nawab's private palace, and the *Zanana* buildings. The old fort is now used for native guests. The tomb of Faiz-ulla Khan, situated north of the town, consists of raised masonry terrace, shaded by trees. Rampur has all the appearance of a thriving town. The people have a well-to-do look, the streets are crowded with busy passengers, and the *bazars* are lined with prosperous-looking shops. Manufactures—sword-blades and jewellery, also pottery and damash (khes). Rampur is also famous for its religious instruction, and many students come from Bengal, Afghanistan, and even Bokhara. No tuition-fee is taken from these visitors, on the contrary, if they live in mosque, the people of the neighbourhood support them and they always receive a share of the public charities. Post office [m s T]

Shahabad—Town in Rampur State, situated on the south bank of the Ramganga. Population under 9000. The town is built on rising ground, and is considered the healthiest place in the State. The Nawab has a summer residence in Shahabad, built on the ruins of an old mud fort, it is about 100 feet higher than the surrounding country, and commands a fine view for miles around. Several old Pathan families live here.

Tanda—Town situated on the Moradabad—Kaladungi road, 14 miles from Rampur town. Population 10,000. Tanda is the centre of the rice trade of this part of the country. Post office [m]

SAHARANPUR.

SAHARANPUR—District in the Meerut Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Siwalik Hills, which separate it from Dehra Dun District, on the east by the Ganges, separating it from Bijnor District, on the south by Muzaffarnagar District, and on the west by the river Jumna, separating it from the Punjab Districts of Kainal and Umballa. Area, 2,242 square miles, containing 19 towns and 1614 villages. Population 1,001,280. Administrative head-quarters are at Saharanpur city, 36 miles from Muzaffarnagar by rail.

PRODUCTS—The year is divided into two harvests. The *kharrif* or autumn harvest includes rice, *joar*, *bayra* cotton, indigo and vegetables. The *rabi* or spring harvest comprises wheat, barley, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, pulses, cereals are, however, the principal products of the total cultivated area. Irrigation is much practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The commerce of the District is chiefly confined to its raw materials, and especially to food-grains in which it possesses a thriving and increasing trade. Its manufactures consist of coarse cloth, jewellery, sweet-meats, wood-carving, and leather-working. There are several cotton-pressing mills. The Rurki work-shops, employ over 1000 workmen. Among the articles produced are steam-engines, pumps, printing presses, lathes, and mathematical instruments. Besides its direct value as a source of income, this establishment is of great im-

portance as a training school for native artisans. The Thomson Civil Engineering College, also situated at Rurki, is a most useful institution. A large horse fair is held here every year, in connection with which an agricultural exhibition was established in 1881. A large annual horse fair is held at Haidwar. The District is well supplied with means of communication by rail and water.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is the same as that of the Doab generally, modified by its northern position, and the cool breezes from the neighbouring hill country. The cold weather arrives earlier and lasts longer than in the lower Districts, but the summer months are tropical in their excessive heat. Fever and small-pox are the principal diseases of the District.

ADMINISTRATION—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Saharanpur, Naku, Rurki, and Deoband. Revenue, 12 lakhs, expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Joint Magistrate and 2 Deputy Collectors. District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, 2 Sub-Judges, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Head-master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Chaplain Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Saharanpur town see Saharanpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ambota.—Town 16 miles from Saharanpur. Population under 7,000. It contains two mosques, *bazar*, police outpost, school, and post office [m s t]

Bahat—Village with post office [m s]

Bargaon—Village with post office [m s]

Bhagwanpur—Village with post office [m]

Bhim Ghora.—A place of Hindu pilgrimage in the District. In a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dun on the south, and in a perpendicular rock about 350 feet high, is a *kund* or sacred pool supplied with water from a small branch of the Ganges. and above the pool an excavation in the rock, about 5 feet square, occupied by a *falir*. According to the legend, Bhima was stationed at this point to prevent the Ganges from taking a different course, and the small cave referred to is said to have been made by the kick of the horse on which he was mounted. Pilgrims bathe in this pool, the waters of which are supposed to have the power of cleansing from sin. A small temple has recently been built into the rock, from which flights of steps lead down to the sacred pool.

Chilkana—Village with post office [m]

Chodiala—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Saharanpur.

Daulatpur—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Lhaksar.

Deo-band—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the East Kali Nadi, and 21 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 23,000. Half a mile from the town, the Jor expands into a small

lake, the Devi-kund whose banks are covered with temples, *ghats*, and *sati* monuments, much frequented by devout pilgrims. The town has 4 *bazars*, and 12 mosques. The town originally bore the name of Deviban or the Sacred Grove, and a religious assembly still takes place yearly in a neighbouring wood, which contains a temple of Devi. Export trade in grain, refined sugar, and oil, manufacture of fine cloth. The town contains talukdar's and munsiff's courts, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Fatehpur.—Village with *clerk* bungalow and post office [m.]

Gangoh.—Town situated 23 miles from Saharanpur; population about 13000. Consists of an old and a new quarter. Good water, public health generally above the average. Little trade. School-house, charitable dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Hardwar.—Ancient historical town, municipality, railway station, and place of pilgrimage; situated on the right bank of the Ganges at the foot of the Siwalik Hills, 16 miles from Lucksar, 17 miles from Rurki, and 39 miles from Saharanpur. On the opposite shore rises the hill of Chandī Pahar, whose summit is crowned by a temple, connected with those of Haridwar. The Ganges here divides into many shallow channels, intercepted by islands. The town is of great antiquity, and has borne many names. It was originally known as Kapila or Gupila, from the sage Kapila who passed his life in religious austerities at the spot still pointed out as Katalasthana. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim visited this city in the 7th century A. D., which he calls Mo-an-lo, and the remains of which still exist at Mayapur, a little to the south of the modern town. The name of Hardwar, or Hari-dwara, literally 'Siva's Gate or Vishnu's Gate,' seems to be of comparatively modern origin. A dispute exists to this day between the followers of Siva and Vishnu, as to which of these deities gave birth to the Ganges. The Sivaites argue that the proper name, is Hari-dwara 'Siva's Gate'; the Vishnuites maintain it is Hari-dwara, 'Vishnu's Gate'. The truth is that it was a scene of sacred rites long before either Sivaism or Vishnuism developed in their present forms. As the spot where the Ganges issues forth on its fertilizing career, Hardwar obtained the veneration of each of the great religions of India, and preserves the memorials alike of Buddhism, Sivaism, and Vishnuism, and of rites perhaps earlier than any of them.

The present town and the ruined village of Mayapur lies on the right bank of the Ganges, at the southern base of the Siwalik range on the left is the Chandī Pahar, on the top of which is a temple connected with those in Hardwar itself. The great object of attraction at the present day is the Hari-ke-charn or bathing *ghat*, with the adjoining temple of Gangadwara. The *charana* or foot-mark of Vishnu is imprinted on a stone set into the upper wall of the *ghat*, and forms an object of special revenue. The great assembly of pilgrims takes place on the first day of Baisakh, the commencement of the Hindu solar year, and the anniversary of the day upon which the Ganges first appeared upon earth. Every twelfth year, the planet Jupiter being then in Aquarius, a feast of

peculiar sanctity occurs, known as a kumbh-mela, which is attended by an enormous concourse of people. The ordinary number of pilgrims at the annual fair amounts to 100,000, and at the Kumbh-mela to 300,000. From Hardwar the pilgrims often proceed to visit the Sivaité shrine of Kedarnath and the Vaishnav temple of Badrinath, worshipping on their way at the various *prayags* or sacred confluences of two rivers. Large numbers come from the Punjab and distant parts of Rajputana. The Hardwar meeting also possesses considerable merchantile importance, being one of the principal horse-fairs in Upper India. Commodities of all kinds, Indian or European, find a ready sale and the trade in the staple food-grains forms a lucrative traffic. The local business is almost entirely confined to supplying the wants of pilgrims. The Ganges Canal draws its supplies of water from a branch channel of the river, close to Hardwar, between Mayapur and Kankhal. Police station and post office [m s t]. Telegraph office at Mayapur, in connection with the Canal works at Rurki. Height above sea-level, 1024 feet.

Islamnagar.—Village with post office [m].

Jawalapur.—Town and railway station, situated on the north bank of the Ganges Canal, 14 miles from Rurki, and 36 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 15,000. The town forms with Hardwar a municipal union. Many of the Hindu residents are Brahmans connected with the Hardwar temples, who have a perpetual feud with the Musalman Rajputs. Police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Jhahrera.—Village with post office [m].

Kailaspur.—Village with post office [m].

Kankhal.—Town lies on the west bank of the Ganges, 38 miles from Saharanpur, 16 miles from Rurki, and 1 mile from Hardwar. Population about 6,000, chiefly Brahman priest attached to Hardwar temple. The temple of Daksheswarai, a synonym of Siva, stands to the south of the town, and marks the spot where, according to the *puranas*, Mahadeo spoilt the sacrifice of Daksha, and Sati, daughter of Daksha and wife of Siva immolated herself in the fire. The river bank is lined with shady and tastefully laid-out gardens which give the town a picturesque appearance. Police station, school, and post office [m].

Kota.—Village with post office [m].

Kotra.—Village with post office [m].

Lakhnauti.—Decayed town situated on the Karnal road, 26 miles from Saharanpur, and close to the high bank leading down to the Jumna lowlands. Population under 5,000. The town contains a fine specimen of an old native fort, school, and post office [m].

Landaaura.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Rurki, and 27 miles from Saharanpur. Population 6,000. School, an old fort, and post office [m].

Lhaksar.—Village and railway junction station, 33 miles from Saharanpur. Post office [m s.].

Manglaur.—Town situated 6 miles from Rurki, and 22 miles from Saharanpur town. Population 10,000. Traces of an old fortress may be noticed near the town. No trade. The sanitary arrangements are very defective, and the people suffer much from ague, enlarged spleen,

and other malarious diseases Police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s t]

Mirzapur—Village with post office [m s]

Mohand—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s].

Muzaffarabad—Village with post office [m s]

Nagal—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Saharanpur. Post office [m s].

Nakur.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, and post office [m s t].

Nanauta.—Village with post office [m s t]

Paharpur—Village with post office [m]

Pathri—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Hardwar

Raipur—Village with post office [m]

Raisi—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Lhaksar station.

Rajupur—Village with post office [m]

Rambagh—Village with post office [m s t].

Rampur.—Town stands on a low site, 14 miles from Saharanpur town Population 8,000 Handsome new Jain temple, with gilt spire Manufacture of glass bangles Religious fair in June, at the tomb of a Muhammadan saint, attracts a large number of devotees The town contains several gardens, and is surrounded by numerous groves. School, police station, and post office [m s t]

Roorkee (*Rurki*)—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on an elevated ridge overlooking the bed of the Solani river, 22 miles from Saharanpur city Population about 16,000 It is now a flourishing town with broad metalled road ways, lined with excellent shops In the centre of the town is a large open *chawk* or market place The town owes its chief importance to being the head-quarters of the Ganges Canal Workshops and iron foundry, established in 1845-46 The Thomson Civil Engineering College founded in 1847 for instructing natives and others in practical Engineering, with a view to employment upon public works. This institution is the largest and most important engineering College in India The building is a spacious and handsome, and its staff is maintained at the highest point of efficiency The sappers and miners of the native army have been stationed here since 1853, and it has formed a station for British troops since 1860 The garrison numbers about 1,000 men of all ranks The town contains Agency to the Delhi and London Bank, Ltd, church, dispensary, police station, *tahsil*, cantonment Magistrate's court, mission school of society for the propagation of the Gospel, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T] The low ground surrounding the town together with the percolation from the canal, gives rise to fever and other malarious diseases Excellent meteorological observatory

Saharanpur.—City. *tahsil*, municipality, railway station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name, situated on a low site on both sides of the Damaula Nadi, 108 miles from Delhi. Population 63,194. The city lies in a

low and moist situation The principal market place is a scene of busy trade Besides the District head-quarters courts and offices, the principal official buildings consist of the *tahsil*, an old Rohilla fort, now used as an office, police station, dispensary, jail, telegraph and post office [m s] St Thomas' church, two or three hotels, and a travellers' bungalow are situated near the railway station A handsome new mosque, on the plain of the Juma Masjid at Delhi is also worth a visit. Saharanpur is the head-quarters of the Jumna Canal Establishment, the site of a mission of the American Presbyterian Church, and a station of the Great Trigonometrical survey Considerable trade in grain, sugar molasses, and country cloth The Government botanical gardens are laid out with many fine walks and carriage drives A large horse fair and an agricultural exhibition, steadily increasing in importance is held every spring

Sirsawa.—Ancient town and railway station. 8 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 4,500 Small trade to and from the Punjab. Police station, school, and post office [m s.]

Sultanpur.—Town situated 9 miles from Saharanpur town Population about 3,500 Considerable trade in sugar and salt with the Punjab Post office [m]

Titron—Village with post office [m. s].

SHAHJAHANPUR.

SHAHJAHANPUR—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north by Bareilly District, on the east by Hardoi and Kheri Districts, on the south by the Ganges, and on the west by Budaun and Bareilly Districts Area, 1744 square miles, containing 6 towns and 2031 villages. Population 918,551 Sudder station—Shahjahanpur city, 406 miles from Allahabad by rail

PRODUCTS.—The course of tillage follows the ordinary rule of the North-Western Provinces, consisting of the *khair* or autumn harvest—chief staples, cotton, rice, *bayra*, and *joar*, and the *rabi* or spring harvest, including wheat, barley, oats, vetch, and peas. Sugar-cane is grown in the low-lying lands, and Indian corn on ground capable of bearing two crops a year There are no irrigation canals in Shahjahanpur, nor does there appear any need for them, as the rainfall is copious, and the water level only from 12 to 15 feet below the surface Irrigation is abundantly furnished by wells, tanks, ponds, and the damming up of the minor rivers and streams.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Sugar is largely manufactured, and forms the chief export of the District. European goods, metals, and salt form the main items of import trade Rum is distilled here, and largely sold to the Commissariat Department.

CLIMATE—The climate of Shahjahanpur is much damper than that of the Upper Doab, and somewhat more so than the other portions of the Rohilkhand plain Six weeks seldom pass at any time of the year without a fall of rain, and the prevailing wind sets easterly from the cloudy summits of the Himalayas The heat during the hot months does not equal that of the neighbouring Districts, and excessively hot

winds seldom blow for more than five or six days in each year. Except in May and June, the country has a fresh and green aspect, very unlike the parched brown stretches of the Doab. Except in the extreme north, near the *tawai*, the climate generally is healthy, but fevers prevail in that portion of the District every spring and autumn. The valley of the *Sot* is also very malarious.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Shahjahanpur, Jalalabad, Tilhar, and Pawayan. Revenue, 20 lakhs. The total cost of civil administration is about 3½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector, 2 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 4 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, Inspector of schools, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Shahjahanpur town see Shahjahanpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baragaon—Village with post office [m]

Bonda—Village with post office [m s]

Garhipura—Village with post office [m s]

Jaintipur—Village with post office [m]

Jalalabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the plain 2 miles north of the Ramganga river and 19 miles south of Shahjahanpur city. Population under 9000. Bi-weekly markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Kahliya—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Shahjahanpur.

Kalyan—Village with post office [m]

Kant—Town situated on the road from Shahjahanpur to Jalalabad, 9 miles south of the former town. Population about 5000. The town contains a police station *sarai* and post office [m s]. Two encamping grounds, and bi-weekly market. Post office [m. s].

Kathna—River rising in the Moti-ka-Tal in Shahjahanpur District, flowing in a south-easterly direction, and empties itself into the left bank of the Gumbi in Sitapur District.

Katra—Village with post office [m s]

Khamaria—Village with post office [m]

Khandair—Village with post office [m t]

Ehudaganj—Village with post office [m s t]

Khutar—Village with post office [m. s.]

Kundariya—Village with post office [m.]

Madnapur—Village with post office [m].

Miranpur Katra—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Shahjahanpur town, and 6 miles from Tilhar. Population 6500. Two *sarais* or native inns, police station, dispensary, and post office [m s t]. Market days on Sundays and Thursdays.

Mirzapur—Village with post office [m, s].

Nahal—Village with post office [m].

Nigohi—Village with post office [m].

Pawayan—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 4 miles south of the Bhainsi river, and 17 miles north of Shahjahanpur town. Population 6000. Tahsildar's and munsiff's courts, dak bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s t].

Rosa—Village and railway station, 1 miles from Shahjahanpur. Post office [m s t].

Seramau—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Pilibhit. Post office [m.]

Shahjahanpur—Chief town, municipality railway station, [R] and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name, situated on the left bank of the river Dooha or Gurra, crowning the high ground, just above its junction with the Khanaut; distant 39 miles from Haidor. An old fort overhangs the confluence. The city was founded in 1647, during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan, whose name it bears, by Nawab Bahadur Khan, a Pathan. Population 78 522. The population is only dense in certain quarters, and patches of cultivated land and gardens of fruit-trees are found everywhere. Shahjahanpur, taking its population into consideration, is a city of comparatively little commercial importance. The only local manufacture is sugar, which, with cereals and pulses, forms the principal export. The three principal markets in the city are Bahadunganj near the cantonment and civil station, Carewganj, at the other or southern end, and a new vegetable market in the centre of the town.

The *tahsil* courts, police station, and the dispensary are situated in the centre of the city, in the main street. The police lines, jail, and high school are on the edge of the city, overlooking the valley of the Khanaut. Farther north are the District, civil, criminal, and revenue courts. The civil lines consist of a small piece of land bounded on three sides by the cantonment, and on the fourth by the native city, but the house accommodation is said to be insufficient for the requirements of the civil residents. Before the Mutiny, native troops only were stationed at Shahjahanpur. The military force now consists of a wing of a European and a wing of a native infantry regiment. The barracks, built after the Mutiny, are comfortable and well-constructed buildings. The station contains an English church, and three churches for native converts maintained by the American Methodist Mission, which also supports one large and several small schools for boys and girls, an orphanage, and a dispensary. In addition to the high school and mission school, the town contains a Government *tahsil* school, and a municipal free school, a club, post [m s], and telegraph offices.

Shahbaznagar.—Large village with a fort, situated on the river Garra, 3 miles from Shahjahanpur town, of which it may be said to form a suburb. Population 3,500.

Sindhauli—Village with post office [m].

Tilhar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Shahjahanpur city. Population 15,000, including a number of neighbouring villages, forming

a single municipality. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

UL.—River, rising in Shahjahanpur District, flows through Kheri District, and joins the Chauka on its left bank in Sitapur District. Total length, 110 miles

TARAI.

TARAI.—District in the Kumaun Division of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Kumaun District; on the east by Nepal and Pilibhit District, on the south by the Districts of Bareilly and Moradabad and the Native State of Rampur, and on the west by Bijnor Area, 962 square miles, containing 2 towns and 581 villages. The chief town of the District is Kashipur, but the administrative headquarters are at Naini Tal, in the neighbouring District of Kumaun, where the European officers reside from May to November.

PRODUCTS.—As may be supposed, rice is the staple produce of the District, it is sown at three seasons, according to the quality of the crop. Other crops comprise wheat, barley, *joar* *bayra*, maize, gram, peas, mustard, linseed, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and melons. Ginger, red-pepper, turmeric, and hemp are also cultivated, but to a very small extent.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—There are no manufactures worthy of notice, and the chief trade is the export of grain. Vast herds of cattle graze in the District, belonging to Rohilkhand land-holders, and also to the migratory trading Banjaras. Communication by roads and railways.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is normally bad. There is much malarious fever of an intermittent type. Bowel complaints, small-pox and cholera are also the prevalent diseases. Cattle epidemics are frequent and severe.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 2 *Tahsils* of Rudarpur and Haldwani. The total revenue of the District amounts to about 3 lakhs. Total cost of civil administration is about Rs. 60,000. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate with an Assistant Commissioner, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Peshkar, District Superintendent of Police, Post-master, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages and District Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Darao.—Village with post office [m]

Gadarpur.—Village with post office [m]

Haldwani.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 4 miles from Kathgodam. *Tahsil* and post office [m s T]

Jaspur.—Village with post office [m s] Population 7,000.

Kashipur (Kasipur)—Town and municipality, also principal centre of population in the District, situated in a marshy plain, overgrown with grass and jungle, 31 miles from Moradabad. Formerly the site

of an ancient city, several large excavations in the neighbourhood being attributed to the Pandava tutor, Drona, one of the heroes of the Mahabharata. It is a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, having several temples, and holy tank, where pilgrims bathe on their way to Badrinath. Population about 15,000. Well-built handsome houses of the chief merchants. Brisk transit trade from Kumaun and Chinese Tartary to the plains. Exports of grain. Manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. The Rajah of Kashipur holds rank as a special magistrate. Charitable dispensary, police station, and post office [m s t]

Kichha.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Kathgodam. Post office [m s t].

Kytema.—Village with post office [m.]

Lalkua.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Haldwani.

Ramnagar.—Village with post office [m s. t]

Rudarpur.—Small village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, stands among fine mango groves, 53 miles from Bareilly city. Population about 1,000. Ruined temples and tombs, malarious climate. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, and post office [m s]

Sattarganj.—Village with post office [m].

Shafakhana.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

ODDH.

ODDH—Province of British India, under the administration of a Chief Commissioner, who is also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north-east by the independent State of Nepal, on the north-west by the Rohilkhand Division of the North-Western Provinces, on the south-west by the river Ganges, on the south-east by the Benares Division, and on the east by Basti District. Area, including the Native States 29,326 square miles. Population 13,443,322. Oudh is said to be more densely inhabited than any other country in the world. The administrative head-quarters are at Lucknow, 166 miles from Allahabad by rail.

The kingdom of Oudh, called Kosala, ranked among the most ancient of India. Dasarath, the father of Rama, was one of its kings. It was subdued by the Muhammadans about the close of the twelfth century, but about 1740 the Nawab became independent. In 1856 it was annexed to the British dominions, and was under a Chief Commissioner till 1877, when it was united with the North-West Provinces.

Products.—Oudh is so fertile that few portions of India surpass it in productiveness. The staple products are wheat, barley, maize, rice, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, opium, cotton, salt, saltpetre, and soda. Valuable timber is plentiful in the forests.

Commerce.—The trade of Oudh is very considerable, European stores of all sorts, piece-goods, yarn, and hardware are imported from Calcutta, salt and cotton from the adjacent districts, cattle, copper, iron, and spices from Nepal. The *exports* are grain of all kinds, linseed

and other oil-seeds, opium, *ghu*, hides, saltpetre, lac, catechu, timber, and cloth of Tanda manufacture, chiefly to Nepal. The inland trade is assisted by annual fairs, the largest of which is held at Khairabad.

RAILWAY—The province is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

RELIGION—The population, above referred to, consists of Hindus and Muhammadans. The Hindus greatly predominate, and are chiefly Rajputs.

LANGUAGES—The Languages spoken are Hindi and Urdu.

REVENUE—One and a half crores, expenditure about 56 lakhs.

CLIMATE—The climate of Oudh is less damp than that of Lower Bengal, and has greater varieties of temperature. The year falls naturally into three seasons—the rainy, from the middle of June to the beginning of October, the cold weather, from October to February or March, and the hot season, from March to June. The heaviest down-pours occur in July and September, but are extremely capricious.

ADMINISTRATION—The administration in Oudh belongs to the general non-regulation type, under which a single officer unites fiscal and judicial functions, original and appellate. The Province contains 12 Districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner. These 12 Districts, again, comprise 43 *tahsils* or Sub-divisions. The Chief-Commissionership is now united with the Governorship of the North-Western Provinces; but the two offices remain distinct, though held by a single person. The High Court, presided over by the Judicial Commissioner, forms the ultimate court of appeal. Each Deputy Commissioner has at his disposal a small staff of European and native assistants.

DIVISIONS—The Province contains 2 Divisions. 1 Lucknow in the centre, and 2 Fyzabad in the east. The divisions contain 12 districts. 1—Lucknow comprising the districts of Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, and Kheri, and 2—Fyzabad comprising Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Barabanki, all of which see separately.

BAHRAICH.

BAHRAICH.—District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the independent State of Nepal, on the south by Gonda and Barabanki Districts, on the east by Gonda, and on the west by Sitapur and Kheri Districts. The administrative head-quarters are at Bahraich town, 37 miles from Gonda by rail.

PRODUCTS—The principal agricultural staples are rice, Indian corn, barley, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, opium, indigo, fibres, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District consists principally of the export down the rivers of grain, clarified butter (*ghu*), and timber. Piece-goods, salt and pulses form the chief imports.

CLIMATE—The climate resembles in some points that of Bengal, being cooler than in Districts south of the Gogria (which rises in the upper ranges of the Himalayas and finally falls into the Ganges at Chapra),

but more moist and enfeebling The prevalent diseases are fever, diarrhoea, goitre, and skin disorder.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *Tahsils* of Bahraich, Kaisarganj, and Nanpara. Revenue, about 12 lakhs ; expenditure nearly, Rs. 112,000 *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Post Master, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Head-Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police. District Engineer, Assistant Conservator of Forest. Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Bahraich town see Bahraich]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Babaganj—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m]

Bahraich.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated in the centre of the District, 75 miles from Bahraich. Population 20,000 The town is in a flourishing condition Its main thoroughfares are lighted at night, and the masonry drains well flushed daily with water from the public pumps The residence of the European officers, and the Government buildings, lie on a high bank above the old bed of the Gogra The trade of the town is principally in articles of local consumption. There is a fairly brisk local trade in piece-goods and copper utensils The through traffic comprising grain, sugar, *ghu*, oil, timber, tobacco, hides, etc Government District school , 12 lower class schools. The American Methodist Mission has a station in the town, and maintains a school Government dispensary The principal building of interest is the shrine of Masaud, a famous warrior and saint The shrine is maintained by the reputed descendants of some servants of the hero, and 150,000 pilgrims, both Muhammadans and Hindus, visit the place during an annual fair held in the month of Jaishtha. Tombs of his principal followers are also objects of veneration A famous Muhammadan monastery still exists in the town, founded by a holy man from Multan about 1620 The Daulat-khana, once a handsome range of buildings, now in ruins Post office [m s T].

Baharampur—Village with post office [m s.].

Baundi—Village with post office [m s t]

Bhinga.—Town and municipality, also residence of the descendants of the Raja of Gonda, 24 miles from Bahraich town Population 5,000, including surrounding hamlets. School, dispensary, police station, and post office [m s t.]

Bhunga.—Village 20 miles from Bahraich, and 7 miles from Bhinga. Population 400 School and post office [m. s t.].

Chilwaria—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m s]

Fakhrapur.—Village and *pargana* on the high road from Bahramghat to Bahraich 10 miles from the latter town The village is pleasantly situated among park-like groves of mango trees, but is unhealthy, owing to bad water ; goitre is very prevalent The village has been held now for many years by the revenue officers of the *pargana* Saltpetre is

prepared, but not to any great extent. No market. Government school, and post office [m s.].

Gaighat—Village with post office [m].

Gandara—Village with post office [m] Weekly cattle market.

Ikauna (Alona)—Town 22 miles from Bahraich town Population 2,500 including neighbouring hamlets The village itself contains only 300 inhabitants Two Hindu temples, 3 mosques, police station, and dispensary English school supported by the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Post office [m s t]

Jaitapur—Village with post office [m]

Jamnaha—Village with post office [m s t].

Jamnaha Hira Singh—Village with post office [m].

Jarwal—A Muhammadan town $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bahraighat and 29 miles from Bahraich town. Population 4,500. Bi-weekly market for the sale of grain, cloth, and brass vessels Manufactures—fireworks, dyes, saltpetre, scents, and felts Two Hindu temples, 4 mosques, rest-house (*sarai*), school and post offices [m s.]

Kaisarganj—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name Contains *tahsil*, Munsiff's court, dispensary, police station, and post office [m s t]

Keshwapur—Village with post office [m.].

Kherighat—Village 23 miles from Bahraich town Post office [m s.].

Mahsi—Village with post office [m]

Matera—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m s]

Motipur—Village with post office [m s]

Naipalganj Road—Railway station, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Bahraich.

Nanpara—A flourishing town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name; 22 miles north of Bahraich town. Population under 8,000 A valuable trade with Nepal passes through this town The principal buildings are the Raja's residence, 5 Hindu temples, 4 mosques, the *tahsil*, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, police station, *sarai*, school, and post office [m s. t].

Nawabganj-Alibad—Village with post office [m s].

Patna—Village with post office [m s]

Piagpur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m. s. t].

Pipri—Village with post office [m s].

Risia—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bahraich Post office [m].

Sisia—Village with post office [m s].

Sujauli—Village with post office [m s. t.].

BARABANKI.

BARABANKI—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bound-
ed on the north and west by Sitapur and Lucknow, on the south by Rae

Bareilly and Sultanpur ; and on the east by Fyzabad Area, 1,740 square miles, containing 8 towns and 2,059 villages. Population 1,130,906. District head-quarters are at Barabanki town, 62 miles from Fyzabad

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are wheat and rice, which occupy nearly half the cultivated area Other crops—oil-seeds, sugar-cane, opium, indigo, fibres, tobacco and vegetables. Poppy cultivation is greatly stimulated of late years.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE—Trade is carried on at bi-weekly markets and at religious festivals The main exports are wheat, sugar, and country made cloth. There is an extensive through traffic by road, rail, and river The manufactures of the District are plain and coloured cloth of coarse quality from home-spun and imported yarn ; sugar, brass and iron vessels, rude implements, ornaments, and utensils of the farm and hut.

CLIMATE—The year divides into three seasons—the hot weather from the end of March to the middle of June, then the rains till the end of September or beginning of October, and the cold weather till March comes round again The prevailing diseases are epidemic cholera, small-pox, and malarial fevers, of a mild, intermittent, quotidian type. Cases of tertian and remittent fevers are rare.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Ram-sanehighat, Nawabganj, Fatehpur, and Haidargarh. Revenue, 20 lakhs. The charges of civil administration are about 1½ lakhs The District is administered under the non-regulation system *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant 2 Deputy Collectors, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages [For further information regarding Barabanki town see Barabanki]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aliabad.—Village about 30 miles east of Barabanki town Population under 2,000, chiefly weavers Post office [m. s. t.].

Bado Sarai.—Town 25 miles from Barabanki town, on the road from Ramnagar to Daryabad A shrine over the tomb of a famous Muhammadan saint, Malamat Shah is reputed a place of great sanctity, and daily offerings are made Population 3,000, chiefly petty Musalman proprietors Post office [m. s.].

Bahramghat.—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the river Gogra, 22 miles from Barabanki An important trading mart Considerable traffic is carried both by the railway and the bridge Post office [m. s. t.].

Barabanki.—Town and municipality, also *Tahsil*, and railway station about 1 mile north of Nawabganj, the two places together forming the administrative head-quarters of the District Population 14,000. The Civil station is at Nawabganj Besides the usual District courts and offices, the town contains *Tahsili*, schools, post [m. s. t.], and telegraph offices

Bhatwamau.—Village with post office [m s]

Bhilsar.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bhilwal.—Village with post office [m s t]

Bhitauli.—Village with post office [m s].

Bindaura.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Barabanki.

Damodarapur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Barabanki.

Daryabad.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Barabanki. Population 6,000. The town contains a few fine houses, the principal being the residence of the *talukdar* of Rampur. Two markets, English school, and post office [m s t].

Debiganj.—Village with post office [m s]

Dewa.—Town 8 miles from Barabanki town. Noted for its manufactures of glassware and delf. Population 600. School, and post office [m s t].

Fatehpur.—Town and *tahsil* of the same name, 15 miles from the head-quarters town, at the junction of the Daryabad, Ramnagar, Sitapur, and Barabanki roads. Many large Muhammadan buildings exist, but all in a state of decay. The principal of these are *imambara* and an old masjid. The former is now used during the Muharram festival. There are also many Hindu temples. Daily *bazar*, and bi-weekly markets. Coarse country cloth is manufactured. Police station, civil and revenue courts, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t].

Haidargarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 25 miles from Barabanki. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s t].

Ibrahimabad.—Town situated on the river Gumti. Population 2,500. Bi-weekly market, at which a considerable trade in grain is carried.

Khiuli.—Village with post office [m]

Kursi.—Town 18 miles from Barabanki town. Population 3,500 of whom more than half are Musalmans. Police station, Government school, registration office, and post office [m s]. Weaving and cotton-cleaning trades flourish but no *bazar* is held here.

Mahadewa.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Barabanki.

Makhdumpur.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Barabanki.

Mawai.—Village with post office [m]

Mirmau.—Village with post office [m s]

Nawabganj.—Chief town and *tahsil* of the Barabanki District, adjoining the civil station of Barabanki, situated 17 miles east of Lucknow on the road from that city to Fyzabad. The civil station and administrative head-quarters of the District is situated on high ground a mile west of the town, separated from it by a small stream, the Jamuiha. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood is barren, and much cut up by ravines. The Deputy Commissioner's court, the offices of the Assistant Engineer and the Assistant Opium officer, the jail, police lines and a few bungalows for the European residents constitute the civil station.

The Government dispensary, school, and police station are situated in the native town. Large trade in sugar and cotton. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has a station at Barabanki. Post office [m.]

Pukra.—Town situated 5 miles east of Gumti river Population 3,000. Fine Sivait temple and handsome masonry bathing *ghats*. Pukra is the head-quarters of the estate of Pukhra Ansari, belonging to the Amethi Rajputs

Ramnagar.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Bahramghat. Population 6,000. Police station, registration office, dispensary, and post office [m s]

Ram Sanehighat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, school, and post office [m]

Rasauli.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Barabanki.

Rauzagaon.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Barabanki

Rudauli.—A thriving commercial town, and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated 38 miles south-east of Nawabganj. Population 12,000 Daily markets. A brisk trade in grain, vegetables, cotton and cloth Post office [m. s t]

Sadatganj.—Village with post office [m. s]

Safdarganj.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Barabanki. Post office [m s. t].

Satrikh.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name; situated 5 miles from Barabanki town Population 5,000 An annual fair is held here at the shrine of Salai Sahu, attended by about 18,000 persons. Post office [m s].

Siddhaur.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 16 miles from Barabanki Population 4,000 It contains an old Sivait temple, and a Muhammadan mosque and tomb, at which fairs are held on the occasion of the *Sivanatri* and the *Id* and *Baki Id* festivals School, registration office, and post office [m s t]

Subeha.—Town and *pargana*, 52 miles north-west of Sultanpur, and 30 miles from Barabanki town, near the river Gumti Several tanks and masonry wells Manufactures of country cloth School, police station, post office [m s], registry office, bi-weekly markets, and fort. Population 3,500.

Suratganj.—Village with post office [m]

Tikaitnagar.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Tilokpur.—Village with post office [m s]

Zaidpur.—Town with 10,000 inhabitants Post office [m s. t.]. Large manufacture of country cloth

FYZABAD.

FYZABAD—District in the Division of the same name Bounded on the north by Gonda and Basti Districts, on the south by Azamgarh and Sultanpur Districts, on the east by Gorakhpur District; and on the west by Barabanki District Area, 1728 square miles, contain-

ing 10 towns and 2674 villages. Population 1,216,959. District headquarters are at the town of Fyzabad, 123 miles from Benares by rail.

PRODUCTS—The principal agricultural staples are wheat, rice, *joar*, gram, peas, barley, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, opium, indigo, and miscellaneous crops. Irrigation is largely practised, but there are no Government canals or irrigation works in the District.

MANUFACTURES—Country cloth, and sugar. **Export**—Grain-sugar, country cloth, and timber. **Import**.—Tobacco, spices, salt, cattle, and English piece-goods.

CLIMATE.—The rainfall of Fyzabad is more regular than any other District of Oudh. The principal diseases of the District are fevers. Small-pox is also prevalent and cholera occasionally makes its appearance in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Akbarpur, Bikapur, Fyzabad, and Tanda. Revenue 15 lakhs, cost of officials and police, 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 12 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master High-School, Chaplain, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Fyzabad town see Fyzabad.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajodhya (*Ajodhya*)—Ancient town and railway station, 4 miles from Fyzabad, situated on the right bank of the Gogra or Saiju river. The interest of Ajodhya centres in its ancient history. In the present day, the old city has almost entirely disappeared, and its site is only known by heaps of ruins. But in remote antiquity, Ajodhya was one of the largest and most magnificent of Indian cities. It is said that this town is to the Hindu what Mecca is to the Muhammadans and Jerusalem to the Jews. The ancient city is said to have covered an area of 12 *yojan*, equal to 96 miles or 48 *kos*, and was the capital of the kingdom of Kosala (corresponding to the modern Oudh), and the court of the great King Dasaratha, the fifty-sixth monarch of the Solar line in descent from Raja Manu. The opening chapters of the *Ramayana* recount the magnificence of the city, the glories of the monarch, and the virtues, wealth, and loyalty of his people. Dasaratha was the father of Rama Chandra, the hero of the epic. With the fall of the last of the Solar line, Raja Sumitra, the one hundred and thirteenth monarch, Ajodhya became a wilderness, and the royal families dispersed. From different members of this scattered people, the Rajas of Jaipur, Udaipur, Jamber, etc., claim descent. A period of Buddhist supremacy followed the death of the last king of the Solar dynasty. On the revival of Brahmanism Ajodhya was restored by King Vikramaditya (*circa* 57 A.D.). He is said to have traced out the ancient city, and identified the different shrines and spots rendered sacred by association with events in the life of Rama, the deified son of Dasaratha. The most important of these are the Ramkot, or fort and palace of the King, the Nageswar Nath shrine, sacred to Mahadeo, the Maniparbat or sacred mound,

and a few temples still visited by thousands of pilgrims. After Vikramaditya, the kingdom of Kosala, with Ajodhya as its capital, was ruled successively by the Samudra Pal, Siubastam, and Kanauj dynasties, until the period of the Muhammadan conquest. Kosala is also famous as the early home of Buddhism and of its modern representative, Jainism, and claims to be the birthplace of the founder of both these faiths. The Chinese traveller, Hwen T'sang, in the 7th century, found twenty Buddhist temples, with 3,000 monks, at Ajodhya among a large Brahmanical population. Many Jain temples exist, but are of modern restoration. Other more recent temples (dating from about 150 years back) mark the supposed birthplaces of five of the principal hierarchs of the faith. The Muhammadan conquest has left behind it the ruins of three mosques, erected by the Emperors Babar and Aurangzeb, on or near the site and out of the materials, of three celebrated Hindu shrines known as (1) the Janmasthan, marking the place where Rama was born, (2) the Swarga-dwara *mandi*, on the spot where his body is said to have been burned, and (3) the Tareta-ka-Thakur, famous as the scene of one of his great sacrifices. The modern town of Ajodhya contains population about 12,000. There are 100 Hindu temples, of which 65 are Vishnuvite and 35 Sivante; about 40 Musalman mosques. Principal buildings—Darshan Singh's or Man Singh's temple, erected about 40 years ago, and the Hanuman Garhi. Little local trade is carried on, but the great fair of Ramnavmi held here every year is attended by about 500,000 people. Good *sarai*, and post office [m s t.]

Ajodhya Ghat (*Lakarmandi Ghat*)—Railway station for Ajodhya town, 6 miles from Fyzabad.

Ajodhya Ghat (*Rinmochan Ghat*)—Railway station 1 mile from Ajodhya Lakarmandi Ghat by bridge or by steamer. Post office [m. s t.]

Akbarpur—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Tons river, 36 miles from Fyzabad. Population 7000. A Muhammadan town, formerly of considerable importance, with old fort, and mosque. The town contains *tahsil*, munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, rest-house, and post office [m s t.]

Amaniganj—Market village 6 miles from Rudauli railway station. Population 3,000. School, and post office [m s t.]

Baragaon—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m s.]

Baretha.—Town on the banks of the Gogra river, on the road from Fyzabad to Ajodhya. Population 4,500, namely, Hindus, 4,000, of whom three-fifths are Vishnuvites. Many Vishnuvite temples.

Barun—Village with post office [m.]

Baskhari.—Town 50 miles south-east of Fyzabad. Population 2,500. Three mosques, 3 Hindu temples, police station, school, and post office [m s.]

Bhadarsa.—Town situated on the banks of the Marha river, 10 miles south of Fyzabad town. Rama is said to have met his brother

Bharata at this place, and its name is derived from, *bhaya* darsa—'the meeting of the brothers' Population 5,000. Six Muhammadan mosques. Hindu religious fair at Bharata kund, attended by about 5,000 persons. Post office [m s]

Bikapur.—Village and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the metalled road from Fyzabad to Allahabad. Population under 500 *Tahsil*, police station, staging bungalow, school, *sarai*, and post office [m s t].

Bilharghat—Railway station, 12 miles from Fyzabad.

Darshannagar—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Fyzabad Post office [m]

Deorhi—Village with post office [m s t]

Dhaurarhra.—Town 4 miles from the Gogra river, and 20 miles from Fyzabad city on the road to Lucknow. Population under 4,000. Contains a handsome gateway Ancient temple of Mahadeo, now in ruins

Fatehganj—Village with post office [m]

Fyzabad.—Town and *tahsil*, also railway station [W R], municipality, large cantonment, capital of District and Division, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Gogra, 79 miles from Lucknow. Adjoining it on the west is the modern Ajodhya, both towns being on the site of the ancient city of Ajodhya. Fyzabad is a comparatively modern place, although there are several ancient Muhammadan buildings in its vicinity. Fyzabad together with Ajodhya, constitutes one municipality, with a total population of 72,000 The city has fallen into decay since the death in 1816, of Bahu Begam, who resided here for many years There are about 40 Hindu temples, 120 mosques, and one Imambarah There are numerous markets here and the trade is very active Usual public offices, the Cantonment Magistrate's court, Museum, the Divisional jail, the cemetery, dak bungalow, the Oudh commercial Bank, post and telegraph offices

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m].

Goshainganj—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Fyzabad Post office [m. s.]

Haidarganj—Village with post office [m s]

Harringtonganj—Village with post office [m s]

Itafatganj—Village with post office [m]

Jalalpur-Nahvi.—Town situated on the banks of the Tons river, 52 miles from Fyzabad Population 7,000 A flourishing weaving town An *imambara* outside the town, and post office [m s t].

Kamirpur—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Fyzabad

Kharasa—Village with post office [m]

Maharua-Gola—Village with post office [m s. t].

Malipur—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m s t]

Maya—Village with post office [m].

Milkipur—Village with post office [m s t]

Mobarakpur—Village with post office [m].

Mustafabad.—Town situated 19 miles from Fyzabad. Population 2,500 Two Hindu temples and one mosque.

Paintipur—Village with post office [m].

Purah—Village with post office [m s.]

Ramnagar—Village with post office [m. s]

Ronahi.—Town situated 10 miles from Fyzabad, near the bank of the Gogra river. Population 5,500 Five Hindu and 3 Jain temples, *sarai*, school, and post office [m. s t.]

Sahibganj.—Village with post office [m]

Shanganj.—Town 10 miles from Fyzabad town. Mosque, 2 temples, vernacular school, and post office [m s]

Shahzadpur.—Town situated on a picturesque spot on the high bank of the Tons, opposite Akbarpur, 36 miles from Fyzabad Population about 5,000. Four mosques, 4 Hindu temples, and post office [m]

Sohawal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Fyzabad.

Tanda.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 3 miles south of the Gogra river, and 12 miles from Akbarpur railway station This town is celebrated for its woven cotton goods such as *Jamdani* muslin, which are said to rival those of Dacca. Population 17,000 Contains 44 mosques, 34 *imambaras*, 9 Hindu temples, *tahsil*, school, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t] Two annual fairs

Tandauli—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Fyzabad

Tursanpur.—Village with post office [m]

GONDA.

GONDA —District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh It is bounded on the north by the lower range of the Himalayas, separating it from Nepal, on the south by Fyzabad and Barabanki; on the east by Basti; and on the west by Bahraich. Area, 2,879 square miles Population 1459,229 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gonda, 26 miles from Fyzabad by rail

PRODUCTS —The chief agricultural staples are rice, wheat, and barley. The other crops include *joar*, *arhar*, *kodo*, and *alsi*. There are three harvests—the *kharif*, the *rabi* and the *henwat* or Christmas crop Irrigation is largely practised

COMMERCE AND TRADE —Rice and food-grains are the chief exports; and cotton, European piece-goods, and salt are the principal imports

CLIMATE —The heavy rains commence early in June, and continue, with slight interruptions, to the end of September or middle of October. Showers fall in every month of the year and particularly in February and March Owing to the proximity of the hills, the rains are more assured, and less subject to violent variations than in more southerly District Fever is very prevalent in the *talar pargana* of Tulsipur during the drying up of the rains, and is also common throughout the District The other principal diseases are scurvy, cholera, diarrhoea, and goitre.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gonda

Tarabganj, and Utraula The total revenue of the District is about 20 lakhs, and the total expenditure, nearly 2 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 2 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 3 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master of High School, and Executive Engineer [For further information regarding the town of Gonda see Gonda].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amdahi—Village with post office [m].

Andhari—Village with post office [m]

Balrampur.—Town and municipality, situated on the north bank of the Suwawan river, 2 miles from Rapti and 26 miles from Gonda town. It is the largest town in Gonda District, and the residence of the Maharaja of Balrampur, the wealthiest of the Oudh Talukdars Population 13,000 Revenue, Rs 555,360 Forty Hindu temples, 19 mosques A handsome stone temple of Bijleswari Devi, carved by artists from Benares has been recently completed The *bazar* consists of 2 cross streets, with the usual traders' shops The Maharaja's palace is an imposing pile, enclosing a large court, on one side of which are ranged the dwelling-houses and offices, and on the other the stables and out-houses. There is a daily *bazar*, and the market forms the centre of the rice trade of the surrounding country Manufactures—cotton cloths, blankets, felt, knives, etc Large school, hospital, and dispensary supported by the Maharaja A bench of 3 honorary magistrates, and post office [m s T]

Begamganj—Village with post office [m s]

Bidianagar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gonda. Post office [m s]

Birpur—Village with post office [m s].

Chhipia.—Small village only noticeable for its handsome temple, erected in honour of a celebrated Vishnuvite religious reformer in Western India, named Sahajanand, who was born in this village about a century ago, and ultimately succeeded to the headship of the great Vishnuvite monastery at Junagadh His followers claim for him divine honours as an incarnation of Krishna, and worship him under the title of Swami Narayan His descendants are still at the head of the sect. Behind the temple is a large *bazar*, and two square brick houses, with turrets at each corner, for the accommodation of the spiritual chiefs of the order. Two large fairs are annually held here on the occasion of the Ramnaomi festival, and at the full moon of Kartik Throughout the year, pilgrims of all classes of society, and from the most distant parts of India, visit the birthplace of their deified leader

Colonelganj.—Town 2 miles from Sarju river, and 20 miles from Gonda town, and 10 miles from Bahramghat Population 6,000. It is a commercial centre, and contains a few Hindu temples, 2 mosques, and a *sarai* Bi-weekly market, ordinary police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s] Import trade insignificant, consisting of a little salt, raw and manufactured cotton, and copper vessels

Debi Patan.—Village with temples and large religious fair. Stated to be probably one of the oldest seats of the Sivaite cultus in Northern India. The earliest legend connects it with Raja Kaina, son of Kunti, the mother of the three elder Pandavas by the Sun-god, and hero of the impenetrable cuirass, who, abandoned in his cradle on the Ganges, was adopted by Adunath, the childless King of Anga. Brought up at the court of Hastinapur, Kaina was refused by Drona the arms of Brahma, which, however, he eventually obtained from Parasurama by faithful service at his retreat on the Mahendra mountain. In after life, he attended Duryodhana to the *Swayamvara*, described in the Mahabharata, and, having taken a prominent part in the great war, was finally granted the city of Malini by Jarasandha, the Sivaite King of Magadha, over which he reigned as a tributary to Duryodhana. The ruins of an ancient fort, once occupying the site of the present temple, and an adjoining tank, are popularly ascribed to this legendary monarch. In the middle of the 2nd century A. D., Vikramaditya, the Brahminist king, who restored the sacred city of Ajodhya on the decline of Buddhism, erected a temple on the site of the ancient fort. This in its turn fell into ruins, and another was built on the same spot at the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century, by Ratan Nath, the third in spiritual descent from Gorakh Nath, the deified saint whose worship is spread all over the Nepal valley. As far as can be judged from the remains, this temple must have been of considerable size, adorned by profuse sculptures, and full of stone images of Siva and Devi in their various forms. For some centuries, the temple was a great resort for pilgrims, chiefly from Gorakhpur and Nepal, until its importance attracted the attention of the iconoclastic Aurangzeb, one of whose officers slew the priests, destroyed the temple and images, and defiled the holy places. The temple was soon afterwards restored, but on a smaller scale, and still exists. A large religious-trading fair, lasting for about ten days, and attended by about 100,000 persons, is held here each year. The principal articles of commerce are—hill ponies, cloth, timber, mats, *ghu*, iron, cinnamon, etc. During the fair, large numbers of buffaloes, goats, and pigs are daily sacrificed at the temple.

Deotaha—Village with post office [m].

Etai-Rampur—Village with post office [m].

Gonda.—*Tahsil*, chief town, and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, 37 miles from Bahraich. The site on which the town now stands was originally a jungle on the estate of the Rajas of Kurasa, in the centre of which was a cattle-fold (Gontha or Gotham) where the Ahirs enclosed their cattle at night as a protection against wild beasts, from which the town derived its name. Raja Man Singh of Kurasa built a palace and fortress here, and it has since been the residence of his successors, under whom the town gradually grew up. The place is not noted for any manufacture. It is also not a commercial centre nor is it of any religious importance to either Hindus or Muhammadans. The principal buildings in the native town are—2 Thakurdwaras, the palace of Gonda Rajahs (now falling into decay),

It - handsome *sarai* or rest-house, a large masonry tank known as the la Radhakund, civil dispensary, District school, and 2 fine buildings On the bank of the large handsome artificial lake, is a Literary Institute, S known as Anjoman-i-rifah, containing a large library Beyond the lake / are the civil lines, and what were formerly the cantonments The troops were withdrawn in 1863, and the only traces of military occupation of this quarter now left are the barracks, which up till recently were occupied as the civil court buildings, a burial-ground, racquets court, and a Government garden, which is carefully kept up, and forms one of the finest pleasure-grounds in Oudh On what was the parade grounds the handsome new court-house now stands, and south of it the jail. Post office [m s. T]

Itiathok—Village with post office [m.]

Katra—Village with post office [m, s].

Kauria—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gonda. Post office [m s t.].

Khargapur—Village with post office [m. s].

Lalia—Village with post office [m]

Machhligaon.—Village with a famous temple of Karhuanath Mahadeo A considerable fair is held every year on the occasion of the *Sivaratri* festival

Mankapur—Village and railway station [R], 18 miles from Gonda Post office [m s t]

Maskanwa—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Gonda. Post office [m]

Mathura.—Town situated 2 miles from Rapti river, and 15 miles from Balrampur Population 3,000 The principal buildings are a double-storied brick-house, the property of the Maharaja of Balrampur, 3 Hindu temples, a mosque, a village school, and a handsome Muhammadan *dwaga* Chief seat of retail trade in the neighbourhood, *Bazar* with 100 shops

Nawabganj.—Town and municipality, also railway station, situated a few miles north of the Gogra river, 31 miles from Gonda Population 10,000 The town contains 23 Hindu temples, 3 mosques, a small *sarai*, 3 schools, a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s t] The principal exports are rice, oil-seeds, wheat, Indian corn, and hides The imports are quite insignificant, being confined to salt, English cloth, and pottery

Pachperwa—Village with post office [m.].

Paigpur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Gonda

Paraspur-Ata.—Two adjacent villages, 15 miles from Gonda town on the road between Nawabganj and Colonelganj Joint population of the two villages 4,500. School, bi-weekly market, and post office [m s t]

Ramapur—Village with post office [m]

Rangi—Village with post office [m]

Sadulanagar.—Village and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 28 miles from Gonda town. Post office [m s.].

Sahet-Mahet (*Siavasti*)—A vast collection of ruins, on the south bank of the river Rapti, 10 miles from Balrampur.

Srinagar—Village with post office [m s.]

Swami Narayan Chhapia.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Gonda

Tarabganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s t.].

Tikri—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Gonda.

Tulsipur.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated 5 miles south of the line of forest. The remains of a large mud fort of the old Rajas of Tulsipur is situated to the south of the village. Post office [m. s t] Petty traffic in grain, coarse cloth, pots and pans

Utraula.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana*, of the same name, situated 3 miles south of the river Rapti. Population 6,000. The remains of an old brick fort are still traceable. *Tahsil*, munsifi, school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Wazirganj—Village with post office [m. s t]

HARDOI.

HARDOI—District of Oudh in the Lucknow Division. Bounded on the north by Shahjahanpur and Kheri Districts, on the east by Sitapur District, on the south by Lucknow and Unao Districts, and on the west by Farukhabad District. Area, 2,324 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1,875 villages. Population 1,113,211. The administrative head-quarters are at Hardoi town, 63 miles from Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS—The principal products are wheat, rice, and other food-grains. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane cotton, opium, indigo fibres, tobacco, and vegetables. The food-grains in common use among the peasantry are maize, *kodo*, *bajra* made into bread-cakes; barley and gram parched and eaten dry, and peas, *moth*, and *wrid* as pottage.

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE AND TRADE—The only manufacture of any note carried on is in the weaving of a peculiar description of muslin known as *mahmudi*. The principal imports are cotton, salt, country cloth, and European piece-goods, the exports are food-grains, sugar, tobacco, horned cattle, and hides.

CLIMATE—The climate of this District does not differ from that of Oudh generally, except that it has perhaps the smallest rainfall of any District in the Province. Malarial fevers are the only prevailing endemic disease of the District, and are attributable to the extensive marshes. Epidemic cholera occasionally occurs and small-pox prevails annually, generally in the cold season.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Hardoi, Shahabad, Bilgram, and Sandila. Revenue about 17 lakhs, and expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge,

Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 3 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tahsildar, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head master Zila school [For further information regarding Hardoi town see Hardoi]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anjhi.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Hardoi

Atrauli.—Town 11 miles from Sandila. Population 2,000. Market, and school

Balamau.—Town and railway station, 20 miles from Hardoi, and 14 miles from Sandila. Population 2,500. A thriving place, with daily market and school.

Bansa.—A thriving village, 6 miles from Mallanwan. Population 2,500. School.

Bawan.—Town 6 miles from Hardoi. Population 4,000. Town school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m s.].

Behendar.—Village with post office [m].

Beniganj.—Village with post office [m s]

Bhagauli.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Hardoi. Post office [m s t.].

Bhagwantnagar.—Town 1 mile from Mallanwan. Population 1,500, chiefly Brahmans. Considerable manufacture of bell-metal plates and drinking vessels. Bi-weekly market

Bilgram.—Town and *pargana* also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, near the left bank of the old channel of the Ganges, about 17 miles from Hardoi. It is the twelfth in importance among the towns of Oudh. Great blocks of stone are believed to be the remains of the old fort and temple of Shrinagar and the Sagai tank constructed by Raja Sri Ram. Population 11,000. Principal buildings—*tahsil* and *munsifi*, also a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, school, two *bazars*, *sarai*, *imambara*, and several mosques. The principal articles made in Bilgram are brass, *pan*, boxes, shoes, and sweetmeats. Bilgram is also noted as the birth-place of several famous Muhammadan poets, historians, and Government officials

Chandpur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Hardoi.

Dharampur.—Village with a fort, 11 miles from Fatehgarh, and the first encamping ground on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow and Hardoi. Noteworthy as the residence of Raja Tilak Singh. Population under 1,500.

Gopamau.—*Pargana* and town, 2 miles from Gumti river, 14 miles from Hardoi town, and 20 miles from Sitapur. Population 5,000. Numerous mosques, wells, and large buildings attest its importance in the days of Musalman supremacy. The only manufacture is one peculiar to the place, the making of *arsis* or thumb-mirrors of silver. Two bi-weekly markets, school, and post office [m s]

Hardoi.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil*, and District of the same name, 39 miles from Shahjahanpur. Hardoi itself is a place of no im-

importance Population 10,000. It was selected as the head-quarters of the District on the occupation of the country after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, apparently for its central position. The Government buildings consist of the usual courts, police station, jail, school, dispensary, tahsildar's office, etc., also bi-weekly market, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T].

Jalalabad.—Town 6 miles south-east of Mallanwan. Population 2,000 Bi-weekly market.

Kachhona.—Village with post office [m.]

Karna.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Hardoi

Kaundha.—Town situated on the Shahabad road, 5 miles from Hardoi town Bi-weekly market, and school Population 2,000.

Khajurahra.—Town 6 miles from Hardoi town. Petty bi-weekly market Population 4,000.

Khasora.—Town situated on the left bank of the river Ramganga, 12 miles from Sandi on the road to Farukhabad. Bi-weekly market, and post office [m]

Kursat Kalan.—A fine village situated near the right bank of the Sai, 9 miles from Mallanwan. Population 3,000. Bi-weekly market.

Madhoganj.—Village with post office [m s].

Madhoganj-Bharawan.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Mahawan.—Town situated 9 miles north of Sandila Bi-weekly market Population 3,500. The inhabitants have a local reputation for honesty in conducting arbitrations

Mallanwan.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated 21 miles from Hardoi town on the road from Hardoi to Unao. Population 11,000 The town is divided into 6 wards or *mahallas*. The town has but little commerce, the grain trade of the neighbourhood being carried on at Madhuganj, 5 miles distant. A deserted indigo factory occupies the site of the old fort Manufactures of saltpetre and brass utensils The principal buildings are 4 mosques, the darga of famous Muhammadan saint, 2 *imambaras*, 14 Hindu temples, a *sarai*, and post office [m s].

Manjhia.—A prosperous little trading village, situated 4 miles south-east of Pihani, on the road to Gopaman Population 4,000. Bi-weekly market, and village school

Naktaura.—Village with post office [m s]

Nir.—Rich agricultural village, 6 miles from Hardoi town Population 3,000, chiefly Chamars. A ruined mound of brick marks the site.

Pali.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Garra, 20 miles from Hardoi town. Population under 4,000 Two mosques and a Hindu temple, school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s.] Manufacture of coarse cotton cloth

Pihani.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name Population under 8,000 A handsome mosque and tomb marks of resting-place the Akbar's celebrated Chancellor, Sadr

Jahan. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Sai.—River of Oudh rising in Hardoi District. It flows through Rae Bareilly and Partabgarh towns, and falls into the Gumbi on its right bank, a few miles below Jaunpur town.

Sandi.—A considerable town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Garra river. Population 10,000. Numerous handsome mosques and tombs of Muhammadan saints. A fine *sarai* is situated in the market in the Nawaganj quarter of the town. Noted for its manufacture of cotton carpets. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sandila.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name, 32 miles from Lucknow, and 33 miles from Hardoi town. The fourth largest town in Oudh, and the second largest in Hardoi District. Population 15,000. No buildings of special interest or antiquity. Bi-weekly markets, at which *pan* and *ghi* are sold. The town contains the usual sub-divisional civil and criminal courts, police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanoda.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hardoi town

Saromannagar.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Shahabad, and 15 miles from Hardoi town. Population 1,200. Village school, and bi-weekly market.

Sawaejpur.—Village with post office [m].

Shahabad.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 15 miles from Lucknow. The most populous town in the District, and the fourth largest in Oudh. Population under 20,000. The town is divided into wards or *mahallas*, named for the most part after the companions in arms of the founder, Diler Khan. The town extends a mile from north to south. The sub-divisional courts and police station are placed in the enclosure of the Jama Masjid. There is also a Munsiff's court, and a bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Vernacular school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. No trade or manufacture of importance. Several markets are held in the different wards

Tandiaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Udhrunpur.—Village with post office [m].

KHERI.

KHERI.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the Mohan river; on the south by Sitapur District; on the east by the Kauriala river; and on the west by Shahjahanpur District. Area, 2,964 square miles. Population 903,615. The administrative head-quarters are at Lakhimpur town, 85 miles from Lucknow.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products is rice. The other crops include wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, opium, and indigo.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—Weaving and cotton printing are the

only manufactures *Export*.—Grain of all kinds, turmeric, tobacco, timber, sugar, syrup, hides, bullocks, and *ghī* Catechu is made in large quantities throughout the northern parts of the District *Khashkhas*, the root of which are used for matting *tatti* screens is exported in large quantities to Benares and Patna.

CLIMATE—The climate of Kheri is reckoned by the Natives very malarious beyond the UI, but healthy south of that river. The heat is less than in the surrounding Districts. The rainfall is above the average of the Province. Cold winds following the course of the rivers sweep from the Nepal plateaux through the mountain gorges, and meeting the already saturated atmosphere of the plains, cool it, and precipitate moisture first on the lowlands at their base. The hot vapours from the plains are also cooled by the vast forests which clothe the uplands, and which, being unable to carry so much water, discharge it in rain.

The disease most common in this District is intermittent fever, which appears to be endemic in the neighbourhood of Gokarannath. Its origin is assigned to the malaria produced by the spontaneous decomposition of vegetable matter after the cessation of the rains, and by imperfect drainage. European and Native constitutions alike suffer from its attacks. Spring fever appears mostly among those whose pursuits expose them to the noon-day sun. It assumes a remittent type, and is proportionally more fatal as summer advances. Next in the order of frequency are bowel complaints. As a rule they increase at harvest-time, and have a fatal tendency when succulent fruit and vegetables are abundant in the market. Cholera became epidemic in this District during the rains of 1867 and was most fatal and persistent in those villages where filth most abounded. In Lakhimpur town, the scourge was apparently introduced on *bazar* days, or only occurred sporadically. Pulmonic and rheumatic affections increase in winter.

Of cutaneous affections herpes deserves notice; it is very prevalent among the natives. It seems to be acquired from the practice of keeping on a *dhoti* while bathing, and replacing it by a clean one without drying the skin. The disease is seen chiefly about the hips and loins of those affected, and does not yield readily to treatment; strong acetic acid externally is the best remedy. Leprosy is not an uncommon disease. Goitre is most common among the trans—Chauka population. The quality of the water is supposed to be the cause of this disease. Its local distribution is unaccountably capricious, but, as a rule, the great majority of the cases occur within 2 miles of the river bank, particularly in Dhaurahra and Paila, *parganas*. Venereal diseases are common, and frequently seen in their secondary and tertiary forms, a fact attributable to neglect or improper treatment of the primary symptoms. Among ophthalmic disorders, those most prevalent are ophthalmia and nyctalopia; they occur principally in summer. Cataract among the aged is not uncommon. Dropsies of the skin and abdomen are often seen in subjects who have long suffered from malarial fever and enlarged spleen.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Muhamdi, Nighasin, and Lakhimpur. Revenue 9 lakhs, expenditure 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Collector, Sub-Judge,

Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master Zila School, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Lakhimpur town see Lakhimpur]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ahmadnagar.—Village with 1,500 inhabitants Ruins of mud fort Good water supply. River Sarayan takes its rise in this village.

Aliganj.—Village with 1,500 residents. Bi-weekly market. Ruins of old mud fort

Aurangabad.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 28 miles north of Sitapur Population 2,000 Ruins of palace and fort

Barwar.—Town situated on an open, fertile plain, surrounded by groves and highly cultivated fields Population 4,000. Remains of fort : 4 mosques, and 1 Hindu temple Manufacture of sugar.

Bhira.—Village with post office [m s]

Dhaurahra.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name ; 3 miles west of the Chauka river, and 80 miles north of Lucknow. Population 6,000 Police station, and post office [m s].

Gogra (*Ghagra*, also called the *Deoha* and great *Sarju*)—The great river of Oudh It rises in the upper ranges of the Himalayas, and falls into the Ganges at Chapra in Bengal. The Gogra is commercially speaking, the most important water way in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Length, 600 miles.

Gola (*North Goharn*).—Town and railway station, picturesquely situated at the base of a semicircle of small hills, covered for the most part with *sal* forests, with a lake to the south, 26 miles from Kheri town Population 3,000 The Gosain community has a monastic establishment here, and numerous tombs have been built in honour of its principal men Manufacture of sugar. Daily and special bi-weekly markets Seat of an important Hindu fair held twice every year in the month of Phalgun and Chaitra in honour of Gokarnnath Mahadeo. These fairs last for fifteen days each, and are attended by about 100,000 persons, traders as well as pilgrims Post office [m s t].

Isanagar.—Village situated about 4 miles west of the Kauriala river. The head-quarters of Isanagar estate. Population 3,000. Small market

Jamwari.—River in Oudh, a small tributary of the Sarayan river, rising in Bhuiwala village After flowing a tortuous course of 41 miles, it joins the Sarayan on its left bank, in Sultanpuri District.

Kaimahra.—Village situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Jamwari river, and surrounded on all sides by groves of mango trees. The property of the Kaimahra *Talukdar*, and the head-quarters of his estate. Population under 2,000. Large artificial tank, 4 Hindu temples, and 10 mosques Four sugar manufactories, good market, and vernacular school.

Kewani.—River, rises in the Jumatia *tal*, near the village of Jumatia, 4 miles south-west of Kheri town, and falls into the Chauka river, at a distance of 40 miles from its source.

Khairigarh.—Chief village in the *Pargana* of the same name,

situated on the left bank of the Suheli river, 110 miles north of Lucknow. Population 1,500. Built by Ala-ud-din Tughluk, in order to check the depredations of mountaineers from Nepal and Kumaun. A great fort 2 miles from the village.

Kheri.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of Lakhimpur *tahsil*, 79 miles from Lucknow. Population about 6,000. Tahsildar's court, daily market, 14 Hindu temples, 12 mosques, 3 *immambaras*, and post office [m s t.].

Lakhimpur.—Chief town of Kheri District, also railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, picturesquely situated about a mile south of the Ul river, 6 miles from Kheri. Population 8,000. The town contains the usual public offices, and court-houses, besides a high school, and dispensary. Daily market, and special bi-weekly market are held. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mailani.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Kheri. Post office [m. s.].

Mitauli.—Town situated 2 miles east of the Kathna river. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s.].

Mohamdi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name; situated 3 miles west of the Gumti river. Population about 7,000. Daily and bi-weekly markets. Sugar manufacture and Government distillery. Besides the usual sub-divisional office buildings, the town contains, a Munsif's court, school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m s t.].

Mohan.—River forming for some distance the boundary line between Kheri District and Nepal. It rises in Nepal and falls into the Kauriala river, immediately above Ramnagar in Kheri District. Good fishing is to be had.

Nighasin.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, and post office [m. s. t.]

Oel.—Town and railway station, 8 miles west of Lakhimpur, and 3 miles from Kheri. Population about 4,500. Handsome temple to Mahadeo. Sugar manufactories. Post office [m s.].

Palia.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name; situated 2 miles north of the Chauka river. Population 4,000. Two Hindu temples, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s t.].

Pasgawein.—Town and *Pargana* of the same name. Post office [m s t].

Phardhan.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Kheri. Post office [m.]

Sarayan.—River, rising in Kheri District; and after a course of 95 miles, it empties into the Gumti river.

Sarda.—River, rising in the loftier ranges of the Himalayas, which separate Tibet from Kumaun, and falls into the Gogra. Length, 190 miles

Singahi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW —District in the Division of the same name ; being bounded on the north by Haidou and Sitapur, on the south by Rae Bareilly, on the east by Barabanki, and on the west by Unao District. Area, 967 square miles, containing 11 towns and 903 villages. Population 774,163 The administrative head-quarters are at Lucknow city, 15 miles from Cawnpur by rail.

PRODUCTS —There are three harvests in the year, the *rabī* in spring, the *lharif* in the rainy season, and the *henwat* in the autumn. The *rabī* crops are wheat, barley, grain, peas, *guyai* (a mixture of wheat and barley), and *birra* (a mixture of barley and gram, gram predominating). The *lharif* crops are rice, millets, *sawan*, *mandwa lakun*, and Indian Corn or maize. The *henwat* crops are *joar* and *bajra*, mash, *mug*, *moth*, *masur*, and *lobia*. In addition, there are the valuable tobacco and opium and *kachhiana* or vegetable crops, and the spices, as *zira*, *dhaniya*, etc. Irrigation is carried on from rivers, tanks, and wells.

MANUFACTURES —Manufactures are mainly confined to Lucknow city only. In the country towns are a few weavers, dyers, bangle-makers, brass-workers, and potters. Cotton weaving has greatly declined owing to the introduction of European goods. Imports—Foodstuffs, piece-goods, arms, hardware, glass, crockery and salt, exports—muslins, embroidery, cotton prints, brass vessels, lace, tobacco, etc.

CLIMATE —The prevailing endemic diseases of the District are fevers, skin diseases, and bowel complaints. The most common kind of fever is intermittent of the quotidian type, the quartan type is comparatively rare. Remittent fever is not uncommon. Cholera is seldom absent from the District. There is no year in which a considerable number of deaths is not ascribed to this disease. Both forms of cholera (sporadic and epidemic) are met with. The disease appears at the setting in of the rains, and is generally prevalent during the months of July, August, September, October, and November. Small-pox generally makes its appearance in March, and attains its maximum intensity in the months of April, May, and June. It begins to decline during the rains, and almost disappears by the middle of the cold weather. Small-pox rages with virulence among all ranks of society ; and, in the absence of general vaccination, numbers are carried off by it every year.

ADMINISTRATION —The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, have their head-quarters in Lucknow city. For a period of the year it is also the head-quarters of the Provincial Government. For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 3 *Tahsils* of Lucknow, Malihabad, and Mohanlalganj. Revenue 13 lakhs; expenditure 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, City Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Collector, Judge of Small Cause Court, Sub-Judge, 2 *Munsiffs* (northern and southern), Registrar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Deputy Post Master General, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, District Superintendent of Police with 3 Assistants, Inspector of Schools

with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Assistant Architectological Surveyor and Curator Lucknow Museum, Superintendent Horticultural Gardens, 2 Chaplains, 5 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Registrar of Marriages, 2 Executive Engineers, and 17 Honorary Magistrates [For further description of Lucknow City see Lucknow].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alumnagar—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m s].

Amethi.—Town 17 miles from Lucknow on the road to Sultanpur Flourishing weaving trade, thriving export trade in hides and horns. Government school, and post office [m. s].

Amosi.—Town about 8 miles from Lucknow city and 4 miles from Bynor. The head-quarters of a clan of Chauhan Rajputs. School.

Banthra—Village with post office [m].

Bijnaur.—*Pargana* and town situated 8 miles south of Lucknow city. Population 3,500. Government school, and the ruins of old fort. Post office [m s].

Chaupatian—Village with post office [m].

Chinhhat.—Village with post office [m s.].

Deorhi-Aghamir—Village with post office [m.].

Goshainganj.—Town 14 miles from Lucknow city on the road to Sultanpur. Founded by Raja Himmat Gir Goasain in the year 1751. Goshainganj is noted as a flourishing market town, and a brisk local trade is carried on. Two religious festivals in the year are held in honour of the local goddess, each attended by about 5,000 people, at which some trade is carried on. Two mosques, 2 temples, school, police station, and post office [m. s t.].

Gumanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Harauni—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m s t].

Hassainganj—Village with post office [m t].

Hindol-na-ka-naka—Village with post office [m.].

Itaunja—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m s].

Juggur—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lucknow.

Kakoria.—Town and railway station in the *pargana* of the same name, situated 9 miles west of Lucknow. Next to Lucknow city, it is the largest town of the District, and its well stocked *bazars* indicate considerable prosperity. The town contains the tombs of several Muhammadan saints. Many of the native lawyers (*wakils*) practising in the Lucknow courts, reside here. Population about 8000. Bi-weekly markets; Government school, and post office [m s t].

Kasmandi.—Town situated 4 miles east of Malihabad, and 3 miles west of the Gumti river. The birth-place and residence of several Muhammadans distinguished for learning and wealth. Government school, with a branch girls' school, market, and post office [m s.].

Khalispur—Village with post office [m. s].

Lucknow.—*Tahsil* and *pargana* of the District of the same name,

also municipality, railway junction station [R], and capital city of the Province of Oudh ; situated on both banks of the river Gumti. Population 2,73,028 It ranks fourth in size amongst Indian cities, being only surpassed by Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay There was a village said to have been founded by Lakshmana, the brother of Rama, but the present city dates from last century. Lucknow forms the head-quarters of the Oudh military Division The cantonment is healthy and well situated, 3 miles east of the city The garrison usually comprises 3 batteries of British artillery, 1 regiment of British cavalry, 2 of British infantry, 1 of Native cavalry, and 2 of Native infantry

Saadat Khan, founder of the Oudh kingdom, became Governor of Oudh in 1732, and fixed his residence at Lucknow The grandeur of the capital dates from Asaf-ud-doula, the fourth Nawab In 1798 the Nawab of Lucknow gave up half of his dominion to the English, and in return obtained the protection of their troops By the treaty of 1801 Oudh came under the special guardianship of the British power, and owing to the ill-government of the Nawab it was annexed in 1856 The defence of the Residency in 1857 is one of the noblest exploits in English history. In no other part of India can travellers obtain a clearer idea of the events of the mutiny

The traffic of Oudh flows southward from Bahramghat and Fyzabad through Lucknow to Cawnpur Large quantities of grain and timber come in from the trans-Gogra Districts, while raw cotton, iron, and imported goods go northward in exchange The chief country imports consist of wheat and other grains, *ghu*, *gu* or molasses, sugar, spices, oil-seeds, and tobacco, besides which a large quantity of European piece-goods, etc., are brought into the town Manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent, the chief products being those which call for the oriental combination of patience, industry, minute manual skill, and delicate taste in the management of colour. Lucknow muslins and other textile fabrics have a high reputation Gold and silver brocade, however, made of small wires, forms the leading manufacture It is used for the numerous purposes of Indian pomp, and has a considerable market even in Europe The gorgeous needlework embroidery upon velvet and cotton, with gold thread and coloured silks, also employs many hands. Lucknow jewellery, once very famous, has declined since the departure of the court Glass-work and moulding in clay still maintain their original excellence A Kashmiri colony has introduced a small manufacture of shawls The only enterprise conducted by Europeans is an ice-making concern The railway workshops, however, employ many hundreds of workmen, including several pupils of the Martiniere school, besides other Europeans and Eurasians The principal markets are—the grain markets of Fatehganj and Digbijaiganj, lying to the west, Rakabganj, at the south end of the Canning road, Saadatganj, in the south-west, and Shahganj, near the new Victoria road Imported cotton and salt are set down at Saadatganj Molasses is sold at the Nakhkhas market, and leather in the Chikmandi A paper factory has also been established in the city

The principal places of interest are.—The Dilkoosha Palace,

Martiniere College, the Wingfield Park, the Sikandra Bagh or the Government Horticultural Gardens, the Jama Masjid, the Residency (now in ruins) or Bailee Grand, the cemetery, the fort, the Machhi Bhawan (Fish buildings), Hoosinabad or the Palace of Lights, the Lal Baradari (Museum), the Chatter Munzil, Shah Nazim, Mou Mahal, Khoorshid Munzil, Canning College, Kaiser Bagh, Iron Bridge, Hazrat Bagh, Cheeneebagh, the Observatory, and the Imambura or tomb of Asaf-udaula. Lucknow is also noted for its beautiful parks and gardens. Lucknow, in spite of its comparative decay, still ranks as the admitted capital of Hindustani music, song, and poetry. The Lucknow native theatres also maintain a high position in native opinion. The subjects for the dramas are largely derived from English life in India.

Besides the usual District and Divisional as well as Provincial chief administrative staff, Lucknow contains 2 Colleges (Canning and Martiniere), 7 American Mission and 5 English Church Mission schools, 12 other schools, and about 25 girls' schools. There are three banks—Bank of Bengal, Bank of Upper India, and Delhi and London Bank. Three Hotels, and 2 Clubs. Post and Telegraph offices.

Malhaur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lucknow.

Malhabad.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 15 miles from Lucknow. Population 8,000. The principal residents are Mussalmans. Police station, *tahsil*, registration office, 2 boys' and 2 girls' schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandiaon.—Town situated a short distance north of Lucknow city on the road to Sitapur. The town is said to derive its name from an ancient Hindu hermit, Mandal Rikh, who here performed his solitary devotions in the midst of a large forest. Population about 2,500. Post office [m. s.]

Mariaon.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lucknow.

Mohanlalganj.—Chief town of the *pargana* and *Tahsil* of the same name, 14 miles from Lucknow city. Large trade in cotton, and grain. Fine *sarai*, *tahsil* buildings, and a military camping ground. Large and imposing Sivaité temple. Two schools, and post office [m. s. t.]

Nagarian.—Village with post office [m.]

Nagraon.—Town situated about midway between the two roads from Lucknow city to Sultanpur and Rae Bareilly. Population about 5,000. Trade in rice. Two schools, one for boys and one for girls. Post office [m. s.]

Nigohan.—Town in the *pargana* of the same name, situated about 25 miles from Lucknow city, on the road to Rae Bareilly. Population 2,000. Market and school.

Rahimabad.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s.]

Rahimnagar-Pandiawan.—Town situated on the right bank of the Sai. Population 2,500. The largest of a group of 12 villages belonging to Pande Brahmans. The country round is in a high state of cultivation.

Saadatganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Salimpur.—Town picturesquely situated on broken and high ground overlooking the Gumti river, 20 miles from Lucknow city. Population 2,000. School.

Sisendi.—Town situated on the banks of the Sai river, 6 miles south-east of Mohanlalganj. The residence of a wealthy Talukdar. Population 3,000 Post office [m s]

Talaubakshi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Yahiaganj—Village with post office [m]

PARTABGARH.

PARTABGARH (*Pratapgarh*) —District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh Bounded on the north by the Rae Bareilly and Sultanpur Districts, on the east, south and west by Jaunpur and Allahabad Districts. Area, 1,438 square miles Population 910,895 The administrative head-quarters are at Bela, 4 miles from Partabgarh town

PRODUCTS—The principal grain crops are barley, wheat, and rice. The other food crops are gram, peas, *arhar*, *joan*, and *bagia*. Poppy is cultivated under the superintendence of the Opium Department. Miscellaneous crops include tobacco of excellent quality, indigo, fibres, pan, etc

COMMERCE—Partabgarh is a great grain-exporting District Tobacco, sugar, molasses, opium, oil, *ghn*, cattle, sheep, hides, and horns also form important articles of export The imports consist mainly of salt, cotton, metals and hardware, country cloth, and dyes English stuffs and piece-goods are also becoming every year more common in the local *bazars*

MANUFACTURES—Sugar of excellent quality is manufactured at Partabgarh town Glass beads, bracelets, and water-bottles, etc are made at Sawansa and few other places in Patti *tahsil*. The only other manufacture is that of woollen blankets woven by shepherds from the fleece of their flocks, which are bought up by petty traders from the North-Western Provinces

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is healthy. Of endemic diseases, intermittent fever, skin affections, and ophthalmia are the most common.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Partabgarh, Kunda and Patti. Revenue 18 lakhs *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zila school, District Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Partabgarh town see Partabgarh]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Baiti—Village with two Hindu temples, a village school, and post office [m] Population 2000

Bela—Town and municipality, 4 miles from Partabgarh town, and 36 miles from Allahabad on the road from Allahabad to Fyzabad. The

administrative head-quarters of Partabgarh District are at MacAndrewganj adjoining this town. Two Hindu temples, one mosque, and dak bungalow.

Shadri—Town on the road from Bihar to Markapur, 28 miles from Allahabad. Population 1500. Hindu temple village school, ruined fort, and post office [m].

Bihar—*Pargana* and town on the road to Manikpur, 29 miles from Bela. Population 1200. Government school, and post office [m].

Bishnathganj—Village with post office [m].

Dalippur—Village with post office [m].

Derwa—Village with post office [m].

Dharupur—Village with a fort, 24 miles from Bela, and 16 miles from Manikpur. Population 2000. Bi-weekly markets. Three S. V. temples, and Government school.

Garwara—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda—Town 2 miles from Bela, on the road from Allahabad to Fyzabad. Population under 2000. Hindu temple, school and large bazar. Two fairs are held annually in honour of the tutelary goddess, Ashta Bhaja Devi, each attended by about 2500 people.

Gopalganj—Village with post office [m s.].

Gutni—Village with post office [m].

Hanumanganj—Village with post office [m s t].

Hindaur—Village situated on the road from Bela to Rae Bareilly, about 15 miles from Bela. Stated to have been founded by a demon (*rai-shesha*) named Hindaur. Population 1200. Remains of the old fort and tanks are still to be seen.

Jalesarganj—Village with post office [m s].

Jamtali—Village with post office [m].

Jetwara—Village with post office [m s t].

Kala Bankar—Village with post office [m s t].

Kathaula—Village with post office [m.].

Katra Medniganj—Town situated 2 miles from the Sai river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bela town. Population 3000. Seven Hindu and 2 Jain temples also 5 mosques and Market. Annual fair in the month of Kuar, attended by about 12 000 persons.

Khetawar—Village with post office [m s t.].

Kodhwa—Village with post office [m s.].

Kondhaur—Village with post office [m.].

Kunda—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. *Tahsil*, munsifi, police station and post office [m s t.].

Lalganj—Village with post office [m s t.].

Lawana Bhawaniganj—Village with post office [m.].

Mac Andrewganj—Village and head-quarters station of Partabgarh District, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bela. Post and District offices.

Mandhatta—Village with post office [m s t.].

Manikpur—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name : situated on the north bank of the river Ganges 16 miles from Salon, and 36 miles from both Partabgarh town and Allahabad. Popu-

lation 2000 Two annual fairs are held here, one in the month of Ashar (June) religious in honour of Jawala Dēvi ; and the other in the month of *Kartik* on the occasion of a bathing festival in the Ganges. These gatherings are attended by from 70,000 to 100,000, persons. Post office [m s]

Murassapur—Town 4 miles from Manikpur on the road to Rae Bareli. Population under 2,000 Adjoining this village is the *bazar* of Nawabganj, a flourishing grain mart Large fair on the occasion of the Dasahara festival, attended by about 30,000 people. Cotton-printing is carried on to a considerable extent School and post office [m. s.]

Nandora—Town situated 3 miles north of the Ganges, and 2 miles from Bihar town Population 3000. Contains the large *bazar* of Lalganj Village school

Nawabganj—Village with post office [m.]

Partabgarh—Town and municipality, also *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name ; situated on the metalled road to Allahabad, 4 miles from Bela, 24 miles from Sultanpur, and 36 from Allahabad. Founded in 1618 by Raja Partap Singh, who named it after himself The fort built by the Rajah is still extant Population 6,000 Sugar of good quality is manufactured here Six mosques, 4 Hindu temples, Government high school and normal school, and post office [m s t.].

Patti—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. *Tahsil*, police station, and post office [m s t.].

Raigarh—Town situated 6 miles from Behar, on the Partabgarh road Population 2500 Three Hindu temples, one mosque, small *bazar*, and post office [m s.].

Rajapur—Village with post office [m s].

Raniganj—Village with post office [m s t.].

Sagra—Village with post office [m].

Saifabad—Village with post office [m s.]

Sangipur—Village with post office [m s t.]

Sangramgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sitlaganj—Village with post office [m.].

RAE BARELI.

RAE BARELI —District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh Bound-
ed on the north by Lucknow and Barabanki , on the east by Sultanpur
and Partabgarh , on the south-west by the river Ganges , and on the
west by Unao Area, 1,751 square miles Population 1,036,521. Sud-
der station—Rae Bareli, 51 miles from Lucknow by dock gharry.

PRODUCTS —Rice, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, indigo,
tobacco, and vegetables

MANUFACTURE —The District manufactures consist of a little cloth-
weaving for local use, the making of brass and copper utensils, and a
little glass-ware, principally bottles for holding Ganges water.

MEDICAL ASPECTS.—The prevalent disease is fever, but cholera and
small-pox also carry off yearly numbers of victims. Cattle-disease is
common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Rae Bareli, Dalmau, Digbijaiganj, and Salon Revenue, 16 lakhs. The civil expenditure, 2½ lakhs *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Registrar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2 Deputy Collectors, 4 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zilla School, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages [For further information regarding Rae Bareli town see Rae Bareli].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aihar.—Town 12 miles from Dalmau town. Population under 3,000. Temple to Baleshwar Mahadeo. The village is locally called Nuniagaon.

Amawan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bachhrawan.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, on the road from Rae Bareli to Lucknow Five temples to Mahadeo School, police station, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.]

Baila-Bhela.—Town with 5,000 inhabitants, principally Sivante Hindus Government school, bi-weekly market Temple to Mahadeo.

Bainti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behta.—Village with post office [m.].

Behti Kalan.—Town with a fine Hindu temple to Mahadeo

Bhawan.—Town 8 miles south-east of Rae Bareli Remains of a fort and masonry mosque.

Bhetargaon.—Town 12 miles from Rae Bareli Population 4,500. Bi-weekly market Annual fair in honour of the goddess Ananda Devi, the tutelary deity of the place, attended by about 5,000 persons. Government school

Bhojpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dalmau.—Chief town of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 16 miles south of Rae Bareli town, and 14 miles from Fatehpur Several Muhammadan mosques and tombs, in various stages of decay, and the ruins of the ancient fortress, attest the bygone importance of the town The principal buildings are several mosques, a magnificent Hindu temple of Mahadeo, a *sarai*, Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, police station, a bench of honorary magistrate, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent's office, three bi-weekly markets, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Large annual fair, attended by from 50,000 to 60,000 persons is held on the last day of Kartik, at which a considerable trade is carried on

Digbijaiganj.—Chief town of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Rae Bareli town A Tahsildar and an Inspector of Police are stationed here

Dih.—Town 10 miles from Rae Bareli, on the banks of the Sai river. Population 3,000 Good bazar

Gaura.—Village with post office [m.]

Gegason.—Village with post office [m.].

Gurbakshganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Halaaur.—Village with post office [m].

Harchandpur.—Village with post office [m s.].

Hardoi.—Town 12 miles north of Rae Bareli town. Two masonry mosques, and *idgah*, Hindu temple, and the ruins of a mud fort.

Ikhtiyarpur (*called also Jahanabad*)—Town situated close to Rae Bareli town, The town is included within the municipal limits of Rae Bareli town, of which it is a suburb Principal buildings—a palace called the Rangmahal, mausoleum, masonry market-place, and travellers' rest-house Noted for a coarse cloth known as *garha*, and for a sweet-meat called *bara*, the latter being a specialty of the place

Inhauna.—Town situated 30 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population about 3,000 Bazar, school, and post office [m s].

Jagatpur.—Village with a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m s.], 11 miles from Rae Bareli

Jais.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name, situated 4 miles west of Nasirabad, and 16 miles from Salon Population about 12 000. The town does not contain a single Hindu temple The Jains, however, have a temple dedicated to Parasnath Two large mosques, and a handsome *imambara*. *Garha* cloth and muslin, are the principal manufactures Three considerable bi-weekly markets, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m s t.].

Kandrawan.—Town situated on the bank of the Ganges, 30 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population 4,000 Temple to Mahadeo, and school

Khiron.—Town 18 miles from Rae Bareli town Population 4,000. School, weekly market, ruined mud fort, and post office [m]

Kotgarh.—Village with post office [m s], 61 miles from Lucknow.

Kunsa.—Town situated 16 miles from Rae Bareli town Almost purely a Hindu town, the majority of the inhabitants being Brahmans. Population 5,000

Lalganj.—A flourishing market town, 10 miles from Dalmau. Population under 3,000 Bi-weekly market, Hindu Thakurdwar dedicated to Krishna. Post office [m. s t]

Maharajganj.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Mau.—Village with post office [m s t]

Mustafabad.—Town situated 20 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population under 3,000 School, and post office [m s]

Nasirabad.—Town situated 16 miles from Rae Bareli Population under 4,000. New bazar, school, and post office [m].

Parsadipur.—Village 20 miles from Rae Bareli town, and 1 mile north of the Sai river Five Hindu temples, 9 Muhammadan mosques, market, school, and post office [m]

Rae Bareli.—Town and municipality, also administrative headquarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name, situated on the banks of the Sai, 51 miles south-east of Lucknow city The town was founded by the Bhars, and called after them Bharauli, subsequently corrupted into Bareli With regard to the prefix Rae, one story asserts that it is derived from Rahi, a village near the town, while another

attributes the name to the fact of the place having long been in the possession of a Kayasth family bearing the title of Rae. Population including the suburb of Jahanabad 12,000. The town possesses many architectural features, the principal being the fort, a huge well, the tomb of Nawab Jahan Khan, and 4 handsome mosques. Besides the usual public offices the town contains 3 large markets, 2 schools, *sarai*, charitable dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T.].

Salon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, pleasantly situated amid groves of mango and palm trees. Population about 5,000. *Tahsildar's* court, 10 mosques and one Hindu temple. School. Attached to the town is a revenue-free estate worth Rs 25,000 a year, the holder of the estate is a Muhammadan. Post office [m s t].

Sareni.—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Shankarganj.—Village with post office [m].

Simrauta.—Village and *pargana* with post office [m s].

Thulendi.—Town in Digbijaiganj *tahsil*, situated 32 miles south of Lucknow. Climate healthy, soil clay. Contains a fort, 2 masonry mosques, a palace of Raja Niwaz Singh, 2 mud built tanks, school, five Hindu temples, Marty's tomb, and bi-weekly market. Annual fair attended by 4,000 people.

SITAPUR.

SITAPUR—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Kheri, on the east by Bahraich, the Gogra river marking the boundary line, on the south and west by Barabanki, Lucknow, and Haidou districts, the Gumti river forming the boundary. Area, 2254, square miles. Population, 1,075,413. The administrative head-quarters of the District are at Sitapur town, 56 miles from Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCERS—There are two harvests *kharif* and *rabi* in the year. The *kharif* consists of rice, *kodo*, *sawan*, *mandua*, *kakun*, *joar*, *bajra*, *til*, *wid*, *mug*, *moth*, *pat*, and *san*. The *rabi* crops are—wheat, gram, barley, mustard, linseed, castor-oil, peas, *masuri*, *arhar*, and safflower. Besides the above, which are the staple *kharif* and *rabi* crops, a considerable quantity of sugar-cane is raised, as also cotton, *pan*, and tobacco. Poppy is cultivated under Government supervision. Garden produce consists of kitchen vegetables of every description, turmeric, spices, ginger, water-melons, etc.

MANUFACTURES—The only manufactures of any note are those of tobacco, and of *tazias* at Biswan, with a little cotton printing and weaving in many of the towns.

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is healthy, and the cantonment of Sitapur is famous for the low mortality of the British troops stationed there. There are no diseases peculiar to the District. Intermittent fever, but not of a bad type, is prevalent from August to November. Small-pox appears from March to September, a few deaths from cholera are reported every year.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Sitapur, Biswan Sidhauhi, and Misukh. Revenue 16 lakhs. Cost of civil administration, nearly Rs 75,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Registrar, *Tahsildar*, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zila school, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Sitapur town see Sitapur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ataria—Village and railway station 28 miles from Sitapur.

Aurangabad—Town and residence of Talukdar, 4 miles east of Nimsar. Population 3600. Large bi-weekly market, with considerable trade in salt and cotton. Soil good. Climate healthy. School and post office [m.]

Bansra—Town on the right bank of the Chauka river, 39 miles from Sitapur town. Population 2500. Government opium warehouse, school, tri-weekly market, and post office [m s]

Baragaon—Town 17 miles from Sitapur. Population 2000. Bi-weekly market, at which cotton salt, and iron are sold, and also cloth and sugar of local manufacture. School.

Bihat—Town 12 miles from Sitapur town. Population under 2000. Noted for the excellence of its iron work.

Biswan—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles east of Sitapur. Population 8000. Daily market. Principal buildings—a palace, caravansera, 21 Muhammadan mosques, and 17 Hindu temples. The Government buildings consist of the usual civil and criminal courts, police station, school, and post office [m s t.].

Hargaon—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 16 miles from Sitapur. Population including the surrounding five villages 3000. The village of Hargaon proper contains only under 500 inhabitants. School, registration office, and post office [m]. At a sacred tank known as the Surajkund, a biennial religious trading fair is held in the months of Kartik and Jaistha that in the former month being attended by about 40,000 persons. One mosque and four Hindu temples. Bi-weekly market. Military camping ground just outside the town.

Jahangirabad—A weaving town, situated on the high road to Bahraich, 29 miles east of Sitapur town, and 8 miles east of Biswan. Weaving of coarse country cloth. Bi-weekly market, and Government School.

Kamalpur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Sitapur. Post office [m s].

Khairabad—Town and municipality, also railway station, 4 miles south-east of Sitapur, the civil station of the District. It is the seventh largest town in Oudh. Population 15,000. The town contains 40 mosques, and 30 Hindu temples, besides a handsome set of holy Muhammadan buildings. These consist of a Kadam Rasul (‘prophet’s footprint’), an Imambara, and mosques with intervening courtyards, all

surrounded by a wall. The public buildings consist of a police station, school, post office [m. s. t.], *sarais*, etc. Four *bazars* and markets are held daily. Large fair held in January, lasting ten days, and attended by an average of 60,000 persons. A second fair is held at the Dasahara festival, attended by about 15,000 persons.

Kharandashnagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Laharpar—Town in the *pargana* of the same name, 17 miles north of Sitapur town. Population 10,000. The public buildings consist of the usual police, post [m. s. t.], and registry offices, with a school and *sarai*. Thirteen mosques, 4 Mussalman tombs, 4 Hindu and 2 Sikh temples. Good daily *bazars*. No manufactures. The town is surrounded by extensive groves, and numerous fine trees are interspersed among the houses. Excellent and shady camping ground. Large fair is annually held in the month of Rabi-us-sani, and the Muharram festival, is celebrated with great splendour. Laharpar is famous as the birth place of Raja Todar Mall, Akbar's great finance minister and general.

Machhreta—Town situated on the Gumti river, 16 miles south of Sitapur town. Population 4,000. Daily *bazar*; manufactures of coarse cloth, and sugar. Post office [m.].

Maharajnagar—Village situated 16 miles east of Sitapur town. Population 2,000, principally Hindus. Bi-weekly market for the sale of locally manufactured sugar and cotton rope. School.

Mahmudabad—Town 18 miles from Sidhaur railway station. Population 7000. With the exception of the temples and mosques, and the talukdar's residence, there are no masonry buildings in the town. Manufacture of brass utensils. Police station, school, travellers' rest house, registration and post [m. s. t.] offices.

Maholi—Village and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Population about 36,00. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mallanpur—Town and the residence of the Talukdar, situated 41 miles north east of Sitapur town. Population under 4000. Bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Manwan—Village and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name; situated on the Sarayan river, 4 miles south of Bari town. Population 1200. The village is of interest merely on account of its great antiquity. The remains of Raja Mandhata's fort are still extant.

Misrikh—Town and head-quarters, of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 13 miles south of Sitapur town. One of the most ancient towns in Oudh, and numerous legends connect its foundation with the mythological Raja Dadhich. The name is said to be derived from the Sanskrit *misrita*, meaning 'mixed', because the waters of all the holy places in India are supposed to have been brought together and mixed in a tank situated in the town. The town itself is a very poor one, and contains about 2500 souls. A large fair is held annually near the tank on the occasion of the *Holy* festival, at which a brisk trade is carried on. The usual offices, schools for girls and boys, sub-divisional court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is no *sarai* or travellers' rest-

house, as the Brahmans entertain all strangers. Good camping ground outside the town

Nimkhar (*Nimsar*).—Town situated on the left bank of the Gumti, 20 miles from Sitapur town. Population 2500, chiefly Brahmans and their dependants. Nimkhar is a place of great sanctity, with numerous tanks and temples. A tradition relates that it was in one of these holy tanks that Rama washed away his sins of having slain a Brahman in the person of Rawan, the demon king of Ceylon, who had carried off his wife Sita.

Paintepur—Town situated about 3 miles west of the high road from Bahamghat to Sitapur town. Population 6000. A flourishing town, with a large community of bankers and merchants. Market twice a week, Government school.

Ramkot—Village and pargana, 7 miles from Sitapur town. The village of Ramkot, from which the *pargana* derives its name, is said to have been founded by Rama himself during his wanderings in exile. It is a favourite resort of the European residents of the civil station. Noted for its fine tank.

Rampur Mathra—Town situated 3 miles west of the Gogra river, and 44 miles from Sitapur town. Population under 3000. Government school; market, and post office [m].

Seota—Town situated 32 miles east of Sitapur town. It contains school, the ruins of a mosque, and an old Talukdar's fort. Good *bazars*, and annual fair. Population 3500.

Sidhauli—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 22 miles from Sitapur. Contains the usual *tahsil* court and offices, police station, and post office [m s].

Sitapur—Town and railway station, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the banks of the Sarayan river, half-way on the road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur. Population about 15000. The usual District offices, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s T].

Tambaur—Town situated 35 miles north-east of Sitapur, and 6 miles west of Mallapur. Founded about 700 years ago by Tambahs, whence its name. Population under 4,000. School, bi-weekly market; remains of a Government fort, temple to Mahadeo, masonry tank now in decay, and a Martyr's tomb.

Thanagon—Village with post office [m.].

SULTANPUR.

SULTANPUR—District in Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Fyzabad, on the east by Jaunpur, on the south by Partabgarh, and on the west by Rae Bareilly. Area, 1,709 square miles. Population 1,075,851. Sudder station—Sultanpur town, 36 miles from Fyzabad by road.

PRODUCTS—Wheat, pulses, and opium form the principal *rabri* or spring crops, and rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, oil-seeds, and indigo, the chief *kharrif* or autumn crops.

TRADE, MANUFACTURES, ETC—The principal articles of trade are grain, cotton, molasses, and native cloth. A considerable traffic within the District is also carried on in cattle. Manufactures are quite unimportant.

FAIRS—The principal fairs and fairs in the District are—Sitakund, on the right bank of the Gumti, immediately below the civil station, is celebrated as the spot where Sita is said to have bathed before accompanying her husband Rama into his self-imposed exile. In commemoration of this event, a bathing fair is held twice a year in the months of Jaistha and Kartik, attended by 15,000 or 20,000 persons. No trade is carried on beyond the sale of sweetmeats. Dhopap, in the village of Rajapati, on the Gumti, is a sacred, sin-cleansing part of the river. It was here that Rama, on his return from the Lanka war, is said to have washed away the sin of having killed a Brahman, in the person of Ravana, the Demon king of Ceylon. Fairs are held here similar to those at Sitakund.

CLIMATE—The climate, judged by a tropical or semi-tropical standard, is mild, temperate, and healthy. From October to June westerly winds prevail, and during the first four of these months the atmosphere is dry, cold, and bracing, more particularly after rain, of which there is almost invariably a slight fall after Christmas. Towards the end of February the wind increases in force, the temperature becomes higher, and by the end of March, if not earlier, the hot winds set in. These, however, are much less trying in Sultanpur than in the more western Districts of Oudh. They do not begin till some hours after daybreak, and seldom continue long after nightfall, while they occasionally cease for several days together. In these intervals, which become more and more frequent as the hot weather progresses, a north-east wind takes their place. About the middle of June the rainy season commences, and, with occasional breaks of greater or less duration, continues till the end of September or beginning of October. During this period the wind scarcely ever shifts from the east. From the middle of October the weather gets cool and pleasant. The chief endemic diseases of Sultanpur District are fever, and it is estimated that about 10 per cent of the population suffer every year from some form of this disease. Dysentery and diarrhoea come next, being most prevalent at the end of the rains and the commencement of the cold season. Leprosy is also common, as well as other cutaneous disorders. Small-pox is never wholly absent from the District. It is most fatal during the dry hot weather until the rains set in, after which the mortality decreases till it reaches a minimum, about the middle of the cold season. Cattle-disease (rinderpest), of a very fatal type, is always more or less prevalent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Sultanpur, Amethi, Musafirkhana, and Kadipur. Revenue, 13 lakhs, expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Deputy Collector, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head-master Ziza School, District

Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Sultanpur town see Sultanpur]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amethi—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, police station, and post office [m s t]

Baithao—Village with Post office [m].

Bazar-Baldi-Rai—Village with post office [m s. t].

Belwai—Village with post office [m.]

Bersingpur—Village with post office [m].

Bhadaiyan—Village with post office [m]

Bisesargani—Village with post office [m s.]

Chanda—Village and *pargana* of the same name with post office [m s]

Chandaur—Village with post office [m s.]

Daudpur—Village with post office [m s t.].

Deara—Village with post office [m s].

Dehriawan—Village with post office [m].

Dhamaur—Village with post office [m s.]

Dostpur—Village with post office [m s t]

Gaura Jamun—Village and *pargana* of the same name with post office [m s]

Gauriganj—Village with post office [m s t].

Hasanpur—Town and residence of the Hasanpur chiefs, 4 miles west of Sultanpur town. Population 4,000 Bandhua, a small village immediately adjoining Hasanpur, is notable as containing the tomb, and as having been the residence of Baba Sahaj Ram, a celebrated Nanak-shahi *fakir*. His *sangat* or shrine is tended by a *mahant*, who has a large establishment of disciples living upon the endowment drawn from one or two villages. Post office [m s t.].

Isauli—Village and *pargana* with post office [m s]

Jagdispur (*Old name Nihargarkh*)—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 36 miles from Sultanpur. Population 2,000 Market, police station, 3 Hindu temples, school, and post office [m s t.].

Jagesarganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jaisingpur—Village with post office [m s.]

Kadipur—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *Tahsildar's* court, police station, and post office [m s.].

Kishni—Town situated on the right bank of the river Gumti. Population under 3,000 Mosque and post office [m.].

Kodiaon—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Kurwar—Village with post office [m.].

Lamhwa—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Meopur—Village with post office [m]

Musafirkhana—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 20 miles from Sultanpur Munsifi, tahsil, and post office [m s t]

Parsotampur—Village with post office [m.].

Partabpur—Village with post office [m.].

Piparpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rajupur—Village with post office [m.]

Ramnagar—Village with post office [m.].

Saifullaganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sathan.—Town pleasantly situated on high ground overlooking the Gumti river, 40 miles north-west of Sultanpur town. About the year 1857, a certain Shah Abdul Latif settled here as a 'missionary of pure religion,' and built a mosque, at which hundreds of the Sunni sect assemble every Friday. The Idgah of Sathan is a place of considerable resort for the faithful at the Id festival. Population under 2,000, principally Sayyids and Shaikhs. Post office [m.].

Shahgarh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sheogarh—Village with post office [m.].

Sindurwa—Village with post office [m.]

Sukul-ka-bazar—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Town and municipality, also administrative headquarters of the District, *Tahsil*, and *Pargana* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Gumti, 24 miles from Partabgarh. The town and civil station occupies the site of the old cantonments, and contained a population of 10,000 souls. The town has been much improved of late years. A fine public garden, has also been laid out. The principal public buildings are the court-houses, jail, police station, schools, dispensary, church, dak bungalow, and post office [m s. T.].

Thauri—Village with post office [m.].

Thengha—Village with post office [m.].

Tikar—Village with post office [m.].

Tirsuli—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Turria—Village with post office [m s.].

Walipur—Village with post office [m.].

UNAO.

UNAO—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Hardoi, on the east by Lucknow, on the south-east by Rae Bareilly, and on the south and south-west by Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts. Area, 1 778 square miles. Population (1891) 95,363. The administrative headquarters are at Unao town, 130 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS—The ordinary harvests of the District are the *kharif*, *hen-wat*, and *rabi*. Principal crops—wheat, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, fibres, tobacco, oil-seeds, and vegetables. Sugar-cane is an exceptional crop, and belongs to none of the above three main divisions.

CLIMATE—The prevailing endemic diseases are malarious fever, dysentery, and ague, leprosy is also met with. Cholera and small-pox occur every year.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE—The manufactures of Unao consist of a little weaving and the making of agricultural implements. Indigo is also manufactured. The commerce of the District is small. The prin-

cial exports are grain of all kinds, *ghu*, *gur*, tobacco, a little indigo and saltpetre Chief imports—piece-goods, salt, iron, cotton, spices, and other necessities required for consumption by a rural population.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Unao, Safipur, Puiwa, and Hasonganj Revenue, 18 lakhs, civil expenditure 1½ lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Assistant Settlement Officer, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of School, Head-master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer [For further information regarding Unao town see Unao]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achalganj.—Village 9 miles from Unao. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ajgain.—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Unao, and 24 miles from Lucknow. Population 2,500 Village school, police station, Engineer's road bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Ajgaon.—Town on the banks of the Sai river Noted for its excellent tobacco

Akohni.—Town 11 miles from Purwa and 31 miles from Unao An ancient town, containing a large Kshattriya population. Population 4,000

Asiwan.—Town 20 miles from Unao town, on the road from Lucknow to Bangarmau. Population 3,000 Nine mosques, 10 temples to Mahadeo (Siva), and 2 Debi. Bi-weekly markets, *sarai*, and post office [m s]

Asoha.—Village pleasantly situated in groves of mango and *mahua* trees, 10 miles from Purwa, and 32 miles from Unao town Said to have been founded by the sage Aswathama, mentioned in the Mahabharata Population under 2,000. Fine temple.

Auras.—Village 26 miles from Unao town on the road to Sandila. Population 1,000 Bi-weekly market, manufactures of earthenware, and of gold and silver trinkets. Trade in grain, tobacco, vegetables, and English and country made cloth

Badhni.—Village with post office [m].

Bailgaon.—Village pleasantly situated among groves of mango and *mahua* trees, 16 miles from Unao Population under 2,000 Ruined fortress, bi-weekly market, attended from 4,000 to 5,000 people Trade in jewellery, wood, iron, and cloth School.

Baksar.—Village situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 34 miles from Unao town Population under 2,000. Annual fair in the month of Kartik, when 100,000 people assemble to bathe in the Ganges, which is held to be particularly sacred at this place, where there is a famous temple dedicated to the goddess Chandika Village school and Sanskrit *pathshala*

Bangarmau.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 31 miles from Unao Thirteen mosques, 13 Hindu temples, school, bi-weekly market, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Banthar.—Town 5 miles from Unao town, on the road from Purwa to Cawnpu. Population 2,500 Six Hindu temples, vernacular school, and post office [m]

Bara.—Village 16 miles from Purwa, and 24 miles from Unao town. Population under 2,000. Indigo manufactory. Two Hindu temples, school, police station, and post office [m s t].

Bhagwantnagar.—Town and *parwana* of the same name; 32 miles from Unao town, on the road from Baksal to Bihar. Population 4,000 Six Hindu temples, vernacular school, registration office, and post office [m s t]

Bighapur.—Village with post office [m s.]

Bihar.—Chief town of the *parwana* of the same name, 12 miles from Purwa, and 30 miles from Unao town, on the road thence to Rae Bareilly. The Lon river, west of the town, is spanned by a bridge Two temples, large masonry tank, school, and post office [m s]. Annual fair, attended by about 5,000 persons

Bithar.—Town 10 miles from Unao town. Ten Sivaite temples; bi-weekly market, and school

Chaminni.—Town situated about 1½ miles from the Lon river, 20 miles from Unao town Village school

Chamraul.—Large village situated 7 miles from Unao town. Grain market, two old Sivaite temples, and school

Fatehpur Chaurasi.—Town and head-quarters of the *Parwana* of the same name, 6 miles from Safipur Population 3,000 Bi-weekly market, six Hindu temples, and small annual fair on the occasion of the Dasahara festival Village school, and post office [m. s.].

Gangaghat.—Village with post office [m s.].

Ghatampur Kalan.—Chief town in the *parwana* of the same name, 18 miles from Unao town Noted for excellence in goldsmiths' and carpenters' work Population under 2,000 Four Hindu temples.

Haidrabad.—Town 19 miles from Unao Population 3,000 Two weekly markets Small annual trading fair, village school, and post office [m]

Harha.—Town and head-quarters of the *parwana* of the same name, about 8 miles from Unao town Population 5,000 Bi-weekly bazar, and Government school

Hasanganj.—Market village, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about 4 miles from Rasulabad Considerable trade, chiefly in samples, bought by dealers for test Population under 2,000 Tahsil, honorary magistrate's court, school, and post office [m s t].

Ishamabad Bijhau.—Village about 20 miles from Safipur, and 27 miles from Unao town in a north-westerly direction Population 2,400 Government school Seat of 3 small annual religious trading fairs

Jaitipur.—Village with post office [m].

Kantha.—Town situated 18 miles from Unao town Two Hindu temples, mosque, Government school, and two small fairs—one in the month of Jaistha, attended by about 5,000, and another in Kuai, attended by 2,000 people Post office [m s t]

Magrair—Village with post office [m].

Mauranwan.—Town and head quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Puiwa, and 26 miles from Unao town. Population 7,000. Noted for its jewellery and carpentary works. Two mosques and 9 Hindu temples; bi-weekly markets. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, *sarai*, school, and post office [m. s]. Annual fair.

Mohan.—Town on the banks of the river Sai, 18 miles from Lucknow city. Post office [m s t].

Muradabad.—Town 36 miles from Unao, and 19 miles from Safipur on the Hardoi road. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly market, 3 annual religious fairs, vernacular school, and post office [m s].

Naramdas Khera.—Village with post office [m].

Nawabganj.—Town 12 miles from Unao town on the Lucknow road. Population under 3,000. A large fair is held annually in the month of Chaitra in honour of the goddess Durga and Kusahri, which attracts a large gathering from Lucknow and Cawnpur, besides the people of the neighbourhood.

Neotani.—A prosperous little Muhammadan town situated on the right bank of the Sai river, 2 miles from Mohan. Population 3,000. Government school, and post office [m.]

Newalganj-cum-Maharjganj.—Two adjacent towns situated 2 miles east of Mohan town, on the old Nawabi Lucknow road. The bi-weekly *bazar*, held in Maharajganj is one of the largest in the neighbourhood. The sales include all the usual country produce of grain, tobacco, spices, and vegetables, with country cloth and European piece-goods. There is a separate trade in brass vessels, which are made in large quantities at Newalganj. Population of the united town, 3,000.

Pandri-Kalan.—Town 10 miles south-east of Unao town. Bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m s].

Panhan.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 24 miles south of Unao town on the road to Rae Bareilly. Population 3,000. Three Hindu temples. Two annual fairs are held in honour of a Muhammadan saint, each attended by about 4,000 persons. Vernacular school.

Pariair.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, 12 miles west of Unao. Population 2,400. The town is considered sacred by the Hindus, on account of its legendary association with the events of the *Ramayana*. A great bathing fair, held on the occasion of the *Kartik Purnamashi*, is attended by 100,000 persons. Post office [m].

Patan.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, situated on the banks of the small river Lon. Population 2,500. Two annual fairs are held near the tomb of a famous Muhammadan saint, one of which, in December, is attended by as many as 300,000 persons. The holy man is supposed to exercise a beneficial influence over the insane; and on the occasions of the festival these unfortunates are brought, sometimes to the number of hundreds, and tied up to trees opposite the tomb, where they are left all night. Village school. Post office [m. s].

Furwa.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and *pargana* of the

same name, 20 miles south-east of Unao town. Population 10,000. The town is noted for its shoes and leather-work. Bi-weekly markets and three annual fairs. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts, Purwa contains Munsif's court, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Rasulabad.—Town situated 14 miles north of Unao town. Population 3,500. Four mosques, 5 Hindu temples, 2 weekly markets, 2 *sarais*, primary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Safipur (or Saipur)—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 17 miles north-west of Unao town on the road leading thence to Haidor. A flourishing well built town containing 14 mosques, and 6 Hindu temples. Population 7,000. Courts of Tahsildar, Munsiff, and Honorary magistrate, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarwan.—A very ancient village, with a noted Sivaite temple; situated 6 miles north-east of Purwa, and 26 miles east of Unao town. Population 2,000. Post office [m. s.]. Here Raja Dasanatha slew Sarawan (a Baniya by caste) who was going on pilgrimage, and was carrying his blind father and mother in a pair of baskets, slung over his shoulders.

Sikandarpur—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Post office [m. s.].

Susumau—Town with 1,500 inhabitants. Appearance pretty; climate healthy; water sweet, and good market. Manufactures of shoes, earthenware, and jewellery.

Targaon—Town situated 16 miles east of Unao town. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly markets. Famous for the manufacture of glass bracelets.

Taura—Village with post office [m.].

Thana.—Town situated 5 miles north-west of Unao town. Population 2,500. School, and mosque. One small daily and two large weekly markets.

Ugu.—Town surrounded by archards, 22 miles from Unao town. Three temples, vernacular school, and remains of a palace, and court-house. Annual fair. Bi-weekly markets, and post office [m. s.].

Unao.—Chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, *pargana* and district of the same name, pleasantly situated 11 miles from Cawnpur. Population 10,000. Fourteen Hindu temples and 10 mosques. Daily market. Unao is a prosperous and important place, containing the usual public offices, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

PUNJAB.

PUNJAB (*Panj-ab*, 'The Five Rivers,')—Province of British India, under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor. The name is derived from two Persian words, *panj*, five, and *ab*, water. The Punjab originally denoted the territory watered by the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej, but it is now applied to

the large province including the north-west of India, equal in area to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The Punjab is bounded on the north by Kashmir, on the east by the Jumna, on the south by Rajputana; and on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains. Area under direct British administration 110,667 square miles. Population (1891) 20,866,847. The Native States in dependence upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have an area of 38,299 square miles with a population of (1891) 4,263,280 persons. The total area of the Punjab (British and Native) accordingly amounts to 148,966 square miles, and its population to 25,130,127. The capital of the Punjab is Lahore, 348 miles from Delhi by rail.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS—The northern part is hilly and intersected by fertile valleys. The Salt Range stretches across the Indus, eastward to the Jhelum. The lower part of the country is a large plain, sloping to the south-west.

DOABS—*Doab*, from *do*, two, and *ab*, water, denotes the space between two rivers. The rivers of the Punjab form five Doabs. The Sind Sagar Doab, the largest, is east of the Indus, the Jetch Doab is between the Jhelum and the Chenab, the Rechna Doab, between the Chenab and the Ravi; the Bari Doab, the most populous, between the Ravi and the Beas, the Jalandhar Doab, between the Beas and the Sutlej.

CLIMATE.—Rain falls in the north, but very little in the south. The hot weather begins about the middle of April, and the heat is almost intolerable, greater, in fact, than in any other part of India. Frequent dust-storms then occur, and on calm days spiral columns of dust arise and whirl onward for one or two miles before subsiding. In September the weather begins to moderate. In October it is temperate and agreeable; and from November to the middle of April it is cold. The principal endemic disease of the Punjab is fever. Small-pox and cholera in a more or less epidemic form are rarely entirely absent from some portion of the Province.

PRODUCTIONS—**Mineral Products**.—Gold is found in the sands of the Chenab and Indus; iron and plumbago of an inferior kind are obtained in the hills; nitre is got in abundance from the alluvial plains; and salt of an impure kind from many localities. The Salt Mountains, a range between the Jhelum and the Indus, yield this last in great quantity, besides alum, antimony, and sulphur. **VEGETABLE PRODUCTS**—The most important objects of culture are wheat, barley, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, and pulses. Oil-seeds, melons, cucumbers, and saffron are also largely grown; and fruits, such as dates, figs, oranges, mangoes, and others, are common. Flax thrives, and tea is grown on the hills. Large trees are scarce.

COMMERCE—**Imports**—Silk, wool, carpets, madder, asafoetida, fruit, and horses, are the chief imports from Afghanistan and the west; cotton, woollen, and silk cloths, chintzes, metals, glass, cutlery, sugar, and spices from other parts of India. **Exports**—These—partly the produce of the country and partly goods in transit—comprise grain, *ghu*, hides, wool, shawls, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, cotton, indigo, tobacco, salt, and horses.

INDUSTRY—Agricultural here, as in most other parts of India, occupies the greater portion of the population, but the manufacturing industry is very considerable and important. Silk and cotton goods are extensively made in most of the large towns, especially in Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Shujabad, and Leiah. The silks of Multan are noted in Indian markets. Cotton cloths of a stronger and more durable texture than those of Britain are made at Rahon and Hoshiarpur. Carpets like those of Persia, shawls, little inferior to those of Kashmir, brocades, and other rich silks, and aims of excellent quality are made at Lahore.

PEOPLE—The average population is nearly 189 to the square mile, consists of Sikhs, Jats, Gujars, Rajputs, and Pathans. The Sikhs are most numerous in the Bari Doab, the Jats are chiefly agriculturists, and are found in all parts of the country east of the Indus; and the Pathans west of that river. The Gujars are devoted to agriculture.

RELIGION—Nearly two-thirds of the people are Muhammadans, one-half the remainder profess the Sikh religion, and the rest are Hindus. The Sikhs have no distinctions of caste.

LANGUAGE—Punjabi is the principal language. Urdu is spoken in the towns, and Pushtu by the Afghans across the Indus. In the south, near Sindh, it is much mixed with Sindhi.

EDUCATION—As in other parts of India, popular education is under the control of a director. There are two colleges, one at Lahore and another at Dehli. The colleges and some of the zillah schools prepare their pupils for the Calcutta University Examination.

ADMINISTRATION—For fiscal purposes Punjab is divided into 6 Divisions under Commissioners, and Native Principalities. In the centre, Lahore, eastwards, Jullunder, south-east, Delhi, along the western frontier, Derajat and Peshawar, and north-west of Lahore, Rawalpindi. These divisions contain 31 Districts, Lahore. Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Multan, Jhang and Montgomery, Jullunder, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, Ferozepur, and Hissar, Delhi. Delhi, Gujraon, Rohtak, Karnal, Umballa, and Simla, Rawalpindi, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Gujrat, Sialkot, and Gujranwala; Derajat, Dera Ismailkhan, Dera Ghazikhan, Bannu, and Muzaffargarh, Peshawar, Peshwar, Hazara, and Kohat. All of which see separately. The total revenue of the Punjab is about four crores, and the expenditure nearly Rs. 22,500,000.

AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR—District in the Lahore Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by Gurdaspur District, on the north-west by the Ravi river, on the south-east by the river Beas, and on the south-west by the District of Lahore. Area, 1,547 square miles. Population 992,697. District head-quarters are at the town of Amritsar, 32 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple products of the *rabi*, or spring harvest, are wheat, barley, and gram. Mustard, flax, lentils, safflower, and lucerne grass for fodder are also cultivated, together with small quantities of poppy and tobacco. For the *kharif*, or autumn harvest, rice, Indian

corn, *joar*, pulses, cotton, and sugar-cane are the all-important crops. The grain is principally grown for home consumption, while sugar and cotton form the staples of the export trade.

COMMERCE AND TRADE ETC—As a commercial centre, Amritsar takes precedence of every town in the Punjab, with the exception of Delhi. Bokhara, Kabul, and Kashmir to the west and north, and Rajputana on the south, supply its markets with their produce, and largely depend upon it for the purchase of their Indian and European wares. It is also the great emporium for the home traffic of the Punjab proper, gathering local products of every kind for exportation, and supplying half the merchants of the Province with English piece-goods or other imports from Calcutta and Bombay. The principal items of the Indian trade are grain, sugar, oil-seeds, salt, tobacco, tea, cotton, silk, wool, metals, and leather. The *specialite* of the city is the manufacture of shawls from the fine woolen undergrowth of the goats found on the high plateau of Tibet. Important horse and cattle fairs are held on the chief festivals. The local trade centres so entirely within the city, that the smaller towns are thrown completely into the shade.

CLIMATE—The climate of Amritsar is considered more temperate in the summer months than that of many other places in the Punjab; and this fact is doubtless due to the comparative proximity of the hills, joined with the general extension of tillage and irrigation. During the winter months the atmosphere is pleasant and healthy, and frosts are frequent.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Ajnala and Tarn Taran. Revenue, 13½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 5 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, 2 Munsiffs, 15 Honorary Magistrates, Settlement Collector and Revenue Extra Assistant Collector, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Assistant Inspector of schools, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, Assistant Engineer, Cantonment Magistrate, and Telegraph Master. [For further description of Amritsar town see Amritsar.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajnala—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, on the road from Amritsar to Sialkot, 16 miles from Amritsar. Population 2,000. *Tahsil*, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Amritsar.—Town and municipality, also railway junction station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and District of the same name, 66 miles from Pathankot. Population 140,000. Amritsar (Sanskrit, *amrita saras* the fountain of nectar) next to Delhi or larger than Lahore, stands midway between the rivers Beas and Ravi, is wealthiest, commercial, most populous, also handsome and well-built city in the north-west of India, and the seat of the Sikh religion. The city was founded in 1574 by Ram Das, the fourth Sikh Guru on a site granted by the Emperor Akbar. He also excavated the holy or sacred and handsome tank from which the town derives its name, 'Pool of Immortality'; and in the middle of it erected a temple. In 1802 Ranjit Singh spent

large sums of money upon the great shrine, and roofed it with sheets of copper gilt, whence the building derives its popular name Golden Temple called also the Darbar or Sikh temple. The building is small and constructed of white marble; a causeway of marble leads to the temple, and a marble pavement borders the lake. The lower part of the temple is of marble inlaid, like the Taj, with precious stones, and here and there overlaid with gold and silver. On the ground floor is a vaulted hall, with a gilded ceiling ornamented with innumerable small mirrors, and its walls decorated with various designs. In the interior, opposite the principal entrance, sits the presiding Guru, with the open Granth, (the scriptures of the Sikhs or the book of law written by the Guru) before him. This is chanted by him and his assistants, with an accompaniment of musical instruments. Worshippers, male and female, enter, cast down their offerings, and bow their heads to the ground before the Granth and Guru. There are five or six hundred Akalees or priests attached to the temple. Two minarets on the east of the tank are well worth a visit, the view from the top being exceedingly fine. There is a very fine clock-tower in the square leading to the tank. Besides its political importance as the sacred city of the Sikh faith, Amritsar forms the headquarters of several heterodox or fanatical sects.

The streets of Amritsar are generally narrow and crooked; but of late years several improvements have been made. The city contains several tanks and temples, besides a lofty column, known as the Baba Atal, built over the tomb of a son of Guru Har Govind. The chief public buildings are the court-houses and treasury, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, police station, jail, hospital, Government school House, Municipal Town Hall, the Santookshar tank, the new city Garden, and the Alexandra school of Girls, post and telegraph offices, dak bungalow, and 3 hotels.

Amritsar is the depôt for piece goods, copper, brass &c. for the Central Asian market as well as the surrounding country, and in its bazars are to be seen shawls, chudders, &c, manufactured there, together with goods from Kashmir, Gujrat, Sialkot and Delhi. The other principal items of manufacture are woolen cloth, silk goods, and gold thread embroidery. Two great religious fairs are held in Amritsar during the months of November and April.

The climate of Amritsar is considered more temperate in the summer months than that of many other places in the Punjab, and this fact is doubtless due to the comparative proximity of the hills; joined with the general extension of tillage and irrigation. During the winter months the atmosphere is pleasant and healthy. A short distance (3 miles) north-west of the city stands the strong fortress of Govindgarh, built by Ranjit Singh in 1809, nominally for the protection of the pilgrims, but in reality to overawe their tumultuous assemblages, which commands the city.

This is the junction with the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, the line by which Dalhousie, Chamba, Kangra, and Dbarumsala are reached. There are good waiting and refreshment roomns at, and 3 hotels and

a travellers' bungalow near the station, and conveyances are obtainable.

Atari.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Amritsar. Population under 3,000. Founded by Gaur Singh, a Jat of the Sindu tribe. His descendants, the Sirdars of Atari, still reside in the village. Their present representative, an honorary magistrate, enjoys large estates in the neighbourhood. Post office [m s. t].

Bias.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m s. t].

Bundala.—Town 9 miles from Amritsar city. Population 5,000. Of little commercial importance; chiefly noticeable for its large Sikh population.

Butari.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Amritsar.

Chabhal.—Village with post office [m].

Dhund.—Village with post office [m].

Fattikhabad.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Govindgarh.—A fortress lying north-west of the city of Amritsar at a short distance from the walls. Built by Ranjit Singh in 1809, nominally for the protection of pilgrims to the holy city of the Sikhs, but really to overawe their tumultuous assemblage. Now garrisoned by a battery of artillery and British infantry.

Jaintipur.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Amritsar.

Jalalabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Jandiala.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 13 miles from Amritsar city. Population 7,000. The town carries on a considerable trade, entirely with Amritsar and is noted for its manufacture of brass and copper vessels. Police station, *sarai*, Government and mission schools, dispensary, encamping-ground, and post office [m s. t.]

Kathunanga.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m].

Khasa.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m.].

Lopoke.—Village with post office [m s t].

Majitha.—Town and municipality, 10 miles from Amritsar city. Population 6,000. The main branch of the Bari Doab canal runs between Majitha and the village of Kathunangal, four miles to the north. Minor trade mart. Large Government school, missionary school, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Nowshera.—Village with post office [m].

Pul-Kanri.—Village with post office [m].

Rajasansi.—Chief town of the Jagu of the same name, situated on the Sialkot road, 7 miles from Amritsar city. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m t.]

Ramdas.—Town situated near the Kirran stream, 12 miles from Ajnala town. Population 4,500. Handsome Sikh temple, school and post office [m. s t].

Sarai Amanatkhan.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Sarhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sathiala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tarn Taran.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; on the Amritsar and Malwa road, 12 miles from Amritsar city, near the junction of the Beas and Sutlej rivers. Population 3,500. There is a magnificent tank which has the reputation of possessing miraculous powers on all persons afflicted with leprosy who can swim across it, whence the town derives its name. Tarn Taran ranks as the capital of the Manjha, or heart of the Bari Doab, a central tract running from Amritsar to below Kasur in Lahore District. This region is historically famous as the stronghold of the Sikh people, and still forms the great recruiting ground for the native army. Small trade with Amritsar. Manufacture of iron vessels. Tahsildar's court, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Lepet asylum outside the town, for the relief of the afflicted poor of Amritsar and Lahore Districts. Suburb inhabited by a tribe of lepers, who claim descent from Guru Arjun, who was himself, according to tradition, a sufferer from the disease.

Vairowal.—Town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the river Beas, 26 miles from Amritsar town, and opposite Kapurthala territory. Population under 6,000. Small trade in timber. Police station, school, ferry, and post office [m. s. t.].

Verkha.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Amritsar.

Wagah.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Amritsar.

BANNU.

BANNU—District in the Deajat Division of the Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Khala Hills in the District of Kohat, on the east by Rawalpindi, Jhelum, and Shahpur, on the west by Hills of the Waziri tribes, and on the south by Dera Ismail Khan. Area, 3,847 square miles. Population 372,276. The civil station and head-quarters of the administration are at the town of Edwadesabad, 387 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS—There are two harvests—wheat or barley in the early summer, millets, pulses, cotton, Indian corn, and sugar-cane, with a little rice, in the autumn. The same crops, excepting rice, form the staples of cultivation in all parts of the District.

COMMERCE, TRADE ETC—The District has but little export trade. Alum, manufactured at Kalabagh, and also at Kutki in the Khatak-Niazai Hills, is exported in small quantities. Salt is quarried from the right bank of the Indus, about 2 miles above Kalabagh, and conveyed across the river to Mian, one of the Government salt marts of the (Mian) Punjab Customs District. Considerable quantities of grain are sent by the river, to find a market at Dera Ghazi Khan or Sukkur. *Am*, but *is* piece-goods, silk, indigo, drugs, *ghu*, oil, iron, mats, and tobacco. *Am* demands *it* *is* imported.

CLIMATE—The climate is marked by the usual Punjab of extreme heat during the summer months, and considerable cold in the winter. No record of temperature is kept. The *Edwadesabad* are reached by train, and the irrigated portion of the Bannu valley. 3 hotels and

In the neighbourhood of the town are some ancient Pathan tombs, one of which has been converted into a rest-house.

Tigaon—Village with post office [m].

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—District in the Derajat Division of Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Dera Ismail Khan; on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains, and the river Indus; on the south by the Upper Sind Frontier District, and on the east by the Indus Area, 5,606 square miles Population 101,031. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Dera Ghazi Khan, 255 miles from Lahore

PRODUCTS—The staple crops of the District consist of wheat and *joan*. The former ranks as the principal produce of the *rabi* or spring harvest in the Sind, the latter is grown as a *khairif* or autumn crop in the Pachad. Barley, poppy, gram, peas, turnips, and mustard also cover a considerable area in the *rabi*, while rice, pulses, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and oil-seeds form the chief supplementary items of the *khairif*. Throughout the whole District, cultivation depends entirely upon artificial irrigation, derived from three sources,—the hill streams, the wells, and the inundation canals from the Indus

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The Indus forms the high road of Traffic. Indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, millet, barley, *ghu*, and hides are despatched down the river to Sukkur and Karachi. The grain of all kinds, sugai, gram, woollen goods, English piece-goods and broad cloth, salt, metals and spices form the principal items of the import trade

CLIMATE.—Dera Ghazi Khan cannot be considered an unhealthy District, although the heat in summer often reaches an intense degree. Fever of the ordinary type prevails in August and September, when cold nights alternate with hot days. In June and July, a scorching and unhealthy wind sweeps down from the hills into the Pachad

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into four *tahsils* of Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, and Sangarh. Revenue about 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge with 1 Assistant and 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, 11 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Head master District school [For further information regarding the town of Dera Ghazi Khan see Dera Ghazi Khan]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Choti—Town with post office [m s t.] Collection of scattered hamlets, with little pretensions to rank as a town.

Dajal—Town forms with the adjoining village of Nausheera a third class municipality Population 6000 Post office [m s. t.]

Dera Ghazi Khan—Town and municipality, also administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and district of the same name, situated about 2 miles west of the present bed of the Indus, which once flowed past its site Population 22,000 The Kasturi Canal skirts its eastern border,

fringed with thickly-planted gardens of mango trees, while *ghats* line the banks, thronged in summer by numerous bathers. Above the town stands a massive dam, erected in 1858 as a protection against inundations. A mile to the west lies the civil station, and the cantonments adjoin the houses of the District officials. The town owes its foundation to Ghazi Khan Mahrani, a Baluch settler in the District, who made himself independent in this remote tract about the year 1475. The court-houses occupies the reputed site of Ghazi Khan's garden; while the *tahsil* and police office replace an ancient fort, levelled at the time of the English annexation. The other public buildings include a town hall, school-house, dispensary, staging bungalow, and post-office [m. s. t.]. A handsome *bazar* has several good shops, built on a uniform plan. Many large and striking mosques adorn the town, the chief being those of Ghazi Khan, Abdul Jawar, and Chuta Khan. The Sikhs converted three of them into temples of their own faith during their period of supremacy. Two Muhammadan saints are also honoured with shrines, and the earlier religion has four temples dedicated to Hindu gods. The trade of Dera Ghazi Khan is not large. exports—indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, barley, millet, *ghu*, and hides, imports—sugar, Kabul fruits, English piece-goods, metal, salt, and spices. Weekly fairs on the banks of the canal during the summer months. Ordinary garrison, 1 cavalry and 2 infantry regiments of the Punjab Frontier force.

Fazilpur—Town with Munsifs' court, and post office [m.].

Harrand—Village and ruins situated at the foot of the Sulaiman Hills. The existing remains are of Hindu origin and date back to a time before the Muhammadan conquest. A considerable fort, built by the Sikhs in 1836, is now occupied by a detachment of frontier cavalry and infantry. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jampur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated in the plain 32 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan town, on the high-road to Rajanpur and Jacobabad. Population 5000. The town contains, besides the usual *tahsil* courts, a police station, *dak* bungalow, school, dispensary, *sarai* or native inn, distillery, and municipal hall. The *bazar*, is well paved and drained. Principal industry, wood-turning, the work being much admired.

Kharr—Town with Munsiffs' court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kingri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Chutta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lund—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mangrotha—Town situated on the Sangarh stream, 45 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan, and near the mouth of the Sangarh pass, contains a fort, held by a detachment of cavalry and infantry from Dera Ghazi Khan. Post office [m.].

Mithankot—Town and municipality, situated on the high bank of the Indus, 12 miles from Rajanpur, and 85 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan. Population under 4000. The town contains a fine wide *bazar*, running north and south, and there are also several side and cross streets. The public buildings consist of a police station, District bungalow for travellers, *sarai*, school-house, and municipal committee house. Two or

three gardens, with fine mango trees, are situated outside the town. Export trade in grain and oil. Post office [m. s. T.].

Rajanpur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated at a distance of 8 or 9 miles from the right bank of the Indus, on the high road which runs from Edwardesabad and Dera Ismail Khan, through Dera Ghazi Khan on to Jacobabad. Population 5000 Sub-divisional courts and offices are all situated north of the town. Contains also post [m. s.] and telegraph offices, *dak* bungalow, middle school, and public garden. Considerable exports of grain and cotton to Sukkur, and of opium and indigo to Mooltan and Amritsar.

Rojhan.—Town situated on the west bank of the Indus, below Dera Ghazi Khan town. Capital of the Mazari Baluchis, having been founded by Bahram Khan, chief of that tribe, about 1825. The present chief has built a fine court-house for his own use as honorary magistrate, and a mosque and handsome tomb in memory of his father and nephew. Population under 6,000. Manufacture of woollen rugs and nose-bags for houses. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sakhi-Sarwar.—Famous Muhammadan shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan *Tahsil*. The shrine crowns the high bank of a hill stream, at the foot of the Sulaiman range, in the midst of arid desert scenery. 'well adopted for the residence of those who desire to mortify the flesh' Founded in honour of Saidi Ahmad, afterwards known as Sakhi Sarwar, who settled at Sialkot, 12 miles from Mooltan, in the year 1,220. Saidi Ahmad became a devotee, and having performed a very remarkable series of miracles, was presented by the Delhi Emperor with four mule-loads of money, with which the Sakhi Sarwar shrine was erected. The buildings include the mausoleum of Sakhi Sarwar himself, a monument of Baba Nanak, the tomb of Massamat Bibi Bai, wife of Sakhi Sarwar and a *thakurdwar*. Throughout the year, the shrine forms the resort of numerous mendicants, Hindu and Muhammadan.

Sangarh.—Northern *tahsil* of Dera Ghazi Khan District. The *tahsil* takes its name from a little mountain torrent, the Sangarh ; and the head-quarters are at the village of Taunsa.

Shahwali—Village with post office [m.].

Taunsa.—Village and head-quarters of Sangarh *tahsil*. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Tibbi Lundan—Village with post office [m.].

Yaru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN —District in the Derajat Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Bannu District, on the south by Dera Ghazi Khan District, on the east by Jhang and Shahpur Districts, and on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains. Area, 9,440 square miles. Population 486,201. District head-quarters are at Dera Ismail Khan town, 218 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS —The principal products are wheat, barley, common millets,

joan, *bayra*, sugar and tobacco are grown in the low-lands of the Indus but not in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand

MANUFACTURES—Dera Ismail Khan town and many villages have considerable manufactures of coarse cloth for domestic use

CLIMATE—The climate of the District is dry and hot Up to the middle of May the climate is tolerable for Europeans ; but after that date, the seasons of fierce summer-heat sets in The rainy season, or rather the period of occasional showers, occurs during the months of June, July, August, and September. Malarious fever, dysentery and small-pox form the prevalent diseases of the District The head-quarters station, however, bears a good reputation from a sanitary point of view.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into five *tahsils*, of Dera Ismail Khan, Kulachi, Bhakkar, Leiah, and Tank Revenue, 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, and Assistant Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Dera Ismail Khan see Dera Ismail Khan]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Behal—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bhakkar Dak bungalow and post office [m]

Bhakkar.—Town and railway station also municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Indus, 30 miles from Dera Ismail Khan by mail-cart The town contains, besides the ordinary *tahsil* offices, a dispensary, middle school, dak bungalow, and *sarai* (native inn) The trade is purely local A Government garden with a plantation of five *shusham* tree is situated just outside the town Post office [m s t]

Chaudhwan—Village with post office [m s t]

Daraban—Village with post office [m s t]

Daryakhan—Village and railway station 14 miles from Bhakkar. Post office [m s t].

Dera Ismail Khan.—Town, cantonment, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, and Derajat Division, distant from the right bank of the Indus, 4½ miles west, 200 miles west of Lahore, and 120 miles north-west of Multan Founded in the end of the 15th century by Ismail Khan, one of the sons of the Baluch adventurer Malik Sohriab, who called the town after his own name In 1823 the original city was swept away by a flood and all the existing buildings are of quite modern construction The town stands on a level plain, with a slight fall to the river, but so badly drained that pools of water collect for weeks after heavy rain, and many of the streets become impassable Surrounded by a thin mud wall, with 5 gates, enclosing an area of about 500 acres Tortuous and ill-ventilated alleys, especially in the Hindu quarter The cantonments, which lie to the south-east of the town, contain a total area of 4¾ square miles. Lines exist for a regiment of Native cavalry, two regiments of Native in-

fantry, and a battery of artillery. The cantonments also contain a church, staging bungalow, and swimming-bath. European detachments garrison the small fort of Akalgarh, half a mile from the north-west angle of the town. The ordinary garrison of the station consists of a mountain battery of artillery, a regiment of Native cavalry, and two of infantry, belonging to the Punjab Frontier Force. Detachments from these regiments garrison the outposts of Tank, Guni, Jatta, Manjhi, and Drabad. Ten militia posts are also maintained, exclusive of border police posts.

The civil station, which lies to the south of the native town, contains the offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the court-house, treasury, jail, police lines, dak bungalow, dispensary, post and telegraph offices. The Church Missionary Society has an important station, and supports a considerable school. The native town is of quite modern construction, and contains but few buildings of interest. It is, however, one of the most aristocratic towns in the Punjab, with a large number of resident native noblemen, Pathans, or Multans, including 4 Nawabs.

The trade of Dera Ismail Khan ranks as of second-rate importance only, but some foreign traffic with Khorasan passes through in the course of transit. Pundah caravans of Afghan merchants traverse the town twice a year, on their road to and from India. Chief imports—English and native piece-goods, hides, salt, and fancy wares; principal exports—grain, wool, and *ghu*. Manufacture of scarves and inland wood-work.

Dorutta—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Bhakkar. Post office [m s. t.].

Gumal—Village with post office [m s t.].

Haidarabad—Village with post office [m s t.].

Hothala—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Jandanwala—Village with post office [m.].

Kafir Kot.—Ruins known as Til Kafir Kot or Rajasri-Kot are situated a few miles to the south of the point where the Kuram river joins the Indus, upon a spur of the Khisor Hills, and consist of immense blocks of smoothly chiselled stone, with remains of Hindu temples or sanctuaries. The carvings represent idols and other designs, and retain their freshness to a considerable degree. The ruin specially known as Kafir Kot lies on the left bank of the Indus, and is similar in character to the others, but smaller and less perfectly preserved.

Kallurkot—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karor.—Town and municipality, situated on the old left bank of the river Indus, at some distance from the present channel. The *bazaar* is well paved, the shops having masonry fronts. A fair is held here annually in August in honour of a local saint, Makhdum Lal Isan, whose hard-shrine is then visited by about 2,500 people. Police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m s. t.].

Khisor Hills.—Range known also as Rattah Roh or red Hills. The Indus washes their eastern base for a distance of about 25 miles, from Isa Khel to Chura, near Bilot, after which the chain sweeps slightly westward, parallel to the Shaikh Budin Hills, from which it is separated by

the Paniala valley, having an average breadth of 5 miles, till it terminates at Paniala, about 16 miles from the Indus. The extensive ruins of two ancient Hindu forts or fortified monasteries—the one about 9 miles south of the mouth of the Kuram river, and the other immediately above the town of Bilot—make these hills archæologically interesting. Both of the ruins are locally called Kafir Kot, 'infidel's fort'. Bilot is also famous for its shrine of a holy Sayyid, who used to sail about the Indus in a stone boat. His descendant, known as the Makhdum of Bilot, has inherited the sanctity as well as the stone boat of his ancestor, and enjoys a *jaqir* worth about Rs. 2500 a year. The Khisor range has a total length of about 50 miles, a breadth of 6 miles, and an elevation varying from 2,000 to about 3,500 feet. Its northern extremity just into the District of Bannu.

Kot-Sultan.—Village with post office [m.].

Kulachi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Lunj, 27 miles from Dera Ismail Khan town and 24 miles from Tank. Population 8,000. Kulachi is rather an aggregation of 16 separate hamlets standing at the point of union in their lands, than a regular town. Surrounded by a low mud wall, scattered houses, 30 mosques, and 5 *dharmshalas*. *Tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m s t.].

Leiah.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the old left bank of the Indus, somewhat to the east of the present bed. Population 6,000. Trade in local produce. The town contains a dak bungalow, charitable dispensary, a good middle school, besides the ordinary Government courts and buildings. Post office [m s t].

Maibal.—Village with post office [m].

Mankera.—Village situated south-east of the head-quarters station, 27 miles east of the old left bank of the Indus. At present an agricultural hamlet of no importance, but famous as having been the capital of Nawab Muhammad Khan, ancestor of the present Nawabs of Dera Ismail Khan. The late Nawab had strongly fortified his chief town, surrounding it with a cordon of 12 forts, within whose circle he had permitted no wells to be sunk, so as to cut off the water-supply of any invader. Dak bungalow, and post office [m].

Miran.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s].

Natkam.—Village with post office [m].

Nawakot.—Village with post office [m].

Nila Koh (*Blue Mountains*)—Range of Mountains in the Derajat Division, separating Dera Ismail Khan from Bannu District, and culminating in the peak of Shaik Budin, in the latter District (4516 feet). Nila Koh is the sanitarium of the Derajat. The Nila Koh hills are devoid of cultivation, and are much broken up by ravines and precipices.

Paharpur.—Village with post office [m s t]. Population 2500.

Paniala.—Agricultural village of collection of hamlets; situated at the entrance to the large valley, 32 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan town. Staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parao.—Village with post office [m t].

Tank.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; formerly capital of a semi-independent principality ; situated on the left bank of a ravine issuing from the Tank Zaru Pass, 40 miles north-west of Dera Ismail Khan town Population 2,500 A mud wall surrounds the town with numerous towers and 2 or 3 gates, but in bad repair. Fifteen mosques, ruins of a fort, court-house, Nawab's offices, and residence, dispensary, and school-house Water said to be impure and dangerous for strangers. Post office [m s t]. Trade in iron, timber, *ghu*, grain, and cloth.

Vehoa.—Village with post office [m. s t].

FEROZEPORE.

FEROZEPORE—District in the Jullunder Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the river Sutlej ; on the north-west by the united stream of the Sutlej and Beas , on the south-east by the Ludhiana District, and the Native States of Faridkot, Patiala and Nabha , and on the south-west by Sissa District Area, 4,302 square miles. Population 886 676 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Ferozepore, 64 miles from Lahore by rail

PRODUCTS—The staple crops include wheat for the *rabi* harvest ; and the two common millets, *bajra* and *joar*, for the *kharif* harvest Other important items are—bailey, gram, tobacco, and oil-seeds for the *rabi*, and maize, cotton, pulses, and *tal* for the *kharif* The low-lying lands along the Sutlej also produce a small quantity of rice

MANUFACTURES—Coarse cloths and blankets are woven in the villages from home-grown cotton and wool

CLIMATE—The District enjoys a reputation for exceptional healthiness, owing principally to the dryness of its climate , but in September and October fever and pleuro-pneumonia largely prevailed Guinea worm is not uncommon in the south of the District, and is traceable to the water

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into five *tahsils* of Ferozepore, Moga, Muktasai, Zira, and Fazilka Revenue, about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy-Commissioner with 4 Extra Assistants, Divisional Judge, District Judge, and Extra Judicial Assistant. *Tahsildar*, Settlement Officer, 2 Munsiffs, Civil Surgeon, 2 Chaplains, 7 Honorary Magistrates, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers, District Inspector of Schools, Head Master of District School, and Telegraph Master [For further information regarding the town of Ferozepore see Ferozepore].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abohar.—Village 65 miles from Ferozepore Nearest railway stations are Lakhewala and Fazilka, both stand on equal distance, nearly 21 miles Post office [m s t].

Baghaparana.—Village with post office [m. s t]

Barewala.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Fazilka. Post office [m s t].

Bathinda (*Bhatinda*)—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Ferozepore Post office [m s t].

Buchookhurd—Village with post office [m]

Butar—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m].

Chak-pakhewala—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Fazilka Post office [m s t]

Dharmkot—Town and municipality, lies on the road from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, 56 miles east of the Ferozepore town. It is situated near Grand Trunk Road, with a good *bazar*. Well paved and drained. Middle class school, native *sarai*, with accommodation also for European travellers. Many wealthy merchants. Large trade in grain. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Fazilka.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, 78 miles from Ferozepore. Population 7,000. Great entrepôt for the produce of the neighbourhood, and of the western portion of Patiala, exported by boats down the Sutlej towards Mooltan and Karachi. Fazilka is the most thriving and progressive town in this part of the Punjab. Considerable trade with Bhawalpur and Bikaner, chiefly in grain and wool. Tahsildar's court, police station dispensary, staging bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m s t].

Ferozepore.—A large town, *tahsil*, fort, municipality, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, situated on the old high bank of the Sutlej $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the present bed of the river. The town was founded, according to tradition, in the time of Firoz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, A. D. 1351-1387. It is now the seat of a thriving commerce. The main streets are wide and well paved, while a circular road which girdles the wall is lined by the gardens of the wealthy residents. There are two railway stations—one at the city [R], and the other at cantonment, 2 miles apart. Population 50,437. The public buildings include the District court-house, treasury, police station, dak bungalow, post office [m s T], jail, town hall, dispensary, school-house, and *sarai*, upon the road connecting the city with the military station, and the memorial church, in honour of those who fell in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, destroyed during the mutiny, but since restored. The cantonments lie two miles south of the city, and the garrison, now much reduced, ordinarily consists of a regiment of British infantry, one of Native Infantry, and two batteries of artillery. The arsenal, to which the town owes its political importance, is by far the largest in the Punjab, and well stored with munitions of war. Punjab Bank Company, and Cantonment Magistrate's court. Thriving trade in grain and other agricultural produce.

Firozshah.—Battle-field situated about 12 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, 24 miles from Ferozepore. No trace of the earthworks now remains, but a monument erected upon the spot perpetuates the memory of the officers and men who fell in the engagement. The real name of the place, as called by the people, is Phau Shahi, corrupted into the historical name Firozshah.

Ghal—Village with post office [m].

Golewala—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m s t].

Goniana—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t].

Jaiton—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m s t].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m s t].

Kot Bhai—Village with post office [m s t].

Kot-Ise-Khan—Village with post office [m].

Kot-Kapura—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t].

Lakhewala—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Fazilka. Post office [m. s. t].

Makhu—Municipal village with post office [m.].

Malanwalla—Village with post office [m].

Malaut—Village with post office [m s. t].

Mamdot—Fortified town and former capital of a Native State, situated on the open plain, about 2 miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej. Post office [m s t].

Mehraj—Town an aggregation of four large villages, the headquarters of the Mahajkian Jats a branch of the Phulkian clan, to which belong the Maharaja of Patiala and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jhind. A great excavation, from which was taken earth to build the town, is regarded as a sacred spot, offerings being made monthly to the guardian priest. The Mahajkians, who own the surrounding country as *jagirdars*, form a distinct community; physically robust, but litigious, insubordinate, and addicted to excessive opium-eating. Population 6,000. Although a large village, Mehraj is of no importance from a commercial point of view, and does not contain any regular *bazar*, the agricultural produce of the village and neighbourhood being carried to Ludhiana for sale. Post office [m].

Moga—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated near the Grand Trunk Road, 35 miles from Ferozepore town. Population under 7,000. Moga is a large agricultural village rather than a town, and it contains Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, police station, and post office [m s t].

Mudki—Village and battle-field, 26 miles south of the Sutlej. It contains a *sarai* or rest-house, and a large masonry tank.

Muktsar—Town and municipality, also railway station and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, about 35 miles from Ferozepore, 20 miles from Sutlej river, and 30 miles from Fazilka. Population 3,500. It is the largest town and principal trade mart in the west of Ferozepore District. Apart from its commercial importance, the town is chiefly noticeable for a great Sikh festival, which takes place in the January. It lasts for 3 days, and commemorates a battle fought in 1705 by Guin Hai Govind against the pursuing Imperialist force. Large tank, in which pilgrims bathe, commenced by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and continued and completed by the chiefs of Patiala, Jind,

Nabha and Faridkot. A grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum from Government is spent in keeping up a *langar khana* or public food-house, where every day poor men and travellers are fed. The town has a single *bazar* mostly of masonry shops, school-house, municipal committee house, dispensary, *tahsil*, *thana*, and *sarai* with camping-ground, and good well. Two rooms on each side in the *sarai* are set apart for European travellers. Post office [m s t].

Nathana—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Nihalsinghwala—Village with post office [m s. t].

Shergarh—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m s.].

Usmankhera—Village with post office [m.].

Zira.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the unmetalled road from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, 26 miles from Ferozepore town. Population 3,500. It is a small but well-built town, and owes a much improved appearance to the numerous gardens, planted since the construction of the inundation canal, which passes through the town. It has two *bazars*, and besides the usual civil and criminal courts and offices, contains a police station, school-house, dispensary, small municipal hall, and *sarai*, or native inn, with separate accommodation for European travellers. Post office [m. s t.].

GUJRANWALA.

GUJRANWALA.—District in the Rawalpindi Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-west by the river Chenab, on the south and south-east by the Districts of Jhang, Montgomery, and Lahore Districts, and on the east by Sialkot District. Area, 3017 square miles. Population 690,169. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gujranwala, 41 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crop of the District is wheat, which occupies one-third of the cultivated area. The principal agricultural products are—wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, oil-seeds, rice, *joan*, *bajra*, pulses, Indian corn, cotton and sugar-cane. Of all these, the most valuable crop in proportion to acreage is sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC—The trade of the District is purely local in its character. The only exports are agricultural produce, brass vessels, leathern bottles, and timber. The return trade consists of salt, iron, cattle, spices, and English piece goods, sugar, wheat *ghu* and wool are sent down the Chenab from Wazirabad, Ramnagar and other water-side towns. Land transport is chiefly effected by means of camels. The manufactures are almost confined to cotton and woollen fabrics for home consumption, but the Smiths of Wazirabad have a good reputation for small cutlery and ornamental hardware, and several of them are very fair armourers and gunmakers.

CLIMATE—The prevalent diseases are intermittent fever, and small-pox, the latter of which exists always in an endemic form.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gujranwala, Wazirabad, and Hafizabad. Revenue, about 6 lakhs. *District*

Staff—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Settlement Officer, Civil Surgeon, 6 Honorary Magistrates, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Superintendent of jail [For further description of Gujranwala town see Gujranwala, 41 miles from Lahore by rail]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akalgrah—Municipal town with police station and post office [m s t], 25 miles from Gujranwala Population under 5000

Asarur (Mian Ali)—Village containing an extensive mound, with ruins of great antiquity, which reach back at least to the 1st century before the Christian era.

Baddoke—Village with post office [m s t].

Butala—Village with post office [m].

Chinawan—Village with post office [m s t].

Eminabad—Town and municipality situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 9 miles south of Gujranwala town. Population 6000 Now a town of small importance, but perhaps the most ancient in the District. The town has several streets, a grain market, police station, and school. Trade insignificant Considerable annual fair for three days in the month of Baisak. Post office [m s t].

Ghakkhar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gujranwala. Post office [m s t].

Gujranwala—Chief town and *tahsil*, also railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; lies on the Grand Trunk Road 29 miles from Gujrat. Population 23,000. The town owes its importance entirely to the father and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whose capital it formed during the early period of the Sikh power Ranjit Singh was born at Gujranwala, and made it his head-quarters until the establishment of his supremacy at Lahore The civil station lies a mile south-east of the native town, from which it is separated by the Grand Trunk Road and the railway line It contains the court-house, treasury, jail, dispensary, post office [m s T.], dak bungalow, and church ; small manufactures of country wares, including brass vessels, jewellery, shawl edgings, and silk and cotton scarves.

Hafizabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 32 miles from Gujranwala Population 2500. The town contains, besides the civil and criminal courts and offices, a *sarai*, with a good European rest-house attached to it, a *thana* or police circle, a vernacular middle-class school, and post office [m. s t.]

Jalalpur-Bhattian—Village with post office [m t.].

Jandiala-Sherkhan—Village with post office [m.].

Kamoke—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gujranwala. Post office [m s.].

Khangah-Dogran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanki—Village with post office [m s t]

Kila-Didar-Singh—Municipal town with post office [m. s t].

Pindi-Bhatian—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.]

Ramnagar—Town and municipality, situated below the high bank of the river Chenab, 22 miles from Wazirabad, and 28 miles from Gujranwala town. Population 7000. Manufacture of leather vessels, used as sacks and bottles. Annual fair on 1st of April attended by 25000 persons. Several fine buildings, and post office [m s. t.]

Saroti—Village with post office [m].

Shekhupura—Ancient town situated on the road between Hafizabad and Lahore, 22 miles from the former town. Contains a ruined fort, built by the Emperor Jahangir. About two miles from the town, is a large tank surrounded by handsome flights of steps, with a three storied *baradari* in the centre. A lofty watch-tower stands besides the tank. Post office [m s t]

Sohdra—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Wazirabad. Post office [m t]

Wazirabad—Town and municipality also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 20 miles from Gujranwala. Population 16,000. This town was founded by Wazir Khan, in the reign of Shah Jahan. A broad and straight *bazaar* runs from end to end, crossed at right angles by minor streets. The Chenab river is spanned opposite Wazirabad by the Alexandra railway bridge, one of the finest engineering works of the kind in India. Close to the town is one of the most famous gardens in the Punjab. An important religious fair is held at the suburb of Dhonkal at which much business is transacted. Manufacture of small articles in steel and iron. Tahsildar's and Muniff's courts, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, Scotch Mission, High school, a bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m s. t.].

GUJRAT.

GUJRAT—District in the Rawalpindi Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the Native State of Jammu or Kashmir, on the north-west by the river Jhelam, on the west by the Shahpur District, and on the south-east by Ravi and Chenab rivers. Area, 2,051 square miles. Population 760,575. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gujrat, 70 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS—Wheat forms the staple crops of the *rabi*, while the common millets, *joar* and *bajra*, make up the chief items with *lharif*. Barley, gram, rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and other inferior kinds of grain are also grown in considerable quantity.

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, ETC—The exports consists chiefly of grain, *ghu*, wool, and other agricultural produce. The imports come chiefly from Lahore, Amritsar, Jammu, and Pind Dadan Khan. The mineral is produced for the most part to the order of the Pind Dadan Khan merchants, by whom it is exported to Mooltan and other large marts after refinement. Lime-kilns, worked by Government, yield lime for official buildings, but the supply is all used locally.

CLIMATE—Gujrat generally bears an excellent reputation as a healthy District, but excessive irrigation in the neighbourhood of the head-quarters town is said to breed fever and ague. Small-pox prevails largely

along the eastern border, imported probably from Jammu from time to time. No thermometric returns are available, but the heat at Gujrat is considered moderate, even in the months of May and June, owing to the proximity of the hills. The average rainfall varies from 33 inches immediately below the Himalayas to 26 inches or less in the western uplands. As a rule, the fall is regular, nor does the District suffer from drought so much as many of its neighbours.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gujrat, Kharian, and Phalian. Revenue, 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Judge, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Collector, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Inspector of Schools, and Superintendent of jail. [For further description regarding Gujrat town see Gujrat]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Baha-ud-din—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Dinga.

Bhagowal—Village with post office [m s].

Bhimbar.—Torrent, rising in the second Himalayan range, drains a considerable valley within the mountain region, passes round the Pabbi Hills, runs due south for 25 miles, and fertilizes a low fringe of land upon its banks. Four miles north-west of Gujrat it loses itself in the surface of the country, moistening and enriching the surrounding plain; it collects again near the village of Harialwala, and runs north-west until it reaches the *Jalaha nala*, a branch of the Chenab. An unmanageable stream during the rains, but completely dry in the winter months, leaving its bed a broad waste of sand.

Chilianwala.—Village and railway station, lying 5 miles from the eastern bank of the Jehlam river, and 38 miles from Lahore. Celebrated as the site of a sanguinary battle in the second Sikh war.

Daulat-Nagar—Village with post office [m s t.]

Dinga—Municipal village with Munsiff's court and post office [m s t]

Gujrat.—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, lying about 5 miles north of the present bed of the Chenab, and 32 miles from Jhelum. Population under 20,000. Water supply good. The streets are narrow and irregular. The civil station lies to the north of the native quarter, containing the court-house, fort, jail, treasury, dispensary, police lines, dak bungalow, and post office [m s T.] The *tahsil* and *munsiff's* court are situated within the fort. The principal building is the Imperial bath-house, a large well with steps leading down to the water, and the shrine of Pirsha Daula. The railway station lies about a mile south-west, and the military camping ground nearly a mile north-west of the city. Gujrat contains 69 Muhammadan mosques, 52 Hindu temples, and 11 Sikh *dharamsalas*, and Government and Missions schools. Gujrat is the great commercial centre of the District, collecting agricultural produce from the surrounding villages for export. It is also an *entrepôt* for piece-goods, raw iron, and other European goods. Some of the grain dealers have very large dealings, and there are several native banking-

houses of high standing. A large traffic in dried fruits from Kashmir also passes through Gujrat. The chief local manufactures are cotton cloth, shawl and *pashmina* weaving; the two latter industries, however, are on the decline. The brass vessels of Gujrat are well known, and the boot-makers supply boots and shoes to native regiments in different parts of the Punjab. Inlaid work in gold and iron, known as Gujrat ware, has acquired a considerable reputation, and meets with a ready sale among Europeans as a *specialite* of Punjab art.

Jalalpur-Jotton.—Town and municipality, situated about 8 miles north-east of Gujrat town. Population 13,000. It is the second principal town in the District, and carries on a considerable shawl manufacture, the work of a Kashmir colony. Good *bazar*, Mnusif's court, school, town hall, *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Jaurah.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lala Mussa. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kadirabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karianwala.—Village with post office [m.].

Karvan.—Village with post office [m.].

Kathala.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Gujrat.

Kharian.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsil, police station, and post office [m. s. t.], 21 miles from Gujrat.

Kunjah.—Town and municipality, 7 miles from Gujrat town. Population 6,000. This is a considerable agricultural and local trading centre, with a *bazar*, grain market, police station, school-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuthiala-Shekhan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakkanwal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lala-Mussa.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gujrat. Post office [m. s. t.]

Magowal.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangat.—Village with post office [m.].

Paharianwala.—Village with post office [m.].

Phalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Phalian.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Pij.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarai-Aurangabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shadiwal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tanda.—Village with post office [m.].

Vesma.—Village with post office [m.].

GURDASPUR.

GURDASPUR.—District in the Lahore Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Native States of Kashmir and Chamba, on the east by the Kangra District and the river Beas, on the south-west by Amritsar District, and on the west by Sialkot District, Area, 1889 square

miles Population 943,922 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gurdaspur, 76 miles from Lahore by rail

PRODUCTS—The District possesses throughout an excellent soil, except in some small patches on the Bias (Beas) side, where sand covers the surface The chief agricultural staples are wheat, barley, gram, rice, sugar-cane, *bagia*, *joan*, pulses, and cotton.

COMMERCE, ETC—The trade of the District consists mainly in the export of its agricultural produce, the chief items being wheat, rice, raw sugar and cotton. The imports are insignificant, as the wants of the District are chiefly met by home production English piece-goods, salt, and fancy articles form the main items Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured in the villages, and better fabrics at Batala, in imitation of the work of the Amritsar looms

CLIMATE—The climate at Gurdaspur is comparatively agreeable to Europeans even during the summer months, but the heat increases rapidly on receding farther from the hills The rainfall is regular and plentiful, but decreases with the distance from the hills The district is not considered unhealthy, though large swamps in the neighbourhood of some of the lesser towns expose them to malarious fevers and ague, and the same results are attributed to excessive irrigation elsewhere in the plains

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot and Shakargarh Revenue about 11 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, and Deputy Inspector of Schools [For further information regarding Gurdaspur town see Gurdaspur]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bahrampur.—Town situated on the Kuan stream, 6 miles from Gurdaspur town, and named after its founder Bahram Khan, one of Akbar's generals Population under 3,000 The town contains two *bazars*, gram-market school, and municipal committee house It is also the seat of a local industry in chintz printing

Bakloh.—Town and small hill cantonment in the extreme north-east of Gurdaspur District, on the borders of Chamba State Population under 2,000 Post office [m s t]

Basantar.—Stream fed by numerous hill torrents, and itself falling into the river Ravi, a few miles east of the Ben

Batala.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 20 miles from Gurdaspur. Batala is the largest town in Gurdaspur District, with a population of 2,500 souls Considerable trade Manufactures of cotton, silk, brass, and leather goods Some of the coarser quantities of *pashmina*, or cloth woven from the wool of the shawl goat are also manufactured here The principal buildings are the court-house, police station, *sarai*, *sadi* distillery, school-house, dispensary, two good tanks, tomb of Shamsher Khan, handsome building, known as Anarkali, conspicuous Hindu

temple, and post office [m. s. t.]. A Mission college and boarding house for native Christian boys has been established here by the Church Mission Society.

Ben.—Small stream formed by the junction of several brooks enclosing the town of Sukhuchak Passes to east of Shakargarh, and falls into the Ravi almost opposite Deira Nanak. Length about 25 miles.

Chaki.—Stream, rises in the hills near the sanitarium of Dalhousie, and forms the eastern border of the District for some distance, collecting the drainage of the hill tract and receiving tributaries from the main Chamba range. Three miles south of Pathankot it divides into two branches,—one of which, flowing south, empties itself into the Beas (Bias) near Mithal, while the other, which formerly turned westward to join the Ravi, has been dammed back by the works of the Bari Doab Canal, whose line now crosses its former channel. The whole body of water thus empties itself finally into the Beas.

Chamal.—Village with post office [m.]

China.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Gurdaspur.

Dalhousie.—Municipal town, cantonment, and hill sanitarium, 7,700 feet above the sea, surrounded by forests, distant 12 miles from Chamba State, 56 miles from Pathankot, by road, and 74 miles from Gurdaspur. The station occupies the summits and upper slopes of three mountain peaks in the main Himalayan range east of the Ravi river. The scenery is very fine. A military camel road leads direct to the cantonment from below Dunera and there is a good water supply for the troops. The town contains a court-house, branch treasury, police station, dispensary, church, several hotels and post office [m. s. t.]. A European firm have built a brewery. The population fluctuates greatly, according to the season of the year. The permanent resident population is about 2,000.

Derananak.—Town situated on the banks of the river Ravi, 13 miles from Batala. Handsome Sikh temple dedicated to Baba Nanak. A second temple known as the Tali Sahib is also noticeable. Considerable export of cotton and sugar. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhariwal.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gurdaspur. Post office [m. s.]

Dharmkot.—Village with post office [m.]

Dinanagar.—Municipal town and railway station, 7 miles from Gurdaspur. Situated on a low and swampy plain, the source of the river Kuan, whose malarious exhalations render the town unhealthy, and produce endemic fever. Population 6,000. A dilapidated mud wall surrounds the town. Centre of trade in country produce. Annual cattle fair during the *Dasahara* festival. The navigation canal runs close by the town. Police station, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dunera.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.], 34 miles from Pathankot, and 22 miles from Dalhousie.

Fatehgarh.—Town with 4,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry conducted by immigrants from

Kashmir. Contains *bazar*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m s t]

Gharuta—Village with post office [m s t].

Gurdaspur.—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name, 44 miles from Amritsar, and 76 miles from Lahore. Population 5,000. The town is unimportant, except as a trading centre for the produce of the neighbouring villages. Well wooded and comparatively cool, even during the summer months. Exports of sugar and food-grains to Amritsar. The historical interest of the town centres in the fort of Gurdaspur. The old fort now contains a monastery of Saraswati Brahmans, who have adopted many of the Sikh tenets and customs. The proximity of the hill sanitarium of Dalhousie renders Gurdaspur a favourite station with European officials. Gurdaspur is a small civil station, and contains court-house and treasury, jail, dak bungalow, *sarai*, *tahsil*, munsifi, police station, dispensary, school-house, and post office [m. s T].

Jakulari—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Gurdaspur.

Kadian—Village with post office [m].

Kahnuwan.—Swampy lake (*jhal*) in Gurdaspur *tahsil*; lying south-east of Gurdaspur town, below the high bank of the Beas, and evidently marking an ancient course of that river. It is 9 miles in length, by 2 000 feet in width, depth from 12 to 20 feet in the deepest parts. In the centre stands a pavilion, erected by Maharaja Sher Singh. The lake formerly swelled to much larger dimensions, but the dam now confines the water of the Beas to a narrower bed.

Kahnuwan—Village with post office [m s t].

Kalanaur.—Town and municipality, situated on the Kirran stream, 17 miles from Gurdaspur. Population 5,000. Contains dispensary, school, police station, and post office [m s t].

Kanjur—Village with post office [m].

Kirran (or Sali)—River, rises in the extensive swamps of Bahrampur, west of Dinanagar and joins the Ravi, near the village of Mirowal, just above the bridge of boats on the Amritsar and Gujranwala road.

Madhopur.—Village with 3,000 residents. The head-works of the Bari Doab Canal are situated opposite this village. Post office [m s. t.].

Mullickpur—Village with post office [m].

Nainakot—Village with 2,000 residents. Contains police station, school, and post office [m s t].

Norot.—Town situated in the trans-Ravi tract, half way between the Ravi and the hills. Population 4,000. Principal mart in the fertile submontane belt known as Ohak Andai, and the local collecting centre for the products of the hills below which it lies. Exports of rice and turmeric to Amritsar and Lahore. Post office [m].

Pathankot.—Town and municipality, also railway terminus station and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated near the head of the Bari Doab, 22 miles from Gurdaspur town. Pathankot is a flourishing town, increasing in commercial importance. Population under 5,000. It is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry.

Besides the usual sub-divisional courts, the town contains a munsif's court, police station, post office [m s t], two *bazars*, school-house, dispensary, municipal hall, dak bungalow, *sarai* and encamping ground

Sarna—Village and railway station. 27 miles from Gurdaspur.

Shahgharib—Village with post office [m s t].

Shahpur—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m]

Shakargarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains tahsildar's court police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m s. t.]

Sohal—Village and railway station 8 miles from Gurdaspur

Srigovindpur—Municipal town situated on the river Ravi 18 miles south-east of Batala Population 4500. Place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs, having been founded by Guru Arjun, who bought the site and built a town, which he called after his son and successor, Har Govind. The proprietary rights are still held by his descendant Guru Jawahar Singh, who lives at Kartarpur in the Jalandhar Doab Exports of cotton and sugar, the latter in large quantities, by river to Sukkur on the Indus. Police station post office [m s. t.], *sarai* (native inn), and good school.

Sujanpur.—Town and municipality, situated at the foot of the hills in the corner of the Bari Doab below Nurpur, 23 miles from Gurdaspur and 4 miles from Pathankot Population 6,000 Exports of rice, turmeric, and hemp to Amritsar and Lahore Post office [m. s. t.].

GURGAON.

GURGAON—District in the Delhi Division of Punjab It is bounded on the north by Rohtak and Delhi Districts ; on the south by Bharatpur State and Muttra District ; on the east by the river Jumna ; and on the west by Rajputana States Area 1,984 square miles. Population 668,929 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gurgaon, 370 miles from Lahore by rail

PRODUCTS—Wheat and barley form the principal staples of the *rabi* ; while *joar* and *bajra*, the two common millets make up the chief item among the *kharif* harvest

MANUFACTURES.—Hardware of mixed metal is the chief manufacturing industry.

COMMERCE—Salt from the Sambhar lake together with iron, forms the principal import while sugar, grain, and English piece-goods compose the staple items of the return trade.

CLIMATE.—The summer heat of Gurgaon reaches a great intensity. No neighbouring mountains or shady groves temper the scorching rays of the sun, while burning winds from the barren uplands of Rajputana sweep over it with full effect The dryness of the air is generally favourable to health, but small-pox is very prevalent, and severe fevers occur in September and October at the close of the rainy season.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Gurgaon, Firozpur Nuh Palwal, and Rewari Revenue, 14 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner. District Judge 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners,

Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools and Executive Engineer. [For further description of Gurgaon town see Gurgaon].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badshahpur—Village with post office [m].

Bawal—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m s.].

Boharawas—Village with post office [m.].

Chajjoonaggar—Village with post office [m].

Dahina—Village with post office [m].

Dharuhera—Village with post office [m].

Farukhnagar.—Town and municipality also railway station, 14 miles from Gurgaon. Population 9,000. The town is octagonal in shape, and surrounded by a high wall with four gates. The chief buildings are the Delhi gate, the *shish mahal* or Nawab's palace, in which are now located the municipal hall, rest-house, school, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. A fine mosque. Large well with stone staircase to the water. There is also a bench of honorary magistrate, and a dak bungalow.

Firozpur-Jhirka.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated in a fertile valley on a small perennial stream, the Londoh, in the extreme south of the District. Population about 7,000. Thriving trade in country produce. Exports of grain and cotton imports of rice, sugar, and English piece-goods. Tahsil, police station, *bazar*, school, and post office [m s.].

Gharoura—Village with post office [m].

Garhi-harsaru—Village and railway junction station, 6 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m. s.].

Gurgaon.—Town and railway station, also administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, 21 miles from Delhi. Population 4,000. The town scarcely deserves to rank higher than a country village, with an administrative importance from the presence of the civil station, which was removed hither from Bharawas in 1821. Trade in grain. Good *bazar*. Healthy place. The public buildings include a court-house, and treasury, police-court, *tahsil*, police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m s. T.]. Good public garden.

Hasanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hattin.—Village with post office [m].

Hodal.—Town and municipality situated near the southern confines of the District, on the main road from Delhi to Agra. Population 7,000. Hodal is only important as a centre of local trade in country produce, and has no manufactures. There is a beautiful square tank surrounded on all sides with stone staircases, and some kiosks and temples on the bank. The town contains a district rest-house, police station, school, and post office [m s t.]. The two principal *bazars* are paved and drained, and the horse-breeding department keeps a stud of stallions, both horses and donkeys, here. About half a mile from the town is a tank and copse, with a shrine of Radha Krishna held in great repute by

the Hindus of the neighbouring districts, and visited by crowds of pilgrims

Indori.—Small hill torrent in Guurgaon District. Rises beyond the boundary in Rajputana, on the Ulwar side of the Mewat Hills, and after joining the Sahibi, finally falls into the Najafgarh *jhil*. The Indori frequently floods the country at the foot of the hills. There is a second and smaller stream of the same name, which falls into the Sahibi, some six miles above the junction of its larger namesake. Both are mere torrents, flowing only after rain.

Jatusana—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m s t]

Kanowra—Village with post office [m.].

Kanwali—Village with post office [m].

Khalipur—Village and railway station 25 miles from Guurgaon.

Khol—Village with post office [m s. t].

Khoree—Village with post office [m].

Malab—Village with post office [m.]

Nagina—Village with post office [m.].

Nuh—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the road to Ulwar, 26 miles from Guurgaon. Population 4,000. The public buildings consist of the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, school, rest-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s t]

Palwal.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated in the open plain between the river Jumna and the Mewat hills, about 30 miles south-east of Guurgaon. Palwal is a town dating from remote antiquity, and Hindu Pandits identify it with the Apelava of the Mahabharata, part of the Pandava kingdom of Indraprastha. The modern town of Palwal is the second largest in Gurgaon District, but with the exception that the *bazar* forms a grain mart for the surrounding country, it is of no commercial importance, and has no manufactures. Population 10,000. The town contains besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, a post office [m s t], dak bungalow, police station, school, and a large *sarai*. Two mosques are also worth a visit.

Pinangwa—Village with post office [m].

Punahana—Village with post office [m s. t].

Rasulpur—Village with post office [m].

Rewaree.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 34 miles from Gurgaon. It is of considerable antiquity, having been founded about A. D. 1000 by Rajah Rewath. The fort of Gokalgarh in the vicinity of the town was built by the Native Rajahs during the time of the Moghuls. Though now in ruins, it exhibits marks of great strength. Population 25,000. Rewaree is a place of considerable trade, particularly in iron and salt. The brass and pewter vessels of Rewaree are also celebrated. Together with fine turbans, they form the principal manufacture of the town. There are several banking and commercial firms of considerable importance, whose dealings extend to Bombay, Calcutta, the Central Provinces, and the north and west Punjab. The Town Hall is handsome, as are the

Jain temples, close to the town. There is also a handsome tank surrounded by temples, and bathing-places for both men and women, with stone staircases. Adjoining the tank, a large garden has been laid out as a public recreation ground. Another picturesque tank, surrounded by handsome mausoleums, is situated near the railway station. The principal buildings are the Government courts and offices, a police station, large Government school, dak bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.]. There is also a bench of 6 honorary magistrates.

Sahibi (*Sabi*)—Hill stream in Gurgaon District ; rises in Rajputana near the Sambhar lake, flows through the Rewaree tract, and empties itself into the Najafgarh *jhl* or lake on the borders of Delhi District.

Shahjahanpur—Village with post office [m s t.].

Sohna.—Town and municipality, with sulphur spring, in Gurgaon *tahsil*, situated at the foot of the Mewat hills, 15 miles from Gurgaon town, on the main road to Ulwar. Ancient Rajput settlement, first of Hindu, then of Musalman Rajputs, whose prosperity is attested by numerous old mosques. Population 7,500. Sohnā is a thriving little town, with considerable local trade in grain and sugar, and a manufacture of glass bangles. The place is remarkable for its hot sulphurous spring, situated in the middle of the town, and enclosed by a substantial reservoir, covered in with a dome-shaped roof. Several tanks for medicinal bathing surround the central building. The water is considered a specific for the well-known 'Delhi ulcers.' It possesses remarkable curative properties in rheumatism and skin diseases. A bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m s. t.]

Sultanpur.—Village in Gurgaon District. In this and neighbouring villages situated on the borders of the Najafgarh *jhl*, salt is manufactured from brine in wells, evaporated by solar heat in shallow pans. Sultanpur salt finds a market in the upper Doab, Rohilkhand, the eastern Punjab, and even in Oudh and Mirzapur. The saline tract happens to be near the Najafgarh *jhl*, but there is no connection between the *jhl* and the salt manufactured.

Tauru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

HAZARA.

HAZARA.—District in Peshawar Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Black Mountains, the independent Swati country, Kohistan, and Chilas ; on the east by the Native State of Kashmir ; on the south by Rawalpindi District ; and on the west by the river Indus. Area, 2,991 square miles. Population 516,288. The administrative head-quarters are at Abbottabad, 244 miles from Lahore partly by rail and partly by road. The name of Hazara is said to be derived from one Karlagh Hazara, of a Turki family, who entered India with Timur in the 14th century, and subsequently settled in this remote region. A more probable, and indeed the usually accepted derivation, is from the military colonies of a thousand (*hazar*) troops each, which Chengis Khan left behind him here and at various points along the Kului valley.

If the former derivation be accepted, it may be concluded that the Hazaras of this District are a branch of those Hazara Turks who have given their name to a certain tract in Afghanistan.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops consist of wheat, barley, and oil-seeds for the next harvest, while rice, maize, pulses, m'f'as, cotton and potatoes form the chief *harif* crops. Turmeric and sugar-cane are grown in the Haripur *tahsil*.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief exports of the District include *g'hi*, mustard, oil, barley, wheat, rice, and live stock. Khatak Pathans from Rawalpindi and Peshawar manage the whole carrying trade. The chief imports of the District comprise English cloth, salt, and indigo. No manufactures of more than local importance exist.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is as varied as the scenery. The southern portion adjoining the plains, suffers from the heat of summer and the cold of winter as greatly as Rawalpindi; but at Abbottabad, although the winter is severe, the refreshing mountain breezes mitigate the summer temperature to a considerable extent. Snow lies upon the hills down to a level of 6000 feet from November to March. The perpetual snow-line extends between 14,000 and 15,000 feet. The annual rainfall varies from 30 inches in the lower valleys to 50 inches or more among the high mountains. Malarious fevers prevail in the spring and autumn, and affections of the respiratory organs in the winter. Stone and goitre are also of common occurrence, the latter disease appearing in the closed mountain glen of Khagan and other valleys.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Abbottabad, Haripur, and Mansshra. Revenue, 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 1 Assistant and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners. *Tahsildar*, Mansiff, Honorary Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Abbottabad town see Abbottabad].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abbottabad—Hill station and picturesque municipal town, *tahsil*, and head-quarters of Hazara District, also a cantonment and head-quarters of Panjab Frontier Force, 246 miles from Lahore; nearest railway station Hassan Abdal, 44 miles by pony tonga. It is named from a Lieut. James Abbot, who reduced the district to order in 1858. Population about 5000 (nearly two-thirds live in the cantonment, and one-third in the civil station). Snow falls occasionally from December to March, but rarely lies long; hot weather from May to September, and rain falls in almost every month of the year. The town contains *bazar*, treasury, dispensary, dak bungalow, church, lock-up, and post office [m. s. r.].

Agrot (*g'hi or Ug'hi*)—A military station and also Frontier valley in the Mansshra *tahsil*, 84 miles from Abbottabad or Mansshra (18 miles). The valley is under the direct management of the Khan of Agrot; but the British Government maintains a police station under an Inspector. Population under 12,000, chiefly consists of Swatis and

Gujars. Muhammadanism is the almost universal creed Manufacture—common country cloth. Trade in grain. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baff—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.]

Balakote—Town situated on left bank of the river Kunhar or Nainsukh, 20 miles from the junction of Jhelum Population 2500. Imports—salt, cloth, with the indigo, and cotton, chief export—clarified butter (*ghi*) Post office [m.]

Baragali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhogarmang—Mountain valley in Mansabrah *tahsil* forming the main source of the Siran river and surrounded by pine-clad hill, from 8000 to 13,000 feet in height Population 10 000, chiefly Gujars, with a few Swatis. The inhabitants are dependent for food upon their cattle, of which they possess large herds The climate cool and pleasant in summer, but very severe in winter.

Changlagali—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Derband—Village situated on the left bank of the Indus, at the point where its stream expands on entering the plains. It is the principal village in the cis-Sutlej possessions of the Nawab of Amb, which he holds under the British as landlord Population under 1000. Near this point, in 1827, Sher Singh, the Sikh commander, defeated Sayyid Ahmad, and Afghan fanatic who had excited a religious war against the Sikhs

Dungagali—Small sanitarium in Abbottabad *tahsil*, composed of a few houses, rather huts, scattered over the southern slopes of the Mochpura Hill, belonging to Europeans, who visit it from Abbottabad and Muiree during the summer. *Dak* bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Garhi-habibullah—Village with post office.

Haripur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated in an open plain, near the left bank of the river Dor, 23 miles from Hasn Abdal Population 5000. The town is symmetrically laid out, and divided into rectangular blocks by broad and shady streets The town contains *tahsil*, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, school, *dak* bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalabagh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rhulabat—Village with post office [m.]

Kot-Najiballah—Village with post office [m.].

Kunhar (also called *Nainsukh*)—River rises in lake Lohusur, at the head of the Khagan glen, and after a course of 100 miles joins the Jhelum at Patan Narrow and rocky bed, as far as Balakot, extremely tortuous Above Balakot, the torrent flows so fiercely that nothing can live in it below that point the stream may be crossed by swimming during the summer months, and some times even becomes fordable

Mahaban (‘Great forest’)—Mountain in Yagistan, in the independent territory on the Hazara-Peshawar border, at the east end of a spur of the Llam range It is situated on the right bank of the Indus,

and rises to a height of 7400 feet above the sea. The southern side of the hill is thickly wooded—(whence its name). The hill would be suitable for a sanitarium, but as a strategical point it is said to be worse than useless.

Mansahra.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the right bank of an affluent of the Sirhan north of Abbottabad. Population under 4,000. Trade in grain and country produce. *Tahsil*, police station dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nathiagali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nawashahr.—Town and municipality in Abbottabad *tahsil*, on the road to Thandiani, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Abbottabad. Population 4,500. Khattri local traders, allied with those of Balakot, carry on a brisk business in salt from the Jehlam mines and in English piece-goods, which are exported to Muzaffarabad and Kashmir, whence large quantities of *ghu* are imported.

Oghi.—Frontier valley in Hazara District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai Saleh.—Town situated in the Haripur plain of which it forms the ancient commercial centre. Considerable local traffic. Prosperous colony of weavers. Manufacture of brass and copper vessels. Goldsmith from this place have been in the habit for generations of visiting Afghanistan and Central Asia in pursuit of their trade. Post office [m.]

Siran (*Sirin*)—River in Hazara District: a tributary of the Indus. Rises at the head of the Bhogarming glen, drains the Pakhli valley and the greater part of Tanawal, and falls into the Indus at Turbela, after a length of 80 miles.

Thandiani.—Small hill sanitarium in Abbottabad *tahsil*. Established for the convenience of officers stationed at the neighbouring post of Abbottabad. Contains some European houses and a small *bazar*, which are only occupied during the summer months. Rest-house and post office [m. t.]

Turbela.—Town or cluster of villages and hamlets in Haripur *tahsil*; situated about 1 mile from the Indus, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles due west of Abbottabad. Population 5,500. Head-quarters of a police circle. Post office [m.].

HISSAR.

HISSAR—District in the Delhi Division Punjab. Bounded on the north and north-west by the State of Patiala, and Sirsa District; on the south and east by the State of Jhind and Rohtak District; and on the west by the Deserts of Bikaneer. Area 5,163 square miles. Population 776,006. The District stands 12th in order of area, and 21st in order of population among the 31 districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Hissar town, $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Lahore by rail.

Products.—The agricultural year is divided into 2 harvests the '*rabi*' and the '*kharif*'. The principal crops are—wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, *moth*, *mung*, *masur*, chillies, *til*, and vegetables. Cotton is also extensively grown on land irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, ETC.—The rural manufactures are—coarse cotton cloth, vessels made of prepared skins, chiefly at Fatehabad; copper and brass vessels. Principal exports—oil seeds, chiefly sesamum, gram to Delhi, copper and brass utensils to Rajputana, hides are sold for Cawnpore, and Meerut, and a little cotton to Karachi. Imports—salt, sugar, fine rice, cotton goods of English make, spices and iron. The exports are about double the imports in value.

CLIMATE—The climate of Hissar is very dry. Hot westerly winds blow from the middle of March till July. The rainy season lasts from July to September. In December and January the nights are very cold. The principal diseases are fevers, rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, and skin disorders. Cholera occasionally breaks out. Skin disorders are also very common.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 7 *Tahsils* of Hissar, Hansi, Bhiwani, Baiwala, Fatehabad, Susa, and Dabwali. Revenue, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Extra Judicial Assistant, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools [For further information regarding Hissar town see Hissar]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adampur—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Hissar.

Agroha.—Ancient historic town 13 miles from Hissar. Remains of a fort still visible about half a mile from the existing village. Population about 1,500. Post office [m.]

Ahrawan—Village with post office [m s t]

Balsamand—Village 15 miles south-west of Hissar. Population about 2,500. Police station, market and post office [m].

Bara Gudah—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Hissar.

Barwala.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, distant 18 miles north-east of Hissar. Population about 4,000. Surrounding ruins testify the former importance of this town, which is now merely a local centre of no commercial consideration. *Tahsil*, police station, and post office [m. s t].

Bawani—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hissar. Post office [m.]

Bhal—Village with post office [m]

Bhattoo—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Hissar. Post office [m t]

Bhiwani.—Town and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name, distant 37 miles south-east from Hissar town. Population about 3,000. Principal centre of trade and chief town in the District. *Tahsil*, school, police station, and dispensary. Bulk trade in sugar, pepper, spices, metals, salt, and declining market for cotton cloth. Mercantile firms in Southern India have agents here. Post office [m s t].

Budhlada—Village with post office [m s. t]

Chautala—Village with post office [m]

Dabwali—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsil*, police station, and post office [m t].

Ellenabad (*Kharial*) —A small town situated on the banks of the Ghaggai, 23 miles west of Sirsa town. Export and import traffic in country produce and salt with Bikaner State. Manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Police outpost, dispensary, and post office [m].

Fatehabad.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, distant from Hissar 30 miles north-west. Population about 3,500. Considerable manufacture of country cloth, export of grain and *ghu* to Bikaner and the Bagar territory. Brisk trade in leather. *Tahsil*, police station, *sarai*, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Guda—Village with post office [m].

Hansi.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Western Jumna Canal, 15 miles east of Hissar town. Population about 13,000. Centre of local administration under Hindus and Muhammadans, and long the principal town of Haryana. A large dismantled fort overlooks the town on the north. Local trade in country produce—cotton, *ghu*, and cereals. *Tahsil*, school-house, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m s t].

Hissar.—Town and railway station [R], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, situated on the Western Jumna Canal, 141 miles from Delhi by rail. Population 14,000. The town was founded in 1354 A. D. by the Emperor Firozshah who constructed the canal to supply it with water. Tombs and temples still standing attest its former greatness. The civil station lies south of the town, on the opposite side of the canal. Hissar contains a cattle farm, both for commissariat purposes and for improving the breed of the Province; it is managed by a European Superintendent, and has attached an estate of 43,287 acres for pasturage. Besides the usual district staff, the town contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s T]. The water supply is very inadequate.

Jakhod—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Hissar.

Jamal—Village with post office [m].

Jodhka—Village with post office [m].

Kairu—Village with post office [m s t].

Kalanwali.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Hissar.

Manheru—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Hissar.

Narnaud—Village with post office [m].

Raman—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Hissar. Post office [m.].

Rania.—Town and municipality situated on the right bank of the river Ghaggai, 13 miles west of Sirsa town. Population under 5,000. Little trade, manufacture of leather work, *hukas*, and coarse cloth. Post office [m s t].

Rattia.—Town 40 miles from Hissar town. It is now scarcely more than a Jat agricultural village, but bears marks of former importance, like so many other places in the desolated tract once watered by

the Ghaggar and Saraswati. Population 3,000. Small trade in grain, leather, and wool, and considerable manufacture of raw hide jars (*kupas*)
Post office [m].

Rori.—Municipal town 19 miles from Sirsa. Population 3,000.
Post office [m s t]

Satrod.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Hissar

Sewani.—Thriving and prosperous town, 21 miles from Hissar
Population 4,000, chiefly Muhammadan Rajputs, many of whom enjoy the title of Rao Post office [m]

Sirsa.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the north side of a dry bed of the Ghaggar, 51 miles from Hissar. Population under 14,000. The town and fort are supposed to have been founded by one Rajah Saras, about the middle of the 6th century. A Muslim historian mentions it as Sarsuti. A great cattle-fair is held here in August and September, at which 150,000 head of cattle are exposed for sale Manufacture of coarse cloth and pottery Court-house and treasury, church, police station, municipal hall, *tahsil*, jail, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Suchin-Kotta.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Sirsa.

Tohana.—Town and municipality, situated 40 miles north of Hissar town. Population about 4,500 Numerous remains in the neighbourhood testify to its former importance. No trade. Police station, and post office [m]

Tosham.—Town situated 23 miles south-west of Hissar town, in the heart of the sandy hills of Ohak Bagar Population about 2,500. A large rocky elevation, the highest in the District, rises abruptly above the town and desert plain to a height of 800 feet A tank cut in the rock, half-way up the hill, forms the scene of a yearly fair, and is frequented by pilgrims, some of them from considerable distances Ancient inscriptions, scored on the surrounding rocks, have only recently been deciphered The town is important at the present day as the head-quarters of a police station Post office [m s. t].

HOSHIARPUR.

HOSHIARPUR—District in the Jullunder Division. Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the District of Kangra, and the Native State of Bilaspur ; on the north and north-east by the river Beas ; on the south-west by Jullundur District and Kapurthala State ; and on the south by the river Sutlej and Umballa District. Area, 2,244 square miles. Population 1 011,659. It stands twenty-second in order of area, and fourth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Hoshiarpur, 109 miles from Lahore.

Products—Owing to the abundance of marshy flats along the banks of the Beas, and in the beds of the Siwalik torrents, the rice is more largely grown in Hoshiarpur District The other staple food-grains comprise—wheat, barley, gram, and maize Millet (*joai*) is chiefly grown

for fodder, being cut while green Sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also grown for local demand

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE—The manufactures comprise scarves (*lungis*) and all kinds of native cotton fabrics, shoes, rope, and blankets. There is also a trade in wooden ware and articles ornamented with inland ivory Woollen carpets are manufactured in a school of Industry The trade of Hoshiarpur is chiefly confined to its raw materials, including grain, sugar, hemp, safflower, fibres, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and lac.

CLIMATE—The District, owing to its proximity to the hills, possesses a comparatively cool and humid climate Malarious fever prevails in an endemic form, and cholera occasionally appears as an epidemic. Bowel complaints also cause much mortality

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Una, Dasuya, Garshankar, and Hoshiarpur Revenue, 16 lakhs. *District Staff*—District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judicial Assistant, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, and Head Master of District School [For further information regarding the town of Hoshiarpur see Hoshiarpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amb.—Estate (*jagir*) in the extreme north-western corner of Hazara District, and separated from independent Pathan country by the Indus It consist of 204 square miles of mountain country, which was granted in perpetuity to the family of the Nawab, at the time of the annexation of the Punjab The present Nawab rendered good service to the British in 1868, in reward for which he was created a C S I Besides the Jagir within Hoshiarpur District, the Nawab holds as feudal territory the cis-Indus tract of Tanawal in the north-west corner of the District and also the entirely independent State of Amb, beyond the Indus The village of Amb, on the right bank of the river, contains about 300 houses, built of stone and sand It is situated on the south of a ravine, at the north of which is a small fort containing the Nawab's residence Post office [m s t]

Ambota.—Village with post office [m]

Anandpur.—Town and municipality, situated at the base of Naina Devi peak, on the left bank of the river Sutlej Founded in 1678 by Guru Govind, the tenth and last spiritual successor of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith Residence of the principal branch of the sacred family of Sodhis, or descendants of Guru Ram Das, and head-quarters of the Nihang sect of Sikhs The town is known as Anandpur Makhowal, to distinguish it from other towns of the name of Anandpur. The name means 'city of rest' or 'enjoyment,' and seems to have been conferred by, or in the time of, the Sikh Guru Govind Great annual religious fair, attended by an enormous concourse of Sikhs Centre of trade for Jandbani or trans-Sutlej tract Population 6,000. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, post office [m s t]

Bajwara.—Village situated, 1½ miles east of Hoshiarpur. Said

to have been celebrated for cloth weavers and pious Brahmans. Contains a picturesque brick fort Population under 3,000.

Balachor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basi—Village with post office [m].

Bhungala—Village with post office [m].

Bhurwain—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bujwara—Village with post office [m].

Chintpurni (or *Sola Singh*)—Mountain range in Hoshiarpur District, forming the eastern boundary of the Jaswan Dun Commences at a point close to Talwara, on the Beas river, and runs in a south-eastward direction between the Districts of Hoshiarpur and Kangra Its highest point, at the encamping ground of Bharwani, is 28 miles from Hoshiarpur on the Dharmasala road, is 3,896 feet above the sea Thence the ridge continues till it crosses the valley of the Sutlej (Satlaj) ; its northern slope sinking gradually into the Beas (Bias) basin, while its southward escarpment consists in places of an abrupt cliff about 300 feet in height The name Chintpurni belongs not so much to the range of hills, but to the village of that name situated on the range, in Hoshiarpur District, where is a famous shrine dedicated to the goddess Devi, to which thousands annually resort from considerable distances. Beyond the Sutlej, the chain assumes the name of the Nalagarh Range.

Datarpur—Village with post office [m.].

Dasuya—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 25 miles from Hoshiarpur town, on the road to the Naushahia and Mithal ferries on the Beas Population 6,000. Tradition states that the town was founded 5,000 years ago and formed the capital of Raja Viratha mentioned in Mahabharata There is an old fort to the north of the town, mentioned in *Ain-i Akbari* It was in great part demolished but two of its towers still remain. Trade in grain and tobacco. Besides the ordinary Sub-divisional courts and police station, the town contains a Government middle-class school, dispensary, *sarai*, or native inn, a fine tank, and post office [m s t].

Dharmpur—Village with post office [m].

Garhdiwala—Town and municipality with 3,500 inhabitants. Considerable interpôt of the sugar trade An important fair, in honour of Devi, held in March and September. Average attendance, 20,000 persons Post office [m s].

Garhshankar—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the road from Hoshiarpur to Rupar. Population 5,000 Considerable trade in sugar and tobacco. *Tahsil*, police station, and post office [m s t]

Ghorewaha—Village with post office [m.].

Hajipur—Village with post office [m s t.]

Hariana—Village and municipality, 8 miles from Hoshiarpur town, on the road to Dasuya. Population under 7,000. Head-quarters of a police circle, but otherwise unimportant except as a local trading centre Noted for its fine mango groves, and sugar-refining Residence of several wealthy Hindu bankers. Manufacture of coarse blankets. School, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hoshiarpur.—Town and municipality, also administrative headquarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the bank of a broad sandy bed of a torrent, about 5 miles from the foot of the Siwalik Hills. Population 22,000. The civil station lies about a mile from the native town, contains the District court-house, treasury, *tahsil*, police office, dispensary, a cemetery, a roofless church, dak bungalow, and *sarai*. Both station and town are plentifully wooded, and enjoy a good sanitary reputation. Trade in grain, sugar, and tobacco. Manufacture of country cloth, inlaid wood work, shoes, brass and copper vessels and lac. Imitation Persian carpets are also made at the Industrial school. Post office [m s. T.].

Jaijon—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m].

Kot-Fatuhi—Village with post office [m.]

Kothgarh—Village with a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m]

Mahilpur—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Miani.—Town and railway station, about 1 mile from Beas river, 4 miles from Tanda and 23 miles from Hoshiarpur town. Population under 7,000, Miani is a considerable centre of local trade in cattle, hides, wheat, and sugar. Post office [m.]

Mukerian.—Town and municipality, 10 miles north of Dasuya, and 35 miles from Hoshiarpur. Population 4,000. The local trade is principally in grain and cotton goods. The public buildings include a police station, rest-house, a good Government middle-class school, and post office [m s t]. A fine tank, and a large masonry *sarai*, with a room for European travellers, has been constructed by Sardar Bur Singh, an honorary magistrate.

Nurpur—Village with post office [m].

Rajpur—Village with post office [m].

Sahiba—Village with post office [m].

Santakgarh—Village with post office [m t.].

Shamchurasi—Village with post office [m].

Tanda.—Town and municipality in Dasuya *Tahsil*. It forms, with the neighbouring town of Umar, a mile to the north, a municipality with population 10,000. Police station, dispensary, *sarai*, rest-house for civil officers, middle-school, honorary magistrate's court, and post office [m. s t]

Una.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about the centre of the Jaswan Dun, 125 miles from Hoshiarpur town. Population 4,500. The town derives its chief importance from the residence of a branch of the Bedi family, descendants of Baba Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. The town is built on the side of a hill near the Sohan river, the *bazar* consisting of one main street of shops chiefly built of masonry ; most of the remaining houses are of mud. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, *sarai*, rest-house for civil officers, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Umar.—Town in Dasuya *tahsil*. Population 7,000. Umar forms

a single municipality with the neighbouring town of Tanda and the suburb of Ayahpur. Entrepôt for country produce. Contains a shrine of the Muhammadan saint Sakhi Saiwar, whose annual festival attracts about 1,000 persons.

JHANG.

JHANG.—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Shahpur and Gujranwala, on the west by Deira Ismail Khan, and on the south-east by Montgomery, Mooltan, and Muzaffargarh. Area, 5,871 square miles, population 436,841. It stands fourth in order of area, and twenty-sixth in order of population, among the districts of the Province. The administrative head-quarters are at Maghiana, a suburb of the town of Jhang, 56 miles from Chichawatni railway station, and 82 miles from Montgomery.

MINERALS—There are no mines in the District, but there are several stone quarries in the hills near Chiniot, where mill-stones, pestles and mortars, shoemakers' blocks, kneading stones, oil-pans for lamps, etc. are made.

PRODUCTS—Wheat, barley, gram, peas, and turnips form the staples of the spring harvest; while *jour*, cotton, *mash*, *china til*, and maize make up the chief items of the autumn crops. Cattle-grazing forms the means of livelihood of a large section of population, and nearly one-half of the total assessed area of the District, is returned as grazing land. Cattle theft forms a common crime in the District. Horse and camel breeding is a favourite pursuit. The horses of Jhang bear a high reputation, and the mares are esteemed among the best in the Punjab.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, ETC—The commerce of the District is inconsiderable, and most of the trade is local. Grain is imported from the banks of the Ravi and from Wazirabad in Gujranwala. Country cloth is manufactured at Jhang and Maghiana and bought up by the Poyindah merchants of Afghanistan. Manufactures of leather and of gold and silver lace also exist.

CLIMATE—The District bears a good reputation for healthiness. Small-pox and fever are the most prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Chiniot, Jhang, and Sharkot. Revenue about 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge with two Extra Assistants. Tahsildar, Munsif, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Police, and Head master of Upper School. [For further information regarding the town of Jhang see Jhang.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ahmedpur-Sayal—Town with 2500 residents. Post office [m].

Atharanhazari—Village with post office [m s t].

Bhawana—Village with post office [m].

Borana—Village with post office [m].

Chutta—Village with post office [m].

Chiniot—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 2 miles south of the present bed of the

Chenab, on the road from Jhang to Wazirabad Population 10,000. Chiniot bears a prosperous aspect, and is a thriving town, most of the houses being of excellent brickwork, lofty and commodious, especially those of the Khoja traders, who have large business dealings with Amritsar, Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi. A handsome mosque, also a shrine dedicated to Shah Barhan, a Muhammadan saint, revered by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Chiniot is celebrated for its wood carving and masonry, and many of its masons are said to have been employed in building the Taj Mahal at Agra. Manufacture of coarse cloth. Exports—cotton, wool, *ghu*, bones, horns, and ludes. Besides the sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a munif's court, good dispensary, school-house, rest-house, and a beautiful garden, well stocked with fruit-trees. Post office [m s. t].

Gurhmahraj—Village with post office [m]

Jhang—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name. The sister town of Maghiana containing the civil station for the district, lies 2 miles south of Jhang. Population 22,000. Principal inhabitants Sials and Khatris. They form together a single municipality, and may be regarded as practically one town, situated about 3 miles to the east of the present bed of the Chenab, 10 and 13 miles respectively north-west of its junction with the Jehlam. Manufacture of country cloth, bought up by the Poyindah merchants of Afghanistan. Imports of grain from Wazirabad and Mianwali. Post office [m s T.]

Kharianwala—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Esashah—Village with post office [m. s t].

Kot-Shakir—Village with post office [m.].

Lahan—Village with post office [m t].

Machiwal—Village with post office [m s. t].

Maghiana—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Jhang District. Forms a single municipality with Jhang, which lies 2 miles north. The two places are connected by two metalled roads, which start from the east and west ends of Maghiana, cross each other in the middle, and enter Jhang on the west and east respectively. The Chenab flows at a distance of about 3 miles to the west, but in the hot weather the Kharora branch of the river fills and runs close past the towns, and with its fine avenue of trees, 3 miles long, and handsome masonry bathing *ghats*, adds a peculiar beauty to the neighbourhood. The country round is well-wooded, and fine gardens abound. Maghiana proper contains 12,000 population. The local manufactures include soap, leather work, especially saddlery, and jars for *ghu* and oil, and brass work especially imitation Ohubb's locks, for which the town has a reputation throughout the Punjab. The civil station lies to the east of Maghiana, and consists of a court-house and treasury, sessions bungalow, jail, small church and three or four residences of officials. Charitable dispensary, municipal hall, with reading-room, school, library and small museum, also a *dak* bungalow and *sarai* (native inn).

Marisha-Sakhira—Village with post office [m]

Pirkot-Sudhana—Village with post office [m]

Sangala—Ruins in Jhang District, standing on a small rocky hill, upon the border of Gujranwala District; now known as Sanglawala Tiba

Shorkot—Ancient town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated among the lowlands of the Chenab, about 4 miles from the left bank of the river, and 36 miles from Jhang town. The modern town stands at the foot of a huge mound of ruins, marking the site of the ancient city, surrounded by a wall of large antique bricks, and so high as to be visible for 8 miles around. Gold coins are frequently washed out of the ruins after the rains. The modern town is a place of little importance. Population 2500. The town is surrounded by fine groves of date-palms, many of the buildings are lofty. A good *bazaar* with a gate at each end, and lined with shops built on a uniform plan, but few of the shops are tenanted. *Tahsil*, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, school, rest-house, and post office [m. s t]

JHELMUM.

JHELMUM—District in the Rawalpindi Division, Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Rawalpindi District, on the east by the river of Jehlam, on the south by the river Jehlam and Shahpur District, and on the west by Shahpur and Bannu Districts. It stands ninth in order of area, and eighteenth in order of population among the Districts of the Province. Area, 3,995 square miles. Population 609,056. The administrative head-quarters are at Jhelum, 103 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops are wheat, *bajra*, and cotton. The common coarse vegetables of India are abundant, though fruits and European garden plants have found little favour as yet.

MANUFACTURES—Salt is procured in immense quantities from the mines in the central range, which are now worked under Government supervision, and managed by a duly qualified engineer. The local manufactures and industries comprise boat-building at Jhelum town, and Pind Dadan Khan, a rough glass manufacture by a colony of Ghakkars at or near Sultanpur, copper and brass manufactures, silk and cotton weavings, unglazed pottery of a remarkably strong and good-quality, etc. Gold-washing is carried on in the beds of the numerous *nalas* or streams which flow through the Salt Range.

CLIMATE—Jhelum is, on the whole, a healthy District, though the mines of the Salt Range are subject to several distressing complaints (including fever, ophthalmia, and pulmonary diseases) and are generally speaking, a sickly-looking and feeble community. Goitre is not uncommon, and guinea-worm causes much trouble on the northern plateau. The chief endemic disease is fever, which settles in the plain country around Pind Dadan Khan. The small-pox mortality is also unusually high.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Chakwal and Talagang. Revenue, 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Divisional Judge, Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff,

Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and District Inspector of schools [For further information regarding Jhelum town see Jhelum].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadabad—Village with post office [m s t].

Ball-Kissar—Village with post office [m].

Bhown—Town with 5,000 residents Post office [m. s. t].

Bucephala.—Memorial city on the west bank of the river Jhelum, founded by Alexander, and named after his favourite charger, Bucephalus, near the modern Jalalpur.

Bunhar.—Hill river in Jhelum District, receives the whole drainage from the eastern portion of the Dhanni country north of the Salt Range ; finds its way through a break in the upper or Dihabba spur, passes on through the Gora Galli Pass, between the Tilla and Garjak Hills, and finally empties itself into the Jhelum river about a mile above Darapur.

Chakwal.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, situated midway between Pind Dedan Khan and Rawalpindi 54 miles south-east of Jhelum town Population 6,000 Manufacture of shoes, of more than local reputation , also of parti-coloured cotton-cloth Considerable export trade in grain and other country produce *Tahsil*, police station, circuit house, dispensary, school, distillery, and post office [m s t].

Chotalla—Village with post office [m].

Choya-Saidanshah—Village with post office [m s. t].

Dalwal—Village with post office [m s. t].

Dhariaia—Village with post office [m].

Dhudial—Village with post office [m].

Dina—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m s t].

Domeli—Agricultural village and railway station, 19 miles from Jhelum Police station, and post office [m. s t].

Duman—Village with post office [m s. t].

Golpur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Haranpur

Haranpur—Village 6 miles from Malakwal railway station. Post office [m s t].

Jalalpur-Kikna—Ancient ruined town, situated close to the right bank of the Jhelum river Remains of ancient walls still crown the summit of the hills, which rise to a height of 1,000 feet above the village. Coins found among the ruins date back to the period of the Græco-Bactrian kings Jalalpur is now nothing more than a small agricultural village, of no commercial or other importance, apart from the interest attaching to its antiquarian remains Post office [m s t].

Jhelum.—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name , situated on the right bank of the river Jhelum, 71 miles from Rawalpindi Population 22,000 The present town of Jhelum is of modern origin, the old town having been on the left bank of the river. The town is small, and traversed by two main streets at right angles to each other There are no buildings of note The town has a good reputation for boat-building The civil lines and public offices lie about a

mile to the north-east of the town. The public buildings comprise the ordinary offices and courts, police station, jail, treasury, dispensary, municipal hall, two *sarais* (native inns), and a handsome church (in the cantonment), also a fine public garden, with band-stand, deer-paddock and lawn-tennis courts. A railway bridge crosses the river Jehlam at the town. The cantonment is situated about a mile south-west of the town, in a desolate barren plain, almost entirely destitute of vegetation, owing to the hard and stony nature of the ground. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s. T.].

Kahan (*Gahan*).—River or torrent, rises in the Salt Range on the southern side of its northern spur, and falls into the Jehlam about 2 miles above the Jhelum city.

Kala—Village with post office [m].

Kallar-Kahar—Village with post office [m s t].

Karriala—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m s. t.].

Katas.—Holy fountain in the Pind Dadan Khan *tahsil*, and after Kurukshetra and Jwala-mukhi, the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the province. Siva being inconsolably grieved for the loss of his wife Satī, the daughter of Daksha, 'rained tears from his eyes,' and so produced the two sacred pools of Pushkar, near Ajmere, and Kataksha or Katas, in the Sind Sagar Doab. The pool is partly artificial, being formed by the enlargement of a natural basin in the bed of the Ganiya Nala. Just above it, stretches a strong masonry wall, which once dammed up the stream, so as to enclose a large lake, but the water now escapes through the interstices and broken masses of the embankment.

Katas lies on the north side of the Salt Range, 16 miles from Pind Dadan Khan, and 18 miles from Chakwal, elevation above sea-level over 2,000 feet. Walls, towers, and brick ruins crown the surrounding heights, while a fort once stood upon the neighbouring hillock of Kotera. Below these remains, an enclosure contains the ruined *Sat Ghara* or seven temples, with another group. Some of the existing remains may possibly date back to the Buddhist period. Katas, as it exists at present, consists of a large square-shaped pool, set among rocks and apparently welling up from a spring in the dry bed. Round this pool a little Hindu colony of Brahmans and *fakirs* has arisen, who quarrel over the offerings of the pilgrims. A large fair is held here at the beginning of the hot weather.

Khewra—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Haranpur. Post office [m s. t.]. Extensive salt mines called also Mayo mines are in the neighbourhood of the village, a few miles north-east of Pind Dadan Khan.

Lawa.—Town situated near the western border of the District, a few miles north of the Salt Range and Mount Sukesar. Lawa is a large Awan village with numerous hamlets, but of no commercial importance, and its inhabitants are almost exclusively agriculturists. Population 6,500. There are several head-men (*Chaudhans*) attached to the village, and party faction prevails. Police station, and post office [m.].

Lilla.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Haranpur. Post office [m t].

Malot.—Ancient ruins in Pind Dadan Khan *tahsil*, standing about 12 miles south-east of the similar remains at Katas, and attributed like them to the earliest heroic period of Hindu history. The village contains a temple, finer and older than that of Katas, with remarkable Ionic columns. Crowns the edge of one of the highest precipices in the Salt Range, and commands an extensive view over the valleys of the Jhelum and the Chenab. A fort built by Ranjit Singh's father occupies the crest of the hill.

Mooreed.—Village with post office [m].

Nda.—Village with post office [m s t].

Pind Dadan Khan.—Large and flourishing commercial town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 1 mile from the north bank of the Jehlam river, 5 miles from the foot of the Salt Range, and 6 miles from Haranpur. Population 17,000. It was till quite lately the trade emporium for the whole neighbourhood, and carried on, besides its local traffic, an extensive export and import trade with the distant marts of the Province. The principal exports are salt, silk, cotton piece-goods, and brass and copper wares. There is also a considerable weaving industry and embroidered *lungis* are often sold at high prices. An extensive trade is carried on also in grain, *ghu* and oil. Pind Dadan Khan imports English piece-goods, cast-iron, Zinc and raw silk from Amritsar and Mooltan; woollen fabrics from Kashmir, dried fruits, furs, and woollen stuffs of Central Asia from Peshawar. Among other industries, that of boat-building is largely carried on, and river boats of Pind Dadan Khan make are in request throughout the whole course of the Jehlam. Unglazed pottery of a deep red colour, ornamented with black patterns, and remarkably strong and good in quality, are a specialty of the town, as are also stout leather riding whips made after English patterns. The principal buildings consist of the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices, mission house, dispensary and post office [m s t].

Pinnanwal.—Village with post office [m].

Rohtas.—Ruined fort situated in the Salt Range, on a hill overlooking the gorge of the Kahan Nadi, 11 miles north-west of Jhelum town. The walls extend for three miles, and encircle the rocks, which command the entrance of the pass. The total area enclosed by the fortification amounts to 260 acres. One gateway still remains in excellent preservation, the rest has fallen into ruins, which form a most striking and picturesque group. Post office [m s t].

Salt Range.—Hill system in Jehlam, Shahpur, and Bannu Districts, deriving its name from its extensive deposits of rock salt. The main chain commences in the lofty hill of Chel, 3701 feet above the sea, which is formed by the convergence of three spurs cropping up from the Jehlam river, and divided from the Himalayan outliers only by the intervening river valley. The most northern of these spurs rises abruptly from the river bank at Sultanpur, and runs nearly parallel with the Jehlam at a distance of 25 miles, it all

it joins the main chain after a course of 40 miles. It bears the local name of the Nih Hills. The second spur, known as the Rotas range, runs half-way between the Nih Hills, and the river, parallel with both. It contains the famous fort of Rotas, and the hill of Tilla, the sanitarium of Jhelum District, with an elevation of 3,242 feet above sea-level. The third or Pabbi spur rises south of the Jhelum river, dips for a while on approaching the river valley, and rises once more on the northern bank, till it finally unites with the two other chains in the central peak of Chei. Thence the united range runs westward in two parallel ridges till it culminates in the mountain of Sakeswar in Shahpur District, which has an elevation of 5,010 feet above sea-level. Between these lines of hills, and topped by their highest summits, lies an elevated and fertile table-land, picturesquely intersected by ravines and peaks. In its midst nestles the beautiful lake of Kallar Kihar. The streams which take their rise in the table-land, however, become brackish before reaching the lowlands.

Coal also occurs in the Salt Range both in oolitic and tertiary strata; the former at Kalabagh, employed as a fuel for the Indus steamers, and the latter between Jalalpur and Pind Dadan Khan. It is of inferior quality, however, consisting of a brown lignite, difficult to set on fire, and yielding a very large proportion of ash. Besides salt and coal, many other valuable minerals occur in these hills.

Sanghai—Village with post office [m].

Sohawa—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m s t].

Talagang—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 80 miles from Jhelum town. Population 6,500. It is healthily situated on the dry plateau, well drained by ravines. Extensive trade in grain the staple product of the neighbourhood. Manufacture of shoes worked with tinsel, worn by the Punjab women, and largely exported to distant places. Stiped cotton cloth (*susi*) is also made in considerable quantities, both for home use and for exportation. *Tahsil* and police station, situated in an old mud fort, the former residence of the Sikh *Kandhar*. School, branch dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Tamman—Village with post office [m s t].

Tarki—Village and railway station 23 miles from Jhelum.

Vahalee—Village with post office [m].

JULLUNDUR.

JULLUNDUR (*Jalandhar*).—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north-east by the District of Hoshiarpur, on the north-west by the Native State of Kapurthala, and on the south by the Sutlej Area, 1433 square miles. Population 907,583. Jullundur stands thirtieth in order of area, and eighth in order of population among the Districts of the Province. The administrative head-quarters are at Jullundur town, 84 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS—Wheat, barley, and gram form the staples of the spring harvest, tobacco and poppy being the only other important items. For the *kharif* harvest, sugar-cane ranks as the most valuable crop, while

millet, Indian corn, and other common food-grains also cover a considerable area. The lowlands of the Sutlej produce limited quantities of rice, and cotton, and hemp are largely grown as autumn crops. *Bayra* is almost unknown.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE—The traffic of the District consists mainly in its agricultural produce. Grain is imported from Ludhiana, Ferozepore, and the adjoining Sikh States for export to the hills. Sugar and molasses are largely manufactured throughout the district. Some of the larger villages have as many as fifty sugar-cane presses working during the season. Ropes are made from the refuse of the sugar-cane. The only other manufacture which is extensively carried on is that of country cloth. Silver wire and gold and silver lace are also made to some extent at Jullundur. English piece-goods and draught cattle constitute the chief items of the import trade.

CLIMATE—The proximity of the hills renders the climate of the District comparatively moist. Malarious fever in an endemic form proves the chief cause of mortality, but small-pox often appears as an epidemic, and dysenteric complaints are of frequent occurrence.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Jullundur, Nawashahr, Phillour, and Nakodar. Revenue, about 18 lakhs. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner, Divisional Judge, Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, Cantonment Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, 2 Chaplains, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, and 9 Honorary Magistrates, [For further information regarding the town of Jullundur see Jullundur].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Adampur.—Large village, 11 miles from Jullundur. Forms, together with the village of Sagran, a municipal union. Population 3,000. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Alawalpur—Town and municipality with population 4,000. A bench of honorary magistrate and post office [m.]

Aur—Village with post office [m s t]

Banga.—Municipal town, 22 miles from Jullundur. Population under 5000. The town forms a local commercial centre, with a large trade in sugar, wheat, and country produce, manufacture of cotton cloth, and of brass and copper vessels. A well-built and paved town, with a dispensary, Government middle school, police station, post office [m. s. t.]

Basti-Shekh.—The most important suburb of Jullundur town, and forming a portion of Jullundur municipality. Population about 6,000.

Ben.—A sluggish stream, known as the east or white (safed) Ben, to distinguish it from another stream of the same name in Kapurthala territory. Formed by the confluence of torrents from the Siwalik hill, skirts for 35 miles the boundary between Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, during which it receives at right angles numerous affluents from the hills to the north-east, turns westward near the town of Malakpur, follows a serpentine course through the plain, and falls into the Sutlej, 4 miles above its

junction with the Beas, 3 miles from Jullundur cantonments. The west of Black Ben also rises in the Siwahks, and falls into the Beas 10 miles above its junction with the Sutley.

Bilga.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Population about 7,000. Post office [m]. Unimportant commercially and politically.

Chiheru.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jullundur.

Goraya.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Jullundur.

Hamira.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Jullundur.

Jullundur.—Town, municipality, railway stations (both at the city and at cantonment), and administrative head-quarters of the Tahsil and District of the same name, 49 miles from Amritsar. A legend in the *Padma Purana* ascribes the foundation of Jullundur city to the great Daitya King Jalandara, who became invincible by the practice of unusual austerities. At length, however, Siva conquered him by a disgraceful fraud, and the Yoginis or female demons devoured his body. A local version varies the tale by declaring that the giant king was crushed to death under a mass of mountains, imposed on him by Siva, whereupon flames burst forth from his mouth, which lay under Jawala Mukhi, while his feet extended to the apex of the Doab at Mooltan. The city lays claim to considerable antiquity having been the original capital of the Rajput kingdom of Katoch, which dates back to period anterior to Alexander's invasion, and is referred to the mythical epoch of the Mahabharata. Two ancient tanks alone attest the existence of the primitive Aryan city. Population about 60,000, including the cantonments. The city itself has a population of 52,000 souls. Numerous important suburbs known as *bastis* surround the city at distances of a mile or more. There is a fine *sarai*, built by Shaikh Karim Baksh. The American Presbyterian mission maintains an excellent school which educates up to the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University, also a female school is maintained by the mission, also a poor-house, in which both in-door and out-door paupers receive relief. The trade, though considerable, presents little special interest. The staples of local traffic are English piece-goods for import and country produce for export. The cantonment which stands at a distance of 4 miles from the city. The troops in garrison usually include 1 European infantry regiment, one battey of artillery, and one regiment of Native infantry. The town also contains dak bungalow, hotel, telegraph and post [m s] offices. The Public Gardens are in the military cantonment, and are nicely laid out.

Kartarpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 9 miles from Jullundur city. Hereditary residence of the Sikh Guru of high priest, and therefore a place of great sanctity. Population about 10,000. The town is a place of inconsiderable trade, but it possesses a good paved *bazar*. Police station, dispensary, middle and indigenous schools, and post office [m s t].

Lasara.—Village with post office [m].

Mahudpur.—Agricultural town with 6,000 residents. Primary school, 2 girls' and 3 indigenous schools, and post office [m s. t].

Nakodar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about 15 miles from Jullundur town. Popu-

lation 9,000 Brisk trade in grain, tobacco, and sugar. The town is well paved, and has a thriving appearance. Outside the town are two large and handsome tombs, dating from the reign of the Emperor Jahangir Both are embellished on the outside with fine encaustic tiles and the earlier one contains some well preserved paintings The town contains *Tahsil*, munsifi, police station, dispensary, grant-in-aid vernacular school, several boys' and guls' schools, *sarai*, and post office [m. s t]

Nawashahr.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name Population about 5,500 It is a thriving town, and carries on a large trade in sugar, and a considerable manufacture in *lungis* and other cotton goods The public buildings consist of the *tahsildar's* and munsifi's courts middle school, girls' school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m s t]

Nurmahal.—Town and municipality, 16 miles south of Jullundur town The town named from Nur Jahan the wife of Jahangir. An extensive *sarai*, forms the chief object of interest Important Muhammadan fan, annually held at the tomb of a local saint Population about 8,500 A considerable trade in wheat and sugar Police station, dispensary, vernacular middle school, 2 girls' schools, a few indigenous elementary schools, and post office [m s t]

Phillour.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Sutlej, 27 miles from Jullundur city Population about 8 000 Large colony of railway employes Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, dispensary, middle class school, police station, and post office [m s t]

Rahon.—Town and municipality, situated on the high bank of the river Sutlej, about 3 miles from its present bed, the intermediate space being occupied by a malarious swamp Population about 12,000 Brisk trade in sugar, large manufacture of country cloth Polluted water-supply, defective sanitary arrangements. The town contains a rest-house, police station, dispensary, District school, besides an indigenous school, and post office [m s t]

Rurkha Kalan.—An agricultural village or collection of hamlets, with an insignificant trade in sugar, but otherwise unimportant. Population about 6,000 Primary school

Shahkot.—Village with post office [m s t]

Shankar.—Village with post office [m]

Sultanpur.—Village with post office [m. s t]

Talwan.—Village with post office [m s t]

JUMNA CANAL, WESTERN.

JUMNA CANAL, WESTERN.—An important irrigation work in Umballa, Kainal, Delhi, Rohtak, and Hissar Districts It takes its supply of water from the Jumna at Hathni Kund, on its western bank at Tajawala, about a mile and a half below the point where the river debouches from the Siwalik Hills Area irrigated 472,426 acres.

KANGRA.

KANGRA—District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab Bounded on the north-east by the great Himalayan range, which forms the valley of Upper Indus, and separates the District from the Tibetan region of Rashiku and the territories of the Chinese Empire, on the south-east by the Hill States of Bashahr, Mandi, and Bilaspur; on the south-west by Hoshiarpur District, and on the north-west by the Chaki torrent which divides it from the Hill portion of Gurdaspur District and by the Native State of Chamba Area, 9,574 square miles Population 763,030. Kangra stands second in order of area, and ninth in order of population, among the Districts of the Punjab The administrative head-quarters are at the sanitarium of Dhamsala, about 12 miles north-east of Kangra town, and 150 miles from Lahore.

MINERALS—Valuable metal ores are known to exist in the Kangra hills, and are worked with sufficient results to meet local demands, but difficulties of carriage, and scantiness of fuel in the vicinity of the works, have hitherto formed an effectual bar to the prospect of profitably working the mines on a large scale Iron is the metal most largely worked, but antimony, lead, and copper are also found Gold in minute quantities exists in the sands of the Beas Coal, or rather lignite, is also produced, but in insignificant quantities. In the neighbourhood of Jawala Mukhi, a town 22 miles south of Kangra fort, there occur at intervals, extending over some 30 miles of country six mineral springs, issuing from the southern base of the Jawala Mukhi hills They contain a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium or common salt, together with iodine in the form of iodide of potassium Hot sulphur springs are numerous in Kulu Sub-division, the best known of which are at Manikarn, Basisht, and Kalat, the first in the valley of the Parbati, and the two latter on the banks of the Beas. At Manikarn the springs are above boiling point, and rice is cooked in the water simply by placing the grain in a bag and throwing it into the pool The springs are much resorted to by pilgrims and diseased persons from all parts of India

PRODUCTS—The staple crops include wheat, barley, rice, maize, sugarcane, tea, and potatoes

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC—The staple articles of external trade include the agricultural products of the District,—tea, rice, sugar, potatoes, spices, and drugs The return trade, which centres on Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, comprises grain, cotton, tobacco, and European piece-goods. A considerable trans-frontier trade is carried on between Kangra and Ladakh and Yarkand, and a registration station has been established at Sultanpur in the Kulu valley The imports are ponies, borax, *charas* (an intoxicating preparation of hemp), raw silk, wool, etc The exports include—cotton piece-goods, indigo, skins, opium, metals, manufactured silk, sugar, and tea The trade is carried on principally by Lahulis, by means of pack sheep and goats The most important routes are over the Bara Lacha and Rohtang passes *Pashmina* cloth, and shawls are exported from Nurpur and Triloknath, coarse woollen cloth and blankets woven by the Gaddi herdsmen, and in many towns and villages, find a ready sale in the plains to which they are exported Soap is manufac-

turned in the towns of Hamirpur, Deira, and Nadaun. Gold and silver jewellery and ornaments and hand-ware manufactures are carried on at Kangra, Sujampur, and Tna. Enamelling in blue on a gold or silver ground forms an important industry in Kangra town, and excellently worked gold and silver tinsel-printed cloths are a speciality of the place. The iron and slate industries are also carried on to a great extent.

CLIMATE.—The average annual rainfall amounts to 126 inches at Dhamsala, 76 at Kangra, 52 at Hamirpur, and 108 at Palampur. The endemic diseases of the District include fever and goitre, but scurvy also prevails to a large extent. The widespread cultivation of rice, by which the whole Kangra valley is converted into a swamp, has a very prejudicial effect upon health.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Kangra, Palampur, Nuipur, Hamirpur, Deira, and Kulu. Revenue, 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Judicial Assistant, 1 Assistant and 1 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Extra Assistant Collector, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Deputy Conservator of Forests Kullu Division, and District Inspector of Schools. The Divisional Judge holds his seat at Kulu. [For further description of Kangra town see Kangra].

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bajjnath—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m s t.]

Bajaura—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m]

Banjor—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Barsar—Village with post office [m s t]]

Bawarna—Village with post office [m s t]]

Beas—One of the five rivers of the Punjab, rises in the snowy mountains of Kulu, 13,326 feet above the sea, traverses the State of Mandi, and enters Kangra District at Sanghol on its eastern frontier. Forms the main channel for the drainage of Kangra, and flows here in a meandering westerly course through hilly country with a fall of seven feet to the mile. Finally, the Beas joins the Sutlej at the southern boundary of the Kapurthala State, after a total course of 290 miles. It ranks sixth in size among the rivers of the Punjab.

Bhaga—Mountain river in the head-quarters Sub-division of Kangra District, and one of the head-waters of the Chenab, rises among the snow-beds on the north-west slopes of the Bara Lacha Pass, flows for 30 miles through mild and rocky uninhabited hills, and joins the Chandra about 5 miles further down at Tandi. The united stream thenceforward bears the name of Chenab. Total length, 65 miles.

Bir—Village with iron mines, 28 miles from Kangra fort. The mining district lies in the Dhaola Dhar range, and extends for some 14 miles along the valley of the river Ul, its centre being at the village of Dharman. The ore is of the same character as that from which the best Swedish iron is manufactured.

Chandra—River in Kangra District, and one of the principal head waters of the Chenab. Rises in Lahul, from the side of a huge snow bed, more than 16,000 feet above the sea, on the south-eastern slope of the Bara Lacha Pass. Becomes unfordable a mile below its source,

Flows south-east-ward for 55 miles, when it sweeps round the base of the Mid-Himalayas, until it is joined by the Bhaga river, at Tandi, after a course of 115 miles. After its junction with the Bhaga, at Tandi, the united stream bears the name of Chenab.

Dalash—Village with post office [m].

Dankar—Picturesque village and capital of the Spiti tract; stands at an elevation of 12,774 feet above sea level, on a spur or bluff which juts into the main valley, ending in a precipitous cliff. Overtopping the whole rises a rude fort, belonging to Government; while a Buddhist monastery stands on a side of the hill. The inhabitants are pure Tibetans. Dankar has formed the seat of Government for the Spiti valley from time immemorial.

Dera-Gopipur—Village and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsil, munsifi, police station and post office [m s].

Dhaola Dhar.—Mountain chain in Kangra District, formed by a projecting fork of the outer Himalayan range, marking the boundary between the Kangra valley and Chamba. The highest peak attains an elevation of 15,956 feet above sea-level, while the valley has a general height of about 2,000 feet.

Dharmsala.—Hill station, municipality and administrative headquarters of Kangra District, lies on a spur of the Dhaola Dhar, lies 16 miles from Kangra town, in the midst of wild and picturesque scenery. It occupies the site of an old Hindu sanctuary or (*dharmsala* whence the name), and originally formed a subsidiary cantonment for the troops stationed at Kangra. In 1855, the District head-quarters were removed to the spot, and a small town rapidly collected around the civil station. It now contains several private European residences, a church, two large barracks for soldiers temporarily invalided from English regiments, three *bazars*, public gardens and assembly rooms, court-house, jail, treasury, hospital, and other public buildings. Population 6,000 including cantonments. There is also a considerable fluctuating population of visitors from the plains during the summer months. The town and cantonments stretch along the hill-side. The churchyard contains a monument in memory of Lord Elgin, who died at Dharmsala in 1863. Picturesque waterfalls and other objects of interest lie within reach of an easy excursion. Dak bungalow and post office [m s. T].

Gooma.—Village with post office [m].

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m s t].

Hamirpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. The administrative staff consists of a Tahsildar, and 2 honorary magistrates, presides over 3 civil and 3 criminal courts. Post office [m s t].

Haripur.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle, formerly the capital of one of the Katoch States, known as Gular or Harpur. Founded by Han Chand, a Raja of Kangra who built the fortress on the banks of the Ban Ganga torrent, 9 miles in a direct line south-west of Kangra town. A younger branch of the princely family still resides in the town. Harpur now possesses little importance. School house, police station, and post office [m. s t].

Jalori (or *Suket*)—Mountain range in Kangra District, one of the minor Himalayan chain. It is an offshoot of the Mid-Himalayan system, which traverses the Sub-division of Seoraj in Kulu, and throws off a lofty spur to the north, separated from the outer Himalayas or Dhauladhar range by the deep gorge of the Bias (Beas). It forms the dividing ridge between the affluents of that river and the watershed of the Sutlej (Satlej). The range is crossed by two roads, one, the Jalori pass (height 10,980 feet) leading towards Simla, the other the Basleo (10,880 feet), towards Rampur, in Bashahr State.

Jawalamukhi.—Ancient town in Dera *tahsil*, situated on the road from Kangra town to Nadaun, at the foot of a precipitous range of hills, forming the northern limit of the Beas valley. Population 2,500. The town possesses solid ruins testifying to its former prosperity, now chiefly noticeable from the presence of a very holy shrine, surpassing in reputation even that of Kangra. The temple stands above certain jets of combustible gas, issuing from the ground, and kept constantly burning, as a manifestation of the goddess Devi. The present temple belongs to Devi. About 50,000 pilgrims attend the great festival in September or October. Six hot mineral springs occur in the neighbourhood, impregnated with common salt and iodide of potassium. The town retains some commercial importance as an entrepôt for traffic between the hills and the plains. Police station, school, *sarai* erected by the Raja of Patiala, attached to the temple. Eight dharmshalas or sanctuaries, with rest-houses for travellers. Post office [m s t].

Kangra.—Town and municipality of the District of the same name formerly the capital of a considerable Katoch State. The town, anciently known as Nagarkot, occupies both slopes of a hill, overlooking the Banganga torrent. The older portion covers the southern declivity, while the suburb of Bhawan and the famous temple of Devi lie upon the northern slope. The fort, to which alone in strictness the name of Kangra belongs, crowns a precipitous rock rising sheer above the Banganga, and dominating the whole surrounding valley, of which from time immemorial it has formed the key. The temple of Devi, twice plundered by the Musalmans, ranks among the oldest and most wealthy shrines in India. The town is the centre of local trade. Kangra is noted for its jewellery work, and its excellent blue enamel. The public buildings consist of a circuit-house, *Tahsil*, police station, dispensary, school-house, *sarai*, staging bungalow, and post office [m s t]. The fort is garrisoned by a detachment of the Gurkha regiment stationed at Dharmasala. Kangra is a station of the Church Missionary Society, one of whose missionaries generally resides here.

Kanzam.—Pass over the Kanzam range between Spiti and Lahul. Elevation, about 15,000 feet. An easy road, closed for some months in winter by snow, opens into the valley of the Chandia. From the summit of the pass a magnificent view is obtained of immense glaciers and snowy peaks upwards of 20,000 feet in height, rising abruptly from the opposite bank of the Chandia river.

Kardang.—Village lies on the left bank of the Bhaga, almost imme-

liately Kyelang. It is the largest and most striking village in the Lahul valley, with better built houses than in other villages.

Kolang.—Village situated on the right bank of the Bhaga river, 10 miles above Kyelang. One of the principal places in Lahul tract, and the residence of the Thakur or head-man (*negi*) of the whole Lahul valley.

Kotla.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Kulu.—A valley and *tahsil* of Kangra District. The subordinate officials include—the *tahsildar* of Kulu, whose head-quarters are at Sultanpur, the *naib tahsildar* of Seotai, whose head-quarters are at Plach, the *negi*, or head-man of Lahul, and the *nano* of Spiti. These officers preside over 3 civil and 3 criminal courts. Post office [m s t.].

Kyelang.—Village situated on the right bank of the river Bhaga, about four miles above its junction with the Chandra, and on the main trade route between the Rohtang and Bara Lacha passes. The village has been a station of the Moravian Mission for many years. The mission-house is a substantial residence, the lower part of which is used as a chapel. School and post office [m.].

Lahul.—Village in Kangra District. For administrative purposes it forms part of Kulu *tahsil*. A residence of an honorary magistrate, and post office kept open in the summer months.

Lambagraon.—Town with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandi.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Nadaun.—Town situated on the left bank of the Beas river, 20 miles from Kangra town. Head-quarters of the Jagir of late Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, who was recently succeeded by his son Amar Chand. Population under 2,000. Handsome temple, and covered well, honorary magistrate's court, *Jagirdar's* police station, school-house, and post office [m s t.]. Manufactures of soap and of ornamental bamboo pipestem.

Naggar.—Town in the Kulu sub-division, situated on the left bank of the Beas river, 12 miles due north of Sultanpur, the head-quarters town. Former capital of the Kulu Rajas. The ancient palace of the Rajas crowns an eminence looking down upon the river from a height of about a thousand feet. It commands a magnificent view, and itself forms a striking feature from the town. Post office [m. s.].

Nagrota.—Village with post office [m.].

Nurpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on a small tributary of the Chakki torrent, 37 miles west of Dharmasala sanitarium. Nurpur was formerly the capital of a small Native State. It is picturesquely perched upon the side of a hill, crowned by the ruins of a fine old fort. Nurpur is noted for its shawls of *Pashmina* wool and other woollen cloths. It contains a large bazar, *tahsil* courts and offices, a police station, dispensary, school-house, dak bungalow, two *sarais*, and post office [m s. t.].

Palampur.—Town situated on the outer slope of the Dhaola Dhar, 79 miles from Hoshiarpur. Important as the centre of the rising tea plantations of the Palam valley. Contains dak bungalow, a club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parangla.—Pass over the Western Himalayan range from Kibbar in Spiti to Rupshu in Ladakh. Practicable for laden *yaks* and ponies. Elevation above sea-level, about 18,500 feet.

Parbati.—River in Kangra District, draining Kulu Proper, rises in Waziri Rupi, on the slopes of a Mid-Himalayan peak, over 20,000 feet in height. Runs in a generally westerly direction, and falls into the Beas below Sultanpur. Length, 90 miles.

Pin (*Pinu* or *Pim*) —River in Kangra District, the most important tributary of the Spiti. Rises in the angle of the Mid-Himalaya and Manirang ranges, and joins the Spiti after a course of 45 miles.

Plach.—Village with post office [m s]

Pragpur.—Village with post office [m]

Rau.—River in the Punjab, one of the five great streams, from which the Province derives its name. It rises in the Kulu sub-division, and finally falls into the Chenab, after a total length of about 450 miles.

Relhoo.—Village with post office [m. s t]

Rohtang.—Pass in Kangra District, over the Himalayan ranges. Lies between Koksai in Lahul and Palchan in Kulu. A made road runs over it, practicable for laden mules and ponies. The range on either side rises to a height of 16,000 feet, while several peaks within 12 miles exceed 20,000 feet. The main road from Sultanpur and Kangra to Leh and Yarkand crosses this pass, and then proceeds by the valleys of the Chandia and Bhaga to the Bara Lacha, whence it descends into Ladakh. The Rohtang pass is generally open fairly well until the end of December. The Beas takes its rise at the summit of the pass from a spring called Biaskund, which is regarded with a certain amount of veneration by Hindus.

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Sorarwan.—Village with post office [m s t].

Spiti.—River in Kangra District and Bashahr State. Rises at the converging angle of the Kanzam and outer Himalayan ranges, at the base of a peak 20,073 feet above the sea, and finally joins the Sutlej. Length, 120 miles.

Sujanpur-Tira.—Town and municipality, situated on the bank of the Beas, 15 miles above Nadaun. Population 3,500. The palace of the ancient Katoch dynasty crowns a height overlooking the town. Picturesque town, having a handsome old parade ground, a grassy plain surrounded by noble trees. Local trade. Centre of considerable importance, colony of workers in gems and jewellers, introduced by the Katoch princes from Gujrat and Delhi. Post office [m s t].

Sultanpur.—Town in Kulu *Tahsil*, situated on the right bank of the Beas river, at an elevation of 4,092 feet above sea-level. Sultanpur is perched upon a natural eminence, and was one surrounded by a wall, so that it must have formerly been a place of some strength. Only two gateways now remain of the ancient fortifications. Large rambling palace, with sloping slate roof and walls of hewn stone. Considerable transit trade between the plains and Central Asia, *via* Leh. Important

fair every year in October, when 80 minor divinities come up to pay their respects at the shrine of Raghunathji, the orthodox superior deity. Police station, dispensary, *sarai* (native rest-house), and middle-school.

KARNAL.

KARNAL—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the District of Umballa and the Native State of Patiala, on the west by the Native States of Patiala and Jind, on the south by the Districts of Delhi and Rohtak, and on the east by the river Jumna (Jamuna), which separates it from the North Western Provinces. Area, 2,440 square miles; population 683,718. Karnal stands twenty-first in order of area, and fourteenth in order of population among the districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Karnal town, 74 miles from Delhi by road.

MINERALS—The only mineral products are *lanlan* and sal-ammoniac. The former is plentiful in most parts of the District, generally in the nodular form, but occasionally compacted into blocks. Sal-ammoniac is only made in the Kaithal *tahsil*.

PRODUCTS—The principal crops are wheat, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane besides millets and pulses for home consumption.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The District is not remarkable for its commerce or manufactures. Grain and other raw materials are exported to Umballa, Hissar, and Delhi, and raw sugar into the Doab, while the return trade consists of European piece-goods, salt, wool, and oil-seeds. The produce of the canal villages goes *via* Karnal town, where a brisk trade is carried on in either direction along the Grand Trunk Road, and also very largely *via* Panipat across the river, to Shamli in the Doab, the great local sugar mart. Local trade is principally conducted through the village shopkeepers *baniyas*, who deal with the large traders at the towns of Karnal, Kaithal, and Panipat. But a considerable trade is also carried on by the villagers themselves, during the hot season, when their field bullocks would otherwise be idle.

CLIMATE—In the portion of the uplands watered by the canal, malarious fever, dysentery, and enlargement of the spleen are very prevalent, owing to stagnant morasses which result from excessive percolation. Bowel complaints are also common, and small-pox and cholera appear occasionally in a more or less epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Panipat, Karnal, Kaithal, and Gohela. Revenue about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 3 Extra Assistants, *Tahsildar*, *Munsiff*, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Karnal town see Karnal]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Allupur—Village with post office [m.]

Asandh—Village with post office [m.]

Barsat—Village with post office [m.]

Gharaunda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gohela—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars' court, police station, and post office [m.].

Indri—Village with post office [m s t]

Kaithal—Ancient town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 38 miles from Karnal town. The town is picturesquely situated on the brink of an extensive artificial lake or moat, which partly surrounds it, with numerous bathing-places and flights of steps. It is said to have been founded by the mythical hero Yudhis-thira, and connected by tradition with the monkey-god Hanuman. It bears in Sanskrit the name of Kapisthala, or the abode of monkeys—a name which still applies. The now somewhat dilapidated fort or palace of the Bhaïs stands out prominently on the bank of the lake. A high mud wall encloses the opposite side of the town. Population 15000. Manufacture of lac ornaments and toys. Small trade in grain, Sil-am-momac, live stock, and blankets. Refineries of saltpetre. Contains courthouse, *tahsil*, police station, dispensary, school, *sarai*, and post office [m s t]

Karnal—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name. Founded, according to tradition, by Raja Karna, Champion of the Kauravas in the great war of the *Mahabharata*, and certainly a city of immemorial antiquity. The town stands upon high ground, just above the old bank of the Jumna. The river now flows 7 miles away to the east, but the western Jumna Canal passes just beneath the town, and, intercepting the drainage, causes malarious fever, which has given Karnal an evil reputation. A wall 12 feet in height encloses the town, and forms the back of many houses. Population 24,000. The streets of the town are well paved, but nearly all are narrow and tortuous. The sanitary arrangements are good. The civil station stretches to the north of the town, where the cantonment formerly lay, and comprises the court-house and treasury, *tahsil*, police station, dak bungalow, several *sarais*, besides a small church, dismantled since the removal of the cantonment. Outside the town are the District and many other schools, charitable dispensary, and town hall. Manufacture of country cloth for local consumption, and blankets and boots for export. The blanket trade employs about 100 looms. Post office [m. s. T].

Kunjpora—Town 6 miles from Karnal town. Population 5000. The town is the residence of a distinguished Pathan family, whose head enjoys the revenues of the neighbourhood as *jagu*, and bears the title Nawab, with jurisdiction as honorary magistrate on his own estates. The town is enclosed by an old masonry wall, now in a dilapidated state. The public buildings consist of a police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m.]. Fine orchards exist close to the town.

Munak—Village with post office [m]

Naisang—Village with post office [m s t].

Naultha—Village with post office [m.]

Panipat (*old name Kurukshetra*)—Decayed town, municipality, and famous battle-field and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 53 miles from Delhi, near

the old bank of the Jumna, upon a high mound composed of the *debris* of centuries Panipat town is of great antiquity, dating back to the period of the war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, when it formed one of the well-known *pats* or *prasthas* demanded by Yudhishthira from Duryodhana as the price of peace The modern town of Panipat is built upon a small promontory due south of Karnal, round which runs the old bed of the Jumna. From all sides the town slopes gently upwards towards an old fort, which is its highest point, and with low and squalid outskirts receiving the drainage of the higher portion The town is enclosed by an old wall with 15 gates, and suburbs extend in all directions except to the east It is intersected by two main *bazars* crossing each other in the centre The streets are all well paved or metalled, but are narrow and crooked Population 25,000 The local manufactures consists of copper utensils, country cloth, blankets, cutlery silver beads, and glass ornaments for women's dress. Panipat was formerly the headquarters of the District, which was transferred to Karnal in 1854, owing to the growing unhealthiness of the former place. The principal public buildings apart from the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, are the municipal hall, police station, school, rest-house, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m s t].

Pihewa (*Pehoa*)—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage, situated on the sacred river Saraswati (*Sursuti*), 13 miles west of Thanesar, Pihewa was anciently known as Pithudaka The place stands within the boundary of the Kurukshetra, and ranks second in sanctity to Thanesar alone There are no buildings with any claim to antiquity in the modern town There are some very curious remains of old pillars, and the people point out places where they say that digging would result in the discovery of ancient sculptures There is one curious old doorway profusely covered with male and female figures sculptured in high relief, and the remains of a much larger gateway in the same style, but much simpler in design These probably belonged to a great temple of Krishna, whose image occupies the centre position in the lintel of both doorways. Population under 4,000 The palace, formerly occupied by the Kaithal Raja, is now used as a travellers' rest-house. A large annual fair for bathing in the Saraswati ordinarily attracts from 20,000 to 25,000 pilgrims Widows assemble at the fair to bewail their husbands The Saraswati contains little water, but is dammed up to secure a sufficiency for the bathers, it is, however, extremely filthy, and the stench at the close of the season becomes almost unendurable

Pundri—Town situated on the bank of an extensive tank, known as the Pundrak *talao*, which gives its name to the town, and which nearly half surrounds it with bathing places and flights of steps leading to the water Population 5000 The town is surrounded by a mud wall with four gates, and nearly all the streets are paved. Several large brick houses, and a brick *sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m. s t]

Rajaund—Village with post office [m]

Rambha—Village with post office [m]

Sambhalka—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siwan—Town 6 miles west of Kathal town Population 6000 The town itself is an unpretentious collection of native houses, without any building of importance Its lands include an enormous hollow in which rice is extensively grown with the aid of the flood-waters of the Saraswati On the stream is an old Mughal bridge and an abandoned village site of great size, where ancient bricks and Indo-Seythian coins are found in considerable numbers This site is locally known as Teh Polai Post office [m]

Tarawri—Village with post office [m s t].

Urlana—Village with post office [m.]

KOHAT.

KOHAT—District in the Peshawar Division, Punjab Bounded on the north by the Peshawar District and the Afridi Hills, on the north-west by the Orakzai country, on the south by Bannu, on the east by the river Indus, and on the west by the Zaimukht hills, and the river Kuram, and the Waziri hills Area, 2,741 square miles, population 203,175 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Kohat, 84 miles from Edwardesabad

PRODUCTS—The agricultural staples include wheat, barley, rice, millet, Indian corn, pulses, tobacco, mustard, and oil-seeds. Cotton of inferior quality is also grown in favourable years

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC—The principal industry of the District is that of its salt mines, situated in the range of hills along the Teri Toi. Five mines are now open—Malgin and Jatta on the northern bank, and Nani, Bahadur Khel, and Kharrak on the opposite side of the river. Traders resort to the mines from Afghanistan and the Punjab towns The trade flourishes chiefly during the winter months, as the camels cannot work in the hottest part of the summer The head-quarters of the salt establishment are at Jatta Gun and rifle barrels manufactured near Kohat town have a considerable reputation along the north-western frontier Coloured scarves, woollen carpets, country cloth, and pottery are also made at Kohat, Hangu, and Teri

CLIMATE—The proximity of the hills renders Kohat comparatively cool, except during the summer months The health of the cantonment and civil station, which formerly bore a bad reputation, has materially improved of late years, owing to the introduction of a better water-supply. In the District small-pox, fevers, and bowel complaints form the principal endemic diseases

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Kohat and Hangu Revenue about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 2 Assistant and 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon Executive Engineer and Telegraph Master. [For further description regarding Kohat town see Kohat.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bahadurkhel.—Salt mine in Kohat District, lying in the range of hills south of the village of Bahadurkhel, and near the Bannu border.

For a space of 4 miles in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, an exposed mass of rock-salt crops out between two hills, with several large hillocks, also of salt, on either side. The quarries in work number about 60, and extend over an area one mile long by half a mile broad, the salt is simply hewn out in large blocks with picks and wedges. Government maintains a large preventive establishment, for the preservation of the revenue. The salt is exported to Kabul, Baluchistan, the Derajat, Sind and the Indian towns generally. Post office [m] The neighbouring villages of Bahadur Khel and Drishkhel are allowed 25 per cent of the revenue realized.

Gumbat—Village with post office [m t.]

Hangu.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; lies in a small open plain, 25 miles west of Kohat town. Picturesquely situated close under steep hills on the north, with 2 shrines, one of which overlooks the village west-ward. Population 3,000. The *tahsildar* of Hangu is chief of the Upper Bangash, and through him Government conducts all its dealings with the Oikzai borders. The town is a very old one, and is mentioned by the Emperor Babar in his *Memoirs*. Post office [m s t].

Jatta.—Important Government salt-mines in the chain of hills known as the Kohat salt range, lies on the north side of the Teri Toi river, 9 miles west of Malgin mine. The head-quarters of the salt-mines are at Jatta.

Karak—Salt mine in Kohat District, one of the series which extends along the valley of the Teri Toi. Post office [m s t].

Khatak Hills.—A range or series of ranges in Kohat and Peshawar Districts, Punjab, so called from the Afghan tribe who inhabit them. They bound Peshawar District to the south, and extend from the Sufed Koh system to the Indus. In Kohat they consist of an intricate network of barren and almost perpendicular ridges, intersected by deep valleys, whose sides are clothed with jungle and scored by innumerable ravines. The Teri Toi river divides the system into two main groups, the southern of which contains the famous salt mines of Narai, Bahadur Khel, and Khairak, while the mines of Malgin and Jatta lie among the spurs of the northern range. The peaks of the south-eastern group seldom exceed 3,000 feet ; but Swanai Sir, in the opposite range, has an elevation of 4,785 feet above sea-level.

The salt, which gives these mountains their chief importance, occurs as a solid rock, uncovered and exposed in many places, so as to be quarried rather than mined. The deposit may probably rank as one of the largest in the world. It has a bluish-grey colour, but grinds white. Large quantities are exported to the Punjab towns, to Afghanistan, and to the surrounding countries generally. The head-quarters of the salt establishment are at Jatta.

Khushalgarh—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Kohat. Dak bungalow and post office [m s. t.]

Kohat.—Town, municipality, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, situated near the north bank of the Kohat Toi river, 2 miles from the southern

base of the Afridi Hills. Distant from Peshwar 37 miles south, from Bannu 84 miles, and from Rawalpindi 105 miles. Population (town and suburb) 14,000, cantonments 4,000. The present town built on undulating ground with excellent natural drainage. One good main street. Small trade. Manufacture of gun and rifle barrels, at a village near the site of the old town. The cantonments and civil station lie to the east and north-east of the native town, occupying an elevated site. There is accommodation for about 3,000 troops, including a battery of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 3 regiments of infantry, together with a garrison company of artillery, stationed in the fort. The fort, erected by the British Government, stands north of the cantonment and town. Climate pleasant, but the water-supply is polluted and the general unhealthiness of the station has been attributed to this cause. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a jail, schools, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kohat Toi.—River rises beyond the British frontier, in the valley which separates the two parallel ranges of the Orakzai Hills, and falls into the Indus, 36 miles south-east of Kohat in a straight line.

Lachee.—Village with post office [m.].

Malgin.—Salt mine in Kohat District, one of the series occurring in the hills which bound the valley of the Teri Toi. Its quarries have been visited from time immemorial, but Shahbaz Khan of Teri (1780 A.D.) first made them a source of income. Khattaks, Afidis, and Bangashes chiefly resort to this mine, and convey the salt on bullocks and donkeys to Peshwar, Swat, Bonar, and Pakhli. The salt depôt stands 4 miles from the quarries, its officials include a *daroga*, a *moharrir*, a *jamadar*, 20 Sepoys, and a weighman.

Narri.—Salt mine in Kohat District, one of the series extending along either bank of the Teri Toi river lies on the southern side of the range of salt-bearing hills north of the river, 31 miles west-south-west Malgin mine, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kohat town. Preventive establishment of 13 men. The quarries of pure rock-salt extend over an area 2 miles long by half a mile broad. The mineral is excavated by blasting, and the mine is resorted to by Afidis, Khattaks, Bangashes, Mohmands, and Swatis.

Oosterzie-Payan.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shadipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shakardarra.—Village with post office [m.].

Teri.—Town situated on the left bank of Teri Toi river, 34 miles from Kohat town. Population 4,000. Residence of the Nawab of Teri. Crowns a high mound overlooking the river, and contains about 1,200 houses, 11 mosques, and a few shops all of which rise in tiers along the sides of the mound. The *bazaar* occupies the centre of the town, which also contains honorary magistrate's court, numerous guest-houses, a dispensary, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Teri Toi.—River formed by the junction of two streams, which rise on the eastern border of Upper Mironzai, and unite about 10 miles due west of Teri town. Thence the river flows eastward through a very narrow valley, and joins the Indus, 12 miles above Mokhad. The sui-

rounding hills belong to the salt-bearing range of Kohat, and contain the miles of Malgin, Jatta, and Narri

Thull—Village with post office [m].

LAHORE.

LAHORE—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab. Bounded on the north-west by Gujranwala, on the north-east by Amritsar, on the south-east by the river Sutlej, and on the west by Montgomery District. Area, 3,678 square miles, and population 1,075,379. Lahore stands eleventh in order of area, and third in order of population, among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Lahore city, the capital of the Punjab.

PRODUCTS—The great crop of the District is the *rabi* or spring harvest. The principal staples of this harvest are wheat, gram, barley, mustard seed and vegetables. The *kharif* or autumn harvest is mainly devoted to inferior grains and fodder for cattle. Rice of best kinds are grown along the banks of the Degh, and in the *bangar* tract of Sharakpur *tahsil*. Joar is the principal *kharif* crop, also *moth*, and Indian corn. Of non-food crops cotton is the most important. The principal fruits cultivated in the District are—mangoes, peaches, oranges mulberries, plums, loquats, melons, guavas, pine-apples, *phalsa*, pomegranates, sweet limes, and plantains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District centres mainly in the city of Lahore. Since the opening of the Bari Doab Canal, enormous quantities of wheat and oil-seeds are exported from the Majha up-lands. The chief manufactures comprise silk, cotton, wool, and metal work, none of them of more than local importance.

CLIMATE—The District bears a good reputation for general healthiness, though the heat for four of five months reaches an excessive intensity, the thermometer sometimes ranging even at night as high as 105°F. September and October form the unhealthiest season of the year, and the valleys of the two great rivers are centres of endemic diseases.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Sharakpur, Ohunian, Lahore, and Kasur. Revenue about 12½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner of the Division with 2 Assistant 1 Deputy and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Settlement Collector with an Extra-Assistant, Tahsildar, 3 Munsiffs, District Superintendent of Police with 2 Assistants, 3 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, 2 Chaplains, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department, 2 Telegraph Masters, and Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further information regarding the Lahore city see Lahore].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badami Bag—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Lahore.

Baghbanpura.—Village 5 miles east of Lahore. Population about 5,000. Contains the celebrated Gardens and post office [m].

Bhaipheru—Village with post office [m].

Bhasin—Village with post office [m].

Changa Manga.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s t]

Chung—Village with post office [m].

Chunian.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated upon the high bank of the old bed of the Beas, 38 miles from Lahore. Population about 10,000. Formerly divided into three fortified hamlets, one of which is now in ruins, while the other two have completely coalesced. Centre of trade in country produce. *Tahsil*, Munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, rest-house, and post office [m. s t]

Clarkabad—Village with post office [m].

Gandasinghwala—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Lahore. Post office [m s. t]

Ichra—A Suburb of Lahore city. Post office [m]

Jallo—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lahore.

Jhambar—Village with post office [m]

Kana-Kacha.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lahore. Post office [m].

Kanganpur—Village with post office [m. t]

Kasur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated upon the north bank of the old bed of the Beas, 48 miles from Lahore. Tradition refers its origin to Kush, son of Rama, and brother of Loh or Lav, the founder of Lahore. Kasur is now the most important town in the District after Lahore. It consists of 12 hamlets, four of which joined together form the main town, while the others are scattered a short distance around. Population 18,000. The town is the centre of a local trade in country produce. The only manufacture is leather, especially harness, for which the place has a considerable reputation. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed here in charge of sub-division. His court, the *Tahsil*, Munsifi, honorary magistrate's court, police station, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t], are the public buildings. The town contains a school of industry founded by a Deputy Commissioner, and maintained out of local charities. It chiefly produces rugs and carpets in imitation of those of Persian manufacture.

Khalra—Village with post office [m s t].

Khem Karn.—Town and municipality, situated on the old bank of the Beas, 7 miles from Kasur, and 34 miles from Lahore city. Population about 6,000. The town is surrounded by a thick, masonry wall, buttressed at intervals. The town has a fine *baoli* or public reservoir with steps leading down to the water's edge. It is not, however a place of much commercial importance, although a flourishing manufacture of country blankets affords employment to about three hundred families. The public buildings include a municipal hall, school, police station, rest-house, and post office [m. s t.]. The Kasur branch of the Bari Doab Canal passes the town.

Kudian.—Town and municipality, situated on the road from Feroze-

poie to Mooltan. Population about 3,500 It is an old town surrounded by a brick wall, with well-built houses, and several large residences The town contains school, police station, and post office [m] The Katora Inundation canal passes close to the town on the south

Kot Radha Kishn—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Lahore. Post office [m]

Lahore (*Old name Panchalnagar*) —City and capital of Punjab Province, also railway junction station [W R.], municipality and administrative head-quarters of the Division, the District, and *tahsil* of the same name, situated 6 miles south of the river Ravi, amid the debris and ruins of the ancient city A tramway runs from the railway station to the native town 1 mile west Hindu Tradition traces the origin of Lahore to Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, whose two sons Loh and Kush founded the sister towns of Lahore and Kasur. The name has probably been corrupted from Lohawar or from still earlier Sanskrit form, Lohawarana. The first reference to it is in the Itinerary of the Chinese pilgrim Hiouen Thsang, in the 7th century It seems then to have been governed by a family of Chauhan Rajputs, from whom it was wrested by the Moslems of Ghazni, but it did not attain to magnificence till the reign of the Moghuls The Great Akbar enlarged and repaired the fort His son Jahanghir erected the *Khwabgah* or Sleeping Palace, the *Moti Masjid* or Pearl Mosque, and the tomb over Anarkali, a favourite slave girl of his father who was buried alive for returning Jahangir's smile Her tomb is near the station church Jahangir's mausoleum, a Shahdra, still forms one of the chief ornaments of Lahore. His son Shah Jahan erected the Saman Burj, containing the exquisite pavilion inlaid with flowers, and the *Shish Mahal*, afterwards the reception room of Ranjit Singh With the reign of Aurangzeb, who erected the *Juma Masjid* or Great Mosque, the architectural history of Lahore may be said to close After the breaking up of the Moghul empire upon his death the Sikhs began to gain power They were the disciples of Nanak, who flourished in the time of Babar (1526) In 1675 Guru Govind, the tenth spiritual chief in succession from Nanak, formed the sect of the Sikhs (disciples) into a religious and military commonwealth or Khalsa (pure). In 1799 Ranjit Singh was made Governor of Lahore by an Afghan invader, and in course of time became Sovereign of the Punjab In 1846 the British Council of Regency was established at Lahore, and in 1849 the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh transferred the Government of the Punjab to the East India Company

The city is surrounded by a wall about 16 feet high, having thirteen gates or entrances Within the city the chief sights are the mosque of Aurangzeb, the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh and the ruins of the Moghul palaces Outside the wall in a southerly direction lies the European quarter A long street joins the city to the civil station of Anarkali. Here are the Secretariat, Financial Offices, Chief Court and St James' Church, once Anarkali's tomb About three miles eastward are the Lawrence Gardens, and Government House.

As Lahore is the seat of the Punjab Government, the following officers at the head-quarters of Government are stationed here—

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, Private Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Secretary to Government, Secretary to Government (Public Works Department) with an Assistant and also Under-Secretary, Revenue Secretary to Government, Junior Secretary to Government (Civil Department with an Assistant), Under-Secretary to Government (Civil Department), Under-Secretary to Government (Revenue Department), Inspector-General of Police and Under-Secretary to Government (Police Department) with a Personal Assistant, Director of Public Instruction and Under-Secretary to Government (Educational Department), Assistant Secretary to Government (Financial and Local Funds Departments) Mir Munshi, 5 Judges of Chief Court, Registrar of Chief Court, 2 Advocate and Legal Advisers to Government (Senior and Junior), 2 Financial Commissioners with 3 Secretaries and 1 Assistant Secretary, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Accountant-General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Deputy Accountant-General, Assistant Accountant-General, Chief Superintendent, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Inspector-General of Prisons, Conservator of Forests, Postmaster-General, Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, &c., Lord Bishop, and Examiner with a Deputy North-Western Railway—Manager with 2 Deputies, Traffic Superintendent, Locomotive Superintendent, Superintendent of Way and Works, and Examiner of Accounts

The chief public buildings and institutions include the Punjab University with its Senate Hall (endowed by several Native Rajas and Nawabs), the Oriental College, the Lahore Government College, the Medical School, the Central Training College, Law School, Veterinary School, the Lahore High School, the Mayo Hospital (a fine building near the Anarkali *bazar* capable of accommodating 110 patients), the Museum, the Robert's Institute for European clerks, the Lawence and Montgomery Halls, and the Agri-Horticultural Society Opposite the Museum is the celebrated gun "Zamazamah," which was regarded as the talisman of the Sikh empire Through the centre of the civil station is a wide road (the Mall), to the north of which is the railway station. The population of city and suburbs is about 176,800 Lahore possesses comparatively little trade, its business being almost confined to the importation of supplies for the consumption of the inhabitants Small manufactures of silk and gold or silver lace form the chief source of export trade Accommodation for travellers is provided by numerous hotels, and besides several places of business of European tradesmen and merchants, the Bank of Bengal, Agra Bank, Simla Bank, Alliance Bank of Simla, Delhi and London Bank, and Punjab Banking Company have all branches in Lahore An excellent dak bungalow, a club, post and telegraph offices

Luharu—Village with post office [m s t]

Luliani—Village with post office [m].

Mamoke—Village with post office [m s t]

Mangtanwala—Village with post office [m.].

Meean Meer (*Mran Mu*).—Cantonment and head-quarters of

the Lahore military division, also railway station ; situated 3 miles' east of the civil station of Lahore The cantonment includes infantry and artillery, hospital, *bazar*, cantonment magistrate's court, Roman Catholic chapel, racquet court, etc It has two railway stations, one to the east on the line from Lahore to Delhi, and another on the west on the line from Lahore to Mooltan About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north-west on the route of the road leading to the cantonment is the shrine of Meean Meer, a saint from whom the cantonment has its name The mausoleum of the holy man is a handsome domed building of white marble and red Agra sandstone, with a mosque in the courtyard Meean Meer is comprised within the limits of Lahore city, but is not included within the municipality Post office [m s. T.]

Munanwan—Village with post office [m s. t].

Muridke—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Lahore. Post office [m s t.]

Muzang—Southern suburb of Lahore city, lying south of Anarkali, and containing many of the houses belonging to the civil station. Population under 8000

Padhana—Village with post office [m].

Patti—Agricultural town and municipality, 38 miles from Lahore city Population about 7000. An old fort 200 yards north-east of the town contains the police station and rest-house. Patti forms a favourite recruiting station, the inhabitants are noted for their fine physique, and large numbers of them are serving in the army School, and post office [m s t]

Raewind—Village and railway junction station, [R], 26 miles from Lahore Post office [m s t].

Raja Jang—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Lahore. Population 5000 School and post office [m s. t]

Rookhanwala—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Lahore

Serai Mughal—Village with post office [m]

Shahadara—Village and railway station, situated on the west bank of the Ravi nearly opposite Lahore city, 6 miles from Lahore Population 4,000 Contains the mausoleum of the Emperor Jahangir and his wife Nur Jahan, and the tomb of Asaf Khan, brother of the empress, in a beautiful garden, a favourite resort of the residents of Lahore. Post office [m s t].

Shalimar—Gardens and pleasure ground situated 4 miles east of Lahore city The garden consisted of seven divisions representing the seven degrees of the Paradise of Islam, of which only three are included in the present area of about 80 acres, the remainder having fallen into decay. In the centre is a reservoir bordered by an elaborately indented coping and studded with pipes for fountains A cascade falls into it over a slope of marble corrugated in an ornamental carved diaper The gardens are a favourite resort for fêtes and picnics, and the luxuriant foliage of the mango and orange trees lends itself with admirable effect to illuminations

Shamkot—Village with post office [m].

Sharakpur—Town, municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the bank of the river Degh. Population about 5000. The town is surrounded by a high and thick mud wall, intersected by streets paved with brick. The public buildings include the sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.] The best rice produced in the District is grown in the neighbourhood of this town. Sharakpur is the only town of any importance in the trans-Ravi tract of Lahore, and the centre of a considerable trade in local produce.

Sur Singh—Town situated on the road from Ferozepore to Amritsar, 19 miles from Khem Kain town. Population about 5500. Noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of chintz. Post office [m.].

Valtoha—Village with post office [m.].

Wagah—Village and railway station. 13 miles from Lahore. Post office [m.]

Wan Radharam—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

LUDHIANA.

LUDHIANA—District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the river Sutlej, on the east by the District of Umballa, on the south by the Native States of Patiala, Jhund, Nabha, and Maler Kotla, and on the west by the District of Ferozepore. Area, 1,153 square miles. Population 648,722. The District stands twenty-ninth in order of area, and fifteenth in order of population among the Districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Ludhiana, 123 miles from Lahore.

Products.—The principal crops of the District are wheat, gram, bailey, *joar*, rice, cotton, *muq*, *math*, rice, *masur*, tobacco, sugar-cane, and Indian corn. Until the opening of the Sutlej Canal, irrigation was confined to the leather bucket.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE—The manufactures are by no means inconsiderable, including shawls, *pashmina* cloth, stockings, gloves, cotton goods, furniture, carriages and fire arms. The exports of the District include grain, cotton, wool, saltpetre, and indigo. The principal imports are English goods, spices, and the red madder dye, which are brought up the Sutlej to the *ghat* opposite Ludhiana.

CLIMATE—In the up-land portion of the District, the atmosphere is dry and healthy. In the Sutlej valley, the network of water-courses renders the air extremely noxious after the floods of the rainy-season, and deaths from fever are frequent often assuming an epidemic form. The temperature varies from intense heat in the summer months to comparatively severe cold in December and January. Ophthalmia is of common occurrence owing to the quantity of sand dust, with which the atmosphere is laden during the prevalence of dry winds.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Ludhiana, Jagraon, and Samrala. Revenue, 13 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commis-

sioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, District Inspector of Schools, Post Master, Telegraph Master, and Superintendent of Jail [For further information regarding the town of Ludhiana see Ludhiana]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aliwal.—Village situated on the left bank of the river Sutlej, 9 miles from Ludhiana town. Famous as the scene of great battle of the first Sikh war

Bagreah—Village with post office [m.].

Bilolpur—Ancient town with post office [m].

Chawa—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Ludhiana.

Dakha—Village with post office [m].

Dehlon—Village with post office [m s t].

Doraha—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Ludhiana. Post office [m. s t].

Gujarwal—Village with post office [m s. t]

Jagraon—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 29 miles from Ludhiana town. Population 17,000 Brisk trade in grain and other country produce *Tahsil*, munsifi, police station, school, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m s t]

Khanna—Town and municipality, also railway station, 27 miles from Ludhiana town. Population 4,000. Police station, and post office [m s t]

Ladhran—Village with post office [m.].

Ludhiana—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, situated on the high south bank of the Sutlej, 8 miles from the present bed of the river, and 35 miles from Jullundur. The fort lies to the north of the town on an open and detached space, cleared after the mutiny Population 44,000, of whom much the greater portion are Muhammadans. Ludhiana was founded in 1,480 by Yusuf and Nihang, princes of the Lodhi family, then reigning at Delhi The shrine of a Muhammadan saint, Shaikh Abdul Kadir-i-Jalani, yearly attracts an important religious gathering, frequented by Hindus and Musalmans alike The head of the exiled royal family of Kabul resides at Ludhiana as a pensioner of the British Government The Kashmiris retain their hereditary skill as weavers of shawls and *pashmina* cloth Shawls of the soft Rampur wool, cotton cloths, scarves, turbans, furniture, and carriages also form large items in the thriving trade of the town Since the opening of the railway, Ludhiana has become a great central grain mart The public buildings include the fort, District court-house, and Small Cause Court, *tahsil*, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, jail, charitable dispensary The American Presbyterian Mission has a church and school, with a small colony of native christians Post office [m s t] The town bears a bad reputation for unhealthiness

Ludhowal—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Ludhiana.

Lulton—Village with post office [m s t]

Machiwara—Ancient Hindu city, and municipality, situated on the high southern bank of the Sutlej, 23 miles south of Ludhiana town.

Population 6,000. Two very early mosques, several Hindu shrines and a very sacred Sikh *Gurudwara*. Considerable centre of sugar manufacture. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Narangwal—Village with post office [m.].

Pakhawal—Village with post office [m.].

Raekot—Town and municipality, and former capital of a Native State, 30 miles from Ludhiana town. Residence of a celebrated family of Muhammadan Rajputs. Raekot town is surrounded by a wall, and substantially built. It contains several handsome houses, the property of the Rai and of Sikh gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Population 9,000. Police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Raipur—Village with post office [m.].

Ramgarh—Village with post office [m.].

Samrala—Small village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsil*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanahwal—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Ludhiana. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shaina—Village with post office [m.].

Talwandirai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by Lahore District, on the south-east by the river Sutlej, on the south-west by Mooltan District, and on the north-west by Jhang District. Area, 5,754 square miles. Population 499,521. Montgomery stands fifth in order of area, and twenty-third in order of population among the Districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Montgomery, 104 miles from Mooltan by rail.

PRODUCTS—*Rabi* crops—wheat, gram, *joar*, barley, peas, *masur*, oil-seeds, drugs and spices, and vegetables. *Kharif*—rice, Indian corn, *kangni*, *bajra*, *चना*, *mash*, moth, drugs *mug*, and spices, *til*, cotton, hemp sugar-cane, and miscellaneous.

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC—The commercial staples of the District include wheat, rice, gram, millets, cotton, wool, *ghi*, hides, and *sajji*, the last four items being the produce of the jungle country. Large numbers of camels are bred for exportation to Lahore, Amritsar, and Gujranwala. The imports comprise sugar, salt, oil, English piece-goods, metals, indigo, and fruits. Country cloth is woven in all the villages, both for home consumption and for exportation. Pakpattan is famous for its lacquered wood-work, and has also a large manufacture of cotton and coarse striped silk.

CLIMATE—The local rainfall varies greatly from year to year, and is generally very deficient. From May to the middle of October the heat during the day is intense, but the nights are fairly cool. During the remaining four months, from November to February, the days are pleasant, and the nights cold with frequent frosts. The prevailing endemic diseases include fever, small-pox (for which the District has the repu-

tation of being one of the worst in the Punjab), bowel complaints, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Montgomery, Gugera, Dipalpur, and Pakpattan. Revenue, about 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Honorary Magistrate, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Montgomery town see Montgomery].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Attari—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Basirpur—Village with post office [m. s. t], 28 miles from Okara.

Buchaki—Village with post office [m.].

Chichawatni—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Montgomery. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Chochak—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Dipalpur—Ancient and decayed town also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated upon the old bank of the Beas, 17 miles from Okara, and 28 miles north-east of Pakpattan. Population under 4,000 *Tahsildar's* and honorary magistrate's courts, police station, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gambar—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Montgomery.

Gugera—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the high southern bank of the Ravi, 30 miles north-east of Montgomery *Tahsil*, police station, and post office [m. s. t].

Harappa—Village and railway station , lying on the south bank of the Ravi, 12 miles from Montgomery. Now a hamlet of no importance. The ruins cover an area 3 miles in circumference, scattered over with large broken bricks. The principal remains occupy a mound forming an irregular square, with sides about half a mile in length. On the western side, where the mass of ruins lie, the mound rises to a height of 60 feet, and encloses solid walls built of huge bricks, apparently belonging to some extensive building. Police station, and post office [m. t].

Haveli—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.]

Hujra—Town situated on the Khanwa canal, about 16 miles from Wan Radha Ram. Old fort, containing the police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.] Residence of an important Jagirdar family of Sikhs, a branch of the Bedis, descendants of Guru Baba Nanak.

Jakhor—Village with post office [m.].

Jandraka—Village with post office [m.].

Kamalia (*Kot Kamalia*) —Ancient town and municipality situated on the old high north bank of the Ravi, 5 miles north-west from the present bed of the river. Distant from Montgomery town 27 miles west from Chichawatni railway station 13 miles north. Population about 8,000 The town is now a place of considerable commerce, collecting wheat, grain, and pulses from the surrounding villages and Jhang ; *gwi*

and sugar from Jullundur and Amritsar, wool from Jhang; piece-goods from Calcutta, Karachi, Amritsar, and Mooltan, *majith* or madder and fruits from Afghanistan. The exports consist of *lungis* quilts, cotton carpets, etc. Police station, schools, *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers, and post office [m. s. t.]. An ancient mound of brick ruins adjoins the present site.

Montgomery—Town and railway station [R.], also headquarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, 103 miles from Lahore. Population 3,000. The situation is almost unequalled for dust, heat, and general dearthness. Offices, public buildings, and houses stand dotted about a waterless and treeless plain. At present commercially unimportant, but likely to advance if irrigation be extended to the surrounding tract. Court-house, treasury, police station, *tahsil*, jail, dispensary, school, dak bungalow, *sarai*, church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Okara—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Montgomery. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pakpattan—Town and municipality, also headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the old high bank of the river Sutlej, 10 miles from its present course, and 29 miles south of Montgomery town. Anciently known as Ajudhan. Meeting-place of the two great western roads from Dera Ghazikhan and Dera Ismail Khan. The modern name of Pakpattan (' Ferry of the Pure ') is derived from the saint Farid-ud-din, one of the most famous devotees of Northern India, who was instrumental in the conversion of the whole Southern Punjab to the faith of Islam. Pilgrims from all parts of India, and even from Afghanistan and Central Asia, flock to this shrine, and during the great festival of the *Muharram*, as many as 60,000 persons have been estimated as present. On the afternoon and night of the last day the characteristic ceremony of the festival takes place. A well adjoining the shrine is pierced by a narrow opening, known as 'the Gate of Paradise', and whoever can force his way through this aperture during the prescribed hours is assured of a free entrance into heaven. The crush is naturally excessive, and often results in severe injuries to the faithful. The lineal descendants of the saint enjoy the revenues of the shrine, and possess a high reputation for sanctity. Pakpattan town is picturesquely situated on a slight elevation overlooking the plain, but disappoints the visitor's expectations upon closer acquaintance. The streets, however, are well paved, and although many of them are crooked and narrow the drainage and sanitary arrangements are excellent. Population 6,000. Pakpattan is a town of considerable commercial importance, collecting wheat and pulses from the surrounding villages, *gur* and refined sugar from Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, piece-goods from Calcutta and Bombay, and furs from Afghanistan. The exports consist principally of silk *lungis* and lacquered-work, for which the town has a local reputation. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the public buildings consist of a munsifi, honorary magistrate's court, police station, distillery, town school, girls' school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Satghara—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Montgomery.

Sayadwala—Village situated on the north bank of the Ravi, 2

miles north-east of Guegia. Population 4,000 The town, which is of purely local importance, is connected by road with Chiniot. *Bazar*, police station, school-house, and post office [m s t].

Shergarh—Village with post office [m]

Shahnawaz—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Tibbi—Village with post office [m s. t].

MOOLTAN.

MOOLTAN—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab Bounded on the north by Jhang District, on the east by Montgomery District, on the south by Bahawalpur State, and on the west by Muzaffargarh District. Area, 6,079 square miles Population 631,434 The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Mooltan, 104 miles from Montgomery by rail

PRODUCTS—The year is divided into 2 usual harvests—*rabi*, and *kharif* The *rabi* crops include wheat, *joar*, barley, gram, peas, *masuri*, oil-seeds, drugs, and spices The *kharif* crops include rice, *baria*, *chana*, pulses, oil-seeds, *til*, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and other miscellaneous crops Of these, indigo forms the most important commercial staple. Sugar-cane also forms a very valuable crop Cotton occupies a considerable proportion of the *kharif* area, but it is grown almost entirely for home consumption

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The city of Mooltan forms the great commercial centre of the District The chief articles of trade are sugar and indigo from the lowlands, and wool and *gha* from the pasture lands of the bar. Silk and fine cotton fabrics are produced at Mooltan Coarse cotton cloth for home consumption is woven in every village Indigo is also largely manufactured from the raw materials Woolen and cotton pile carpets are largely manufactured in Mooltan city, which has also a wide reputation for its blue and green glazed pottery, and enamel work

CLIMATE—The climate of Mooltan is proverbial, even among the hot and dusty Punjab plains, for its heat and dust in the dry season, although the cold weather is very pleasant

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Mooltan, Shujabad, Lodhian, Mailsi, and Kabirwala Revenue about 10½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Divisional Judge, District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, Munsif, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Chaplain, District Inspector of Schools, Telegraph Master, and Assistant Conservator of Forests [For further description of Mooltan city see Mooltan]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Adamwahan—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m s t].

Atari—Village and ruins 20 miles from Talamba At present an insignificant hamlet, but contains a ruined fortress, once evidently of great strength

Basti Maluk—Village with post office [m].

Buch—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Mooltan

Channu—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m s t]

Chenab Banks—Two Railway stations, 1 mile apart from each other (East and West), and 13 miles from Mooltan

Chack—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Mooltan city.

Gilawala—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Mooltan.

Jalalpur—Village and municipality, lying in the tongue of land between the Sutlej and the Timab, 12 miles from their confluence. Population 4000 The town consists of a collection of brick houses, surrounded by an embankment to protect them from river inundation A fine domed building, covered with blue glazed tiles, marks the tomb of a saint Sayyid Sultan Ahmad, who bears to this day a great reputation for casting evil spirits out of possessed persons Manufacture of paper of excellent quality. The public buildings consist of a police station, school, municipal office, *sarai*, and post office [m s t].

Kabirwala—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s t].

Kacha Khuh—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Mooltan city

Kahror—Ancient town and municipality, situated on an old bed of the Beas, known as the Bhatiani *nala* about 8 miles from the present right bank of the Sutlej Population about 5,000 Kahror is the commercial centre of the southern half of Mooltan District, and has a fine broad *bazar* running east and west It contains two schools, police station, dispensary, rest house, and post office [m s. t.]

Kasowal—Village and railway station, 68 miles from Mooltan

Khanewal—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m s t].

Lodharan—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 54 miles from Mooltan Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains police station, school, and post office [m s t].

Luddan—Village with post office [m].

Mailsi—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains police station, *tahsil*, school, and post office [m s. t.]

Miranpur—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Mooltan.

Mitru—Village with post office [m s t.]

Mooltan—City, municipality, railway station (R C) and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, situated on a mound, the accumulated debris of ages, at a distance of 4 miles from the present left bank of the river Chenab; enclosed on three sides by a wall from 10 to 20 feet in height, but open towards the south, where the dry bed of the old Ravi intervenes between the town and citadel As late as the days of Timu, the Ravi seems to have flowed past Moolan, joining the Chenab 10 miles lower down, and the original site consisted of two islands, which are now picturesquely crowned by the city and citadel, at an elevation of some 50 feet above the surrounding country The fortifications were dismantled in 1854, but the fort

still remains a place of some strength, and is occupied by a European garrison. Large and irregular suburbs have grown up outside the wall since the annexation in 1849. Within the city proper, one broad *bazar*, the *Chauk*, runs from the Hussain gate for a quarter of a mile into the centre of the city, ending at the Wali Muhammad gate from which three broad streets lead to the various gates of the city. The other streets are narrow and tortuous.

Mooltan is a town of great antiquity. The principal buildings include the shrines of the Muhammadan Saints Baha-ud-din and Rukhn-ul-alam, which stand in the citadel. Close by are the remains of an ancient Hindu temple of the Narasinha Avatar of Vishnu, called Pahlad-puri (Prahladpuri). The population of city and suburbs (excluding cantonments) is 74,500, of whom the majority are Muhammadans.

The civil station of Mooltan, which lies north and west of the city proper, contains a court-house and treasury, Commissioner's offices, the dwellings of the civil residents, jail, church, dispensary, dak bungalow, municipal hall with clock tower, post office [m. s.] and telegraph office, and a branch of the Delhi and London Bank. Besides the public institutions, there is a branch of the Arya Samaj in the city. There are two railway stations at Mooltan, one at the city and one at the cantonments, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart. Within the fort, and overlooking the town, is the plain, massive obelisk, 70 feet in height, erected in memory of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, two British officers murdered in April 1848, at the outbreak of 'Mulraj's' rebellion. The Church Missionary Society maintains a station here. East of the city is the Amkhas, formerly the audience hall and garden house of the Hindu Governors of Mooltan now used as the *tahsil* building. North of this is the cenotaph of the Dewan Sawan Mull, and the European cemetery. A fine public garden lies to the west of the city. As a trade centre, Mooltan ranks of first importance, being connected by rail with Lahore and Karachi, and by the Ravi, Jehlam, and Chenab with the whole central Punjab. The trade of Mooltan comprises every article of produce, manufacture, and consumption in the whole Province. The chief imports being cotton and other piece-goods; while the main staples of exports are sugar, cotton, indigo, and wool. The chief local manufactures are silk and cotton weaving and carpet-making, country shoes are also made in large quantities for exportation. The glazed pottery and enamel work of Mooltan have a high reputation. The heat of Mooltan is notorious, and the rainfall is little above 7 inches.

Mooltan—Cantonment and railway junction station [R. C.], $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the city. Population about 12,000. Usually occupied by a European regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, and by two regiments of Native infantry. Cantonment Magistrate's court.

Muzaffarabad—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Mooltan.

Pakhimean—Village with post office [m.].

Rashida—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Mooltan.

Sarai Sidhu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sher Shah—Large village and railway junction station, 22 miles from Mooltan city. A bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t].

Shujabad—Town, municipality, and administrative-head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated about 5 miles from the present left bank of the Chenab. Population 7,000. The town contains some fine native houses. It is the trade centre for the richest portion of the District, and is intersected by two broad *bazars* which cross each other. North-west of the town is the palace of Shuja Khan, now used as the *tahsil* and police station. Dispensary, school of the Church Missionary Society, *sarai*, fort, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. The surrounding country yields fine crops of indigo and sugar-cane.

Talamba—Town, municipality, and ruins, situated 2 miles from the modern left bank of the Ravi, and 51 miles north-east of Mooltan city. Population under 3,000. A place of purely antiquarian interest, the present village being built of bricks taken from an old fortress, 1 mile south. The ruins are described as consisting of an open city, protected on the south by a lofty fortress 1000 feet square. The outer rampart of earth has a thickness of 200 feet and a height of 20 feet; and a second rampart of equal elevation stands upon its summit. Both were originally faced with large bricks. The modern village contains a police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.], all located in one building. A quarter of a mile south-west of the town is an encamping ground, two good wells, and a supply house.

Tatipur—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Mooltan City.

MUZAFFARGARH.

MUZAFFARGARH—District in the Delajat Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Dera Ismail Khan and Jhang Districts; on the east and south-east by the river Chenab, and on the west by the Indus. Area, 3,422 square miles, and population 381,095. The District stands thirteenth in order of area, and twenty eighth in order of population among the districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Muzaffargarh, 17 miles from Mooltan by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops include wheat and barley for the *rabi* or spring harvest, and various millets for the *kharif* or autumn harvest. Indigo, cotton, and sugar-cane are also raised in a large quantity. Of non-food crops indigo forms the most lucrative staple.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The chief articles of export include wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, and *ghr*. The imports comprise English piece goods, iron, lime, sugar, *manjit*, rock salt, etc. Snuff is manufactured throughout the District generally, but more especially at Alipur. The only other manufactures consist of country cloth and counterpanes, date leaf mats, and paper. Horse fairs are held annually at Muzaffargarh station.

CLIMATE.—The District is unusually hot and dry. Remittent and intermittent fevers and skin diseases prevail widely. Small-pox is uncommon, and cholera all but unknown.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Muzaffargarh, Rangpur, Alipur, and Sinanwan. Revenue, about 7½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, 5 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further description of Muzaffargarh town see Muzaffargarh].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur—Municipal village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 50 miles from Muzaffargarh town. Population under 3,000. Small export trade in molasses and indigo Snuff is also manufactured largely for exportation. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices the town contains police station, dispensary, *sarai* and post office [m s t]. The town is stated to be the healthiest in the southern part of the District ; but fever is prevalent during the rainy-season.

Daera Dinpanah—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s t].

Dhaka—Village with post office [m].

Gazi Ghat—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s. t.]

Jatoi—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Alipur. Population about 2,500. Honorary magistrates' court, police station, school, and post office [m].

Khairpur—Town and municipality, situated 6 miles from Alipur on a depressed site, below flood-level from the Chenab, and therefore surrounded by an embankment, which has to be kept up at a considerable outlay The town is compactly built, chiefly of brick. The *bazars* are mostly paved with brick, but the streets are too narrow to admit wheeled traffic. Population about 3,000 The inhabitants are enterprising traders, and their trade with Baluchistan, Sukkur, Mooltan, and other places at a distance is larger than that of any other town in the District. The exports consist principally of wool, cotton, and grain, the imports of cloth and sundries. The town contains a primary school, police station, and post office [m].

Khangarh—Town and municipality situated about 4 miles from the present bed of the Chenab, and 11 miles from Muzaffargarh town. Population under 4,000 The town contains a grain market, school, municipal hall dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m s t.]. Outside the town is an encamping ground.

Kinjar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot Adu—Town and railway station, 35 miles from Muzaffargarh town, and 10 miles from the river Indus Population about 3,000 The town derives its only importance from being an agricultural centre, and is a halting-place for travellers marching along the left bank of the Indus Its only manufacture is that of ornamented bows and arrows Police outpost station, rest-house, school, dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Mahmood Kot—Village and railway junction station [R], 16 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m s t].

Muzaffargarh—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated 6 miles from the present cold-weather bed of the Chenab. The town derives its name from Muzaffar Khan, an Afghan Governor of Mooltan, who fixed his residence here about 1795. Population about 3,500. The town consists of a fort formed a circular-shaped wall 30 feet high, enclosing a space with a diameter of 160 yards ; and of suburbs, which surround the fort on all sides so as to merely conceal it from view. The fort wall has 16 bastions and battlements all round. The town possesses no manufactures, and the trade is of a purely local character. The proximity to Mooltan city interferes with the function the town would otherwise perform in the collection of agricultural produce and the distribution of European goods. The public buildings consist of the usual Government courts and offices, police station, *sarai*, or native inn, church, post office [m. s. T], dispensary, dak bungalow, and the municipal hall with its public library. The public buildings and dwellings of the European residents are situated about a quarter of a mile north of the town, at the intersection of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Alipur roads.

Panjab.—Great river of the Punjab, formed by the united waters of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelam. Commences at the confluence of the Sutlej with the Trimab or Chenab, and, taking a south-westerly course of about 60 miles, joins the Indus nearly opposite Mithankot. The Panjab separates the British District of Muzaffargarh from the Native State of Bahawalpur. The stream, even after the junction with the Sutlej, often bears the name of the Chenab.

Rangpur—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsil* offices and post office [m.].

Rohillanwali—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahr-Sultan—Town situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Chenab on the road leading south from Muzaffargarh town. Population about 2,500. The town is favourably situated for trade ; and as in all towns in this part of the country, beams are placed over the streets, and covered with matting, so as to form a shady arcade. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sinanwan—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Muzaffargarh town. The local administrative staff consists of a *tahsildar*, and honorary magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sitpur—Municipal village, situated 3 miles from the Chenab, and 11 miles south of Alipur town. Population under 2,500. The town, which is completely enclosed by a thick screen of date palms, is very irregularly built, and has dilapidated appearance. Small trade in agricultural produce. The public buildings include a police station, municipal committee house, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

NATIVE STATES.

NATIVE STATES—The Native States in dependence on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are 36 in number, comprising an area of 38,299 square miles, and a population (in 1891) of

4,263,280 persons. Until recently, Kashmir was included among the Punjab States, but in 1877 it was placed under the direct political control of the Government of India. They may be grouped under two main classes—Plains—Patiala, Nabha, Kapurthala, Jhind, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Kalsia, Dujana, Pataudi, Loharu, and Bahawalpur. *Hills*—Mandi, Chamba, Nahan, Bilaspur, Bashahr, Nalagarh, Suket, Keunthal, Baghal, Jabbal, Bhajji, Kumharsain, Mailog, Baghat, Balsan, Kuthar, Dhami, Taroch, Sangri, Kunhar, Bija, Mangal, Rawai, Darkoti, and Dadhi.

Of the above 36 States, four, namely, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jhind, and Nabha, are under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; one—Chamba, under the Commissioner of Amritsar; two, namely, Maler Kotla and Kalsia, with the twenty-two Simla Hill States, under the Commissioner of Umballa; three—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Suket under the Commissioner of Jullundur; one—Faridkot, under the Commissioner of Lahore; one—Pataudi, under the Commissioner of Delhi; and two—Loharu and Dujana, under the Commissioner of Hissar.

The relations of the British Government with Bahawalpur are regulated by treaty; those with the other States by *sanads* or charters from the Governor-General. Patiala, Jhind, and Maler Kotla furnish a quota of horsemen for service in British territory in lieu of tribute. The other States pay a money tribute, aggregating Rs. 279,070. The States of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha are ruled by members of the Phulkian family. Should the ruling line in any of these States become extinct in respect of direct heirs, the *sanads* provide for the selection of a collateral as successor by the chiefs of the other two States. A *nazarana* or relief is payable to the British Government by the collateral heir who succeeds. The Phulkian chiefs, and also the Raja of Faridkot, are bound by *sanad* to execute justice, and to promote the welfare of their people; to prevent *sati*, slavery, and female infanticide; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy, and to furnish supplies to troops, and to grant, free of expense, land required for railways and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government has guaranteed them full and unreserved possession of their territories. They and Bahawalpur differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they possess power to inflict capital punishment upon their subjects. The treaties with Bahawalpur define the supreme position of the British Government, and bind the Nawab to act in accordance with the wishes of Government, while in turn the British Government engages to protect the State. *Sanads* of varying import are also possessed by the minor feudatories. Further information will be found in a separate article for each State under its respective alphabetical heading.

BAGHAL.

BAGHAL—Protected Hill State, in the vicinity of Simla, Area, 124 square miles; number of villages 346, population 21,000. The Raja is a Puar Rajput. The title of the ruling family was previously Rana; but the predecessor of the present chief acquired for himself and successors the title of Raja for good services to Government. He holds the

territory under a *sanad* dated 1815, and pays a tribute of Rs. 3600 in commutation for *begars* or forced labour. He has a military force of 50 infantry and 1 field gun. He is also bound to keep the roads in his territories in order. Sentences of death passed by the Raja require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division; all other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The revenue of the State is returned at about Rs. 60,000. The capital of the State is Arki, a village about 20 miles distant from Simla. The well-built residence of the Raja is situated above the town, and has an imposing appearance. The Raja has built and furnished an excellent rest-house for the accommodation of his European guests and for travellers. Baghal is, for the hills, a populous and flourishing little State.

BAGHAT.

BAGHAT—Protected Hill State, in the vicinity of Simla. Area, 36 square miles; villages 178, population under 10,000. The Rana, Dhulip Singh, is a Rajput, and was born about 1859. His military and police force amount to 35 men. The tribute payable is Rs. 2,000 per annum, but Rs. 1390 is remitted on account of the land occupied by the Kasauli and Solon cantonments (between Kalka and Simla), and by the rifle-range at the latter station. The State is held on the same conditions as Baghal. The annual revenue of the Chief is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

BAHAWALPUR.

BAHAWALPUR.—Native State situated between the Punjab and Rajputana, to the east of the Indus and Sutlej. On the south-west it is bounded by Sind. Area, 17,285 square miles. Population 648,900. Four-fifths of the people are Muhammadans. Cotton and silk goods and indigo are the principal manufactures. The Chief of Bahawalpur (Nawab Sir Sadik Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) ranks third on the list of Punjab chiefs, coming next to the Maharaja of Patiala. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He pays no tribute, and enjoys a gross revenue estimated at 16 *lakhs* of rupees. The military force of the State consists of 12 guns, 99 artillerymen, 300 cavalry, and 2,493 infantry and police. The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab in person with the advice and assistance of a council of six members, whose appointment or dismissal is subject to the sanction of the British Government. [For further description of Bahawalpur town *see* Bahawalpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadpur—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Bahawalpur. Population about 7,000. Chief trade in arms, cotton, and silk. The town is meanly built but has a handsome mosque with four lofty minarets. Post office [m. s. t.]

Ahmadpur-Lamba—Town in Sadikabad *tahsil*. Population about 5,000. Post office [m s t]

Allahabad—Village with post office [m s t.]

Bahawalpur—Capital of Bahawalpur State, and railway station; situated about 2 miles from the Sutlej river, 64 miles from Mooltan. Population about 20,000. The city is surrounded by a mud-wall, 4 miles

in circuit. The palace of the Nawab is a vast square pile, with towers at each corner. From the roof of the palace an extensive view is gained over the vast desert of Bikaner which stretches away waterless for 100 miles. There is a Horse Farm, where are many fine animals, particularly brood-mares. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The language is a mixture of Sindi and Punjabi.

Basti-Hasil-Saroo—Village with post office [m.].

Chachran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chanigot—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Khanpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chaudri—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Khanpur.

Dera-Nawab-Sahib—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dilawar—Fort, situated in a desert, 40 miles from the left bank of the river Panjnad. Very difficult of access.

Feroza—Village and railway station, 70 miles from Bahawalpur.

Islamgarh—Fort close to the borders of Rajputana, lies on the route from Khanpur to Jeysalmere, 65 miles north of Jeysalmere.

Jhajja—Village with post office [m.].

Kaimpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanbela—Town of some importance near the left bank of the Panjnad. The neighbouring country, fertilized by the inundations, produces abundant crops of grain. Post office [m.].

Khanpur—Railway station and commercial town, situated on the Ikhtiarwah, a navigable canal from the Panjnad, 84 miles from Bahawalpur. Population about 8,000. Contains a roofed *bazar* and ruinous fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Somaba—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kulanchwala—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Bahawalpur.

Mc-Leodganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Minchinabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mojarh—A walled town, situated 37 miles south-east of Bahawalpur. A mosque and a tomb, also large tank without the walls. Several good wells within.

Mubarikpur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Bahawalpur.

Pakka-Laran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rahimyar-Khan—Village and railway station, 110 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sabzalkot—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sadikabad—Village, *tahsil*, and railway station, 124 miles from Bahawalpur.

Sadikpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Samasata—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shar-Farid—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Uch—Ancient town situated on the eastern bank of the Panjnad river, 70 miles south-west of Mooltan city. Post office [m. s. t]

Walhar—Village and railway station, 135 miles from Bahawalpur.

BALSAN.

BALSAN.—One of the Punjab Hill States. Area, 51 square miles ; number of villages 152. Population about 5,500 The chief is a Rajput. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division ; other punishments are awarded by the Rana on his own authority. Balsan pays a tribute of Rs 1,080 to the British Government, in commutation of an engagement to supply 30 *begars* or forced labourers. Revenue, Rs. 7,000.

BASHAHR.

BASHAHR (*Bassahir*) —One of the Punjab Hill States. Area, 3,320 square miles. Population about 65,000 Revenue, Rs. 50,000. Grain and fuel are produced abundantly. Merchandise is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats. The ruling family are Rajputs. The Chief (Raja Shamser Singh) claims to trace back his descent for 120 generations The Raja is required to furnish troops in aid of the British Government in time of war, and labour for the construction of roads in the Bashahr territory. Sentences of death require confirmation ; other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Rampur.—Town in Bashahr State, and the winter residence of the Raja, standing at the base of a lofty mountain, overhanging the left bank of the Sutlej, and 138 feet above the stream. The town is famous for its fine shawls, the well-known Rampur *chadars*. The Raja's palace, consists of several buildings, with carved wooden balconies, exhibiting marks of Chinese Style. The Raja resides at Rampur during the winter, and retires to the cooler station of Sarahan for the hottest months. Elevation 3300 feet above sea-level. Post office [m. s. t.].

BHAJJI.

Bhajji—One of the Hill States in political subordination to the Punjab Government The Rana, or chief, is a Rajput. The Rana was confirmed in possession of his State by *sanad* Area, 96 square miles ; number of villages, 327. Revenue, Rs. 23,000. Population about 13,000. An annual tribute of Rs. 1440 is paid to the British. Sentences of death passed by the Rana require confirmation , other punishments are awarded on his own authority.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Shali—Hill in Bhajji State, rising in a steep and almost inaccessible peak, 4 miles from the Sutlej, and containing on its summit a wooden temple dedicated to goddess Kah. Elevation above sea-level, 9,623 feet.

BIJA.

Bija.—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 4 square miles ; 33 villages. Population about 1,500. The Chief or Thakur holds his lands under a *sanad* in the usual terms, being confirmed in all his rights on condition of paying tribute to defray the expenses of British protection,

promoting the welfare of the *rayats* and the cultivation of the land, and maintaining the security of the roads The Thakur (Udai Chand, a Rajput) receives Rs. 100 a year as compensation for lands required for Kasauli cantonment Revenue of the State, Rs 1,000 Military and police, 20 men. Tribute paid to the British Government, Rs 180

CHAMBA.

CHAMBA—One of the Hill States Bounded on the north and west by Kashmir, and on the south by Kangra Two ranges of snowy peaks run through the State The forests yield large quantities of timber. Grain is often cultivated in terraces, retained by masonry walls During the summer months lakhs of sheep and goats and thousands of buffaloes and cattle find grazing on the Chamba mountains Area, 3,180 square miles. Population 120,000 There is a considerable Brahman population, engaged in agriculture and as shepherds in the winter months. The Takkars both cultivate and take service as coolies, watchmen, &c.

The ruling family of Chamba claims to be of Kshatriya descent. The present Raja, Sham Singh, a Rajput, administers his State in person The Raja ranks 15th on the list of Punjab chiefs, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns His military force consists of 1 gun, and 160 military and police. Revenue, Rs 235,000 The purely State officials in each *parwana* are the *kotwal* or magistrate, *mehta* or surveyor, *amin* or assessor, and a varying number of *durbars*, entrusted with miscellaneous executive duties Chamba, the chief town of the State of the same name, and the residence of the Raja, 69 miles from Pathankot by road. Population about 5000

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

Cis-Sutlej States—Tract of country in the Punjab, including the British Districts of Umballa, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, and Hissar, and the Native States of Patiala, Jhnd, and Nabha.

DADHI.

DADHI—One of the Hill States. Area, 1 square mile, 10 villages; population 200. Revenue, Rs 200.

DARKUTI.

Darkuti—One of the petty Punjab Hill States Area, 5 square miles Population about 700 Revenue, Rs 600 The Rana (Ram Singh) is a Rajput The State pays no tribute to the British.

DHAMI.

Dhami—One of the Punjab Hill States, about 10 or 12 miles to the west of Simla Area, 26 square miles, population about 3500 Revenue Rs 8,000 Fatehsingh, the Rana of Dhami is a Rajput by caste The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 720. The principal articles of production are grains and a little opium

DUJANA.

Dujana—One of the Native States under the Government of Punjab, 37 miles west of Delhi Area, 114 square miles, 28 villages, population 24,000 Revenue, Rs 65,000 The Nawab of Dujana holds his tenure on conditions which may be briefly described as fidelity to the British Government as military service when required. The force to be

furnished on application is 200 horse. The principal products of the State are grain and opium. There is a force of cavalry and infantry, including police, amounting to 130 men.

FARIDKOT.

FARIDKOT—One of the Sikh cis-Sutlej States, lies on the east of the Sutlej, north-west of Patiala. It consists of two portions, Faridkot proper and Kot-Kapura. Area of the State 613 square miles, with 170 villages. Population 115,010. Revenue, 3 lakhs. The present chief (Raja Bikram Singh Bahadur, a Barar Jat Sikh) holds his State under a *sanad*, by which the domain belongs for ever to the Raja and his male heirs lawfully begotten. The right of adoption has also been accorded. The Raja has abandoned *cacise* and transit duties in exchange for compensation. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 200 cavalry, 600 infantry and police, and 3 field guns. Faridkot, the chief town of the State of the same name, also residence of the Raja, and railway station, 20 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m s t].

HINDUR.

HINDUR (also called *Nalagarh*)—Petty Hill State. Area, 252 square miles, 331 villages. Population about 55,000. The only place with upwards of 1,000 inhabitants is Nalagarh town, the residence of the Raja (Agar Singh, a Rajput). Revenue, Rs 90,000. Pays tribute to British Government, Rs 5,000. Sentences of death require confirmation from the Superintendent of Hill States and the Commissioner of the Division. Other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The principal products of the State are opium and the usual grains.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Kundala—Village, situated near the borders of Bilaspur State and the Rupar *tahsil* of Umballa District, on the road between Bilaspur and Nalagarh towns. Celebrated for its deep lake known as Kala Kund.

Malaun—Hill fort in Hindur State, situated on the crest of a ridge of the same name, and rising from the left bank of the Sutlej to the Sub-Himalayan range. The fort occupies a narrow hog's-back, only 30 yards in width sloping down rapidly some 2000 feet on either side toward the Gamrara and the Gambhar. Elevation above sea-level 4448 feet.

Ramgarh—Fort in Hindur State stands on a steep ridge which runs from the Himalayan range to the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above sea-level, 4054 feet. The fort is very substantially built in several compartments and is supplied with masonry reservoirs for the storage of rain water. About a mile down the hill, on the north slope is a monument erected to the memory of Lieutenant G. T. Willhaus of the 3rd Native Infantry who fell in the action fought here with the Gurkhas, on the 26th November 1814.

JHIND.

JHIND (*Jind*)—One of the Native States situated to the east of the Sutlej river. It consists of three or four isolated tracts, with a

total area of 1268 square miles Population 284,300 The State contains 8 towns and 415 villages Revenue, 7 lakhs The principality was founded in 1763, and the Chief was recognised as Raja by the Emperor of Delhi in 1768 The Rajas of Jhind have always been steady adherents of the British Government. In 1857 the Raja was the first to march against the mutineers at Delhi For his services he received a grant of additional territory The military force consists of 6 horse and 6 mule guns, 234 artillerymen, 392 cavalry, and 1600 infantry The Raja supplies 25 horsemen for general service in British territory. The present Raja Ranbir Singh Bahadur is a Sikh of the Sidhu Jat tribe, and is entitled to a salute of 11 gun's Jhind is the chief town of the State of the same name, and residence of the Raja Population 7000.

JUBBAL.

JUBBAL—One of the Hill States under the Government of the Punjab Area, 288 square miles, 472 villages, population about 20,000 Revenue, nearly Rs 40,000 The present Rana (Padam chand) is by caste Rahtor Rajput. Sentences of death passed by the Rana require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division Other punishments are awarded by the Rana on his own authority The chief products are grain and opium.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Deorha—Village in Jubbal State, and residence of the Rana ; situated on a tributary of the river Pabar, in a deep valley, terraced for the careful cultivation of rice and other crops The Rana's residence is built in partially Chinese style, the lower portion consisting of masonry, while the upper half is ringed round with wooden galleries capped by overhanging eaves The palace is remarkable for the enormous masses of *deodar* timber used in its construction. Elevation above sea-level, 6550 feet

KAHLUR.

Kahlur (*Bilaspur*)—One of the Simla Hill States Area, 448 square miles, with 1073 villages Population about 90,000 Revenue Rs 86,000 The present Raja (Amar Chand) is a Rajput by caste, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns Sentences of death passed by the Raja require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States, other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. Principal products—grain, opium, and ginger

PLACE OF INTEREST

Bilaspur—Capital of the Bilaspur or Kahlur State, and residence of the Raja, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, 1465 feet above sea-level Well-built stone-houses, *bazar*, and palace of the Raja Ferry across the Sutlej, 2 miles above the town, forms the chief communication with the Punjab proper

KALSIA.

KALSIA.—One of the cis-Sutlej States Area, 178 square miles ; population about 70,000 Principal products—wheat, cotton Indian corn, sugar, and saffron. Estimated revenue Rs 156,000. The chief

receives Rs 2850 per annum in perpetuity from the British Government, as compensation for the abolition of custom duties. The military force consists of 50 cavalry, 260 infantry, 3 guns, and 8 artillerymen. The present Sardar of Kalsia is Bishen Singh, a Sikh by religion, of Punjab Jat family.

KAPURTHALA.

KAPURTHALA—Native State lying on the east of the Beas, and south of Jullundur, 15 miles from the latter. Area, 598 square miles. Population 299,590. The ancestors of the chief of Kapurthala at one time held possessions on both sides of the river Sutlej, and also in the Bari Doab. As the Kapurthala troops fought against the British in the first Sikh war, the estates on the east side of the Sutlej were confiscated. During the mutiny the chief, Randhir Singh, rendered good service to the British Government, for which he was rewarded with large Zamindaris in Oudh, yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs. The revenue of the State is about 10 lakhs, but is subject to a charge of Rs 131,000 payable to the British Government as commutation for military services, and Rs 60,000 per annum to Sardars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, brothers of Raja Randhir Singh. The military forces consist of 4 fort guns, 9 field guns, 186 cavalry, 926 infantry, and 303 police. The principal products of the State are sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, maize, and tobacco. The Raja has the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The present chief (Raja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, a Kalal Jat) is quite proficient in the English, Sanskrit, and Persian languages. His State is well governed, and education is making rapid strides.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dhilwan—Village with post office [m s t].

Kapurthala—Chief town of the State of the same name, situated 8 miles from the left bank of the river Beas; 8 miles from Kartarpur railway station, and 16 miles from Sultanpur. Population 16,000. All the public buildings and the palace are lighted with electric light. Post office [m s T].

Phagwara—Town in Kapurthala State, and railway station 13 miles from Jullundur. Population 10,000. Post office [m s t].

Sultanpur—Town in Kapurthala State. Population 8,000.

KASHMIR.

KASHMIR—Native State, politically subordinate to the Government of India, constituting the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Area, 80,900, square miles. Population 2,511,000, Revenue, Rs 8,076,000.

The inhabitants of Kashmir are physically a fine race. The men are tall, strong, and well built, their complexion is usually olive, but sometimes fair and ruddy, especially among Hindus, their features are regular and well developed, and those of the Muhammadans have a decided Jewish cast, resembling the Pathans. This large State is bounded on the north by some petty semi-independent hill chiefships, mostly subordinate to Kashmir, and by the Kara Koram mountains, on the east by Chinese Tibet; on the south and west by the Punjab Districts and the Hazara country. The State comprises, in addition to the

Districts of Kashmir proper, Jammu, and Puncb.—The governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit, including the Districts of Dardistan, Baltistan, Leh, Tilail, Suru, Zanskar, Rupshu and others. The chief town of the State is Singai, 175 miles from Gujarat, 209 miles from Wazirabad, and 149 miles from Murree, and 126 miles from Abbottabad. This last route is comparatively easy, and is practicable throughout the year. Kashmir is usually entered by crossing a lofty range of mountains, called the Pir Panjal, or 'Saints Mountain'. It is so named from a *pir*, or Muhammadan saint, whose shrine is in the Pass, and receives the offerings of all devout Musalman travellers. In clear weather the minars of Lahore may be seen, though distant about 130 miles.

History—According to tradition, the Kashmir valley was originally altogether a lake. The first inhabitants are said to have worshipped the sun-god. Kashmir next became the seat of Buddhism, from which it spread in all directions. Mahmud of Ghazni, entered the valley in the 11th century. Tartar invasions occupy a long period of its history. The old Hindu *raj* ended in the death of the Queen of the last sovereign, who upbraided the Muhammadan usurper and stabbed herself. Muhammadanism was introduced into Kashmir in the 14th century. In 1586, the country was conquered by Akbar. In 1752, it was taken by Ahmad Shah, and remained under Afghan sway till 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs, and was governed by them till the Sikh war in 1845. Ghulab Singh, who had begun life as a horseman under the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was presented with the principality of Jammu, from which he extended his authority over Ladakh. In 1846, on payment of 75 lakhs, he was confirmed in possession of the territory which he already held, and also obtained the Province of Kashmir. Ghulab Singh died in 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh, who was by caste a Dogra Rajput. On his death in 1885, he was succeeded by his son Pertab Singh. The Maharaja is entitled to a personal salute of 21 guns and has received a *sanad* giving adoptive rights. As a token of the supremacy of the British Government, he pays an annual tribute of 1 horse, 25 lbs of *pashm* and fine wool, and 3 pairs of shawls. The military force of the State consists of about 19,000 men, including 5000 irregular troops, with 16 batteries of artillery, two of which are horsed, the cavalry, which is used principally for escort duties, consists of two regiments, mostly stationed near Jammu.

Physical Aspects—The valley of Kashmir is of an oval form encircled on every side by lofty mountains. The valley is about 5,200 feet above the sea. The river Jhelum flows through the center, and finds its way to the Punjab through the Baramula Pass. The mountains which surround Kashmir are covered with snow for nearly eight months in the year. In some places there are large glaciers or ice rivers. One of them is 35 miles long. The southern mountains are not so high as those in the north, and they slope more gently to the valley. On the north the mountains rise in rugged precipices of great height, down the sides of which streams leap in cataracts. The average height of this northern barrier is from 20 to 26,000 feet. One peak of the Karakoram range

is 28,250 feet. The lakes of Kashmir are numerous, both in the valley itself, and upon the mountains surrounding it.

MINERALS.—Iron abounds, the metal used in the fabrication of gun-barrels requires to be imported from the Punjab: near the village of Harpatargan, a copper mine is said to have been worked within the late years. Plumbago abounds in the Par Parid mountains. Sulphur springs are common—sulphide of lead (roum) is found in the Jammu Hills: and samples of coal from the same locality have been exhibited in the Lahore Exhibition. The rocks are thin earthy sandstone and grits with earthy ferruginous laminae. The general character of the coal is that of a hard anthracite. Gold washing is also carried on to a very trifling extent on the banks of the Jhelum, in the neighbourhood of Tangrot. Sulphureous springs burst forth in many parts of the valley of Kashmir, and earthquakes are of not uncommon occurrence.

PRODUCE.—In Kashmir, as in Upper India, two harvests are reaped annually. The chief cash crops are wheat, barley, pease &c. &c. of the Jhelum are rice, Indian corn, gram and flax. Of much greater importance than the rainfall is the snow, which falls on the mountains from November to March, and on the melting of snow in the spring and summer the rice crop mainly depends for its irrigation. Rice forms the staple food of the people, and is the most important crop, occupying three-fourths of the cultivated area. The lake near Srinagar is noted for its floating gardens, which yield abundant crops of cucumbers and melons. Large quantities of the Srinagar or water nut are obtained from another lake. The nut is dried and formed into a flour of which cakes are made. The forests yield valuable timber, and Kashmir is noted for its fruits.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacture of Kashmir consists of shawls, which are celebrated throughout the world. These are of two kinds—those loom-made, and those woven by hand. To the manufacture of carpets trade, the peculiar dexterity of the Kashmir weavers is well adapted. The manufacture of woollen cloths is almost universal throughout the valley. The better quality of wool is used in the manufacture of blankets, and the fine woollen cloth called *gashm* is of the inferior wool, coarse wollen called *gashm* are made. Silk has of late years received considerable attention, and bids fair to become one of the most important products of the Maharaja's dominions. The paper produced in Kashmir has a great reputation throughout Hindustan. A description of papier-maché or lacquered work is peculiar to Kashmir. The lapidaries of Kashmir are stated to have produced specimens of their skill and taste superior to any in Europe. The silver and gold work of which a great deal is made in Srinagar, is exceedingly effective.

COINAGE.—The silver coins in circulation in Kashmir are of three classes. First, the old Haristagli rupees, worth eight annas: and are for the most part of good metal and full weight. Second, the old Chikhi rupees, valued originally at ten annas. These old *chikhi* rupees are spread all over the country, and form the general circulating medium for petty trade. Third, the new *Chikhi* rupees, issued by the present Maha-

raja. These are of full weight, of good metal, and of the value of ten annas, say about 1 shilling if converted into sterling

LANGUAGES.—The languages of Kashmir are divided into thirteen separate dialects. Of these, Dogri and Chibhali, which do not differ much from Hindustani and Punjabi, are spoken on the hills and country of the Poonch and Jammu Districts. Kashmiri is mostly used in Kashmir Proper, and is rather curiously and closely related to the Sanskrit. It is not, however, the Court language, and for the purpose of a traveller through Kashmir, either Hindustani or Punjabi will serve. Five dialects are included under the term 'Pahari,' a language spoken by the mountaineers in the east of Kashmir. Besides these, there are two dialects of Tibetan, which are spoken in Baltistan, Ladakh, and Champas; and in the north-west three or four varieties of the Dard dialects of Aryan origin.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Kashmir varies according to the situation. Upon the summits of the surrounding mountains it is extremely rigorous, while in the valley it is temperate, being intermediate between that of Europe and the plains of India. In the higher portions of the valley, the climate from the beginning of May to the end of October is mild and very salubrious. In consequence of the great elevation of Kashmir, the cold of winter is considerable, being on an average much more severe than in any part of the British Isles. The hottest months in the valley are July and August, the air is occasionally close and oppressive, especially for a day or two before rain, which is often accompanied with thunder and lightning. The coldest months are December and January, when the average morning temperature in the valley is a little below freezing point, ice invariably covers the surface of the lakes to a considerable distance from the banks, and about once in seven or eight years the Jehlam itself is frozen over at Srinagar. There are no periodical rains as in Hindustan; and although the annual fall upon the mountains must be very great, yet in the valley the quantity probably does not exceed 18 or 20 inches during the year. About the end of March and beginning of April, there are frequent and sudden storms in the valley, accompanied by hail and rain, spring showers are frequent during April and May. In June and September also, heavy rain is not infrequent, and there are occasional showers in July and August. The air of Kashmir is in general remarkable for its stillness. Night frosts set in as early as the middle of November. By the end of that month the trees are stripped of their leaves and the year's vegetation is killed off, a thick haze overspreads the whole valley, and the lakes and rivers send up clouds of vapour. Every movement of men or beasts raises great quantities of dust, and the haze becomes so great that even at mid-day, and under a cloudless sky, no object can be seen at a mile's distance. This murky state of the air extends for about 200 feet above the level of the valley; and those who climb beyond that height see the snowy mountains of a dazzling whiteness, and the sun shining clearly in a cloudless sky, while the low country lies hidden in dim obscurity. The first fall of snow restores the clearness of the air. This fall upon the mountains

usually occurs about the beginning of November, but it is slight, and soon melted by the sun. The heavy fall begins about the middle of December, and the snow lies to the average depth of 2 feet until the middle of April. Malaria is very prevalent throughout the valley, and fevers and affections of the bowels are common, but the other diseases peculiar to India are seldom observed. Epidemics of small-pox and cholera are not infrequent. In many villages the inhabitants suffer from gout. In addition to the above diseases, phthisis, elephantiasis, syphilis, and scrofula are common.

ADMINISTRATION.—*Ruler* H H Maharaja Pratib Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I. **MAHARAJA'S COUNCIL.**—Dewan (President and Chief Minister) with 2 Members, 1 Secretary, and 1 Saishtelur; 2 Hakim-i-alas—one of Jammu, and one of Kashmir; and Chief Judge. **POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Resident, British Joint Commissioner, Superintendent, Residency Surgeon, and Post Master.

The Maharaja of Kashmir forms himself the ultimate Court of Appeal throughout his dominions, his decisions alone being final. The rule obtains that every suit must be instituted in the Court of First Instance. In cases involving the Hindu and Muhammadan laws, the authorities are the *shastra* and *shara* respectively, but the majority of the text-books of the five schools of Hindu law have no force in Kashmir. The Maharaja has passed a criminal code consisting of 203 sections, with punishments for each offence, differing in spirit very little from the Indian Penal Code. Political offenders and criminals under life sentences are banished to the frontier fort of Bhunji, but the bulk of ordinary prisoners are lodged in the jail near the village of Habbak on the margin of the Dal lake. Education has lately been encouraged by an annual grant of Rs. 30,000, to defray the cost of publishing translations of books teaching the European sciences, and also standard works in Sanskrit and Arabic. [For further description of Srinagar town *see* Srinagar]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aknur—Town and fort situated at the foot of the southern Himalayan range, 114 feet above sea-level, and on the banks of the Chenab, which here becomes navigable. The town, which is a great timber mart, chiefly consists of ruins, but presents a picturesque appearance from without. It has a fine old palace and modern fort.

Amarnath.—Cave in Kashmir State, situated among the mountains which bound that territory on the north-east. It consists of a natural opening in a gypsum rock, about 30 yards in height and 20 in depth, and is held to be the dwelling place of the god Siva. A great fair is annually held here at the Saluna festival. The water falling from the roof forms a stalagmitic column, said to form the image of the god, and believed by the worshippers to wax and wane, along with the moon.

Baltistan (*generally called Iskardoh*)—One of the administrative divisions of Kashmir comprising the north and north-eastern portions of that State. Baltistan lies between the governorship of Gilgit on the west and Ladakh on the east.—*See* also Iskardoh.

Bandajan—Pass in Muzaffarabad Division of Kashmir State, over

a range of the Himalayas, covered with an unbroken sheet of perpetual snow. Elevation above the sea, 14,854 feet.

Banihal—Pass in Kashmir State, lying over a range of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea, 8500 to 9000 feet.

Baramula—Mountain gorge through which the Jhelum river passes. The town of Baramula stands on the right bank of the river, here spanned by a bridge of eight piers.

Basohli—Tract of country and town, situated on the Ravi river at the foot of the southern Himalayan chain. The town contains a large bazar, and a handsome palace of the Raja, moated and turreted like a mediæval castle.

Bhareng—Valley and *pargana*, lying east of Srinagar. Remarkable for its caverns and subterranean water-courses and fountains, one of which, the Achiabad spring, is supposed to be the efflux of the engulfed water of the Bharengi river. The route by the Mirbal pass runs up the valley.

Bharengi—River of Kashmir State, draining the Bhareng valley, being formed by the junction of the southern waters from the Wardwan Pass with the north-western outflow from the Snowy Punjab, partly disappears in a subterranean opening, and is said to reappear in the Achiabad spring. Length about 40 miles

Bijbharu—Town lying on the banks of the Jehlam river, about 25 miles from Srinagar. The second city in importance and population in the Kashmir valley, containing a temple to Siva under his title of Bajeswar. A wooden bridge and large bazar are only noticeable here.

Bul-Tul (or *Kantal*; also called *Shur-ji-la*)—A pass over the range of mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east. Forms the water-summit between Kashmir and Little Tibet; the Dras river flowing from its northern declivity to the Indus, while from its southern slopes runs a feeder of the Sind river, a tributary of the Jhelum. Elevation above sea level, 11,300 feet.

Chamomeril (or *Iso Moiri*)—Lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupshu lying between the valleys of the Sutlej and the Indus. Elevation above sea-level, 14,900 feet. Surrounded by mountains, some of which rise to a height of 5000 feet from the water's edge. The water is brackish, and not good for drinking purposes. Length from north to south, 15 miles, breadth from 3 to 5 miles.

Chenab—River in the Punjab, and one of the five streams from which the Province derives its name. Rises in the snowy Himalayan ranges of Kashmir, pursues a winding course through the gorges of Jammu, and enters British territory in Sialkot District near the village of Khairi Rihal. Receives the waters of the Tavi, a considerable confluent, and forms for some 18 miles the boundary between Sialkot and Gujarat Districts. It afterwards forms the limit between the Rechna and the Jech Doabs, where many flat-bottomed country boats navigate its stream. Passing along the whole western border of Gujranwala District, the Chenab next enters the desert region of Jhang where it occupies a broad valley, nearly 30 miles in width. The present bed lies about midway between the high banks which confine the central valley at either end.

Numerous islands stud the river, but constantly change their places with every inundation. At Timmu, the Chenab and Jehlam unite.

Chitral—The capital of the State of the same name in the Kunar or Kashkar valley, Kashmir. elevation, 5200 feet, 18 miles from Mastuj, on the Kashkar river. The soil of the valley is fertile, producing much grain and quantities of many European fruits, as well as excellent grapes. The valley resembles Kafiristan in physical features and coldness of climate. The men of the valley are tall and well made, and the women remarkable for their beauty. Slavery is common, and the slave trade forms one of the principal items of revenue of the Chitral rulers. Trade is carried on chiefly by barter. The Chitral State owns the supremacy of Kashmir.

Degh—River in Jammu State, and in Sialkot, Lahore, and Montgomery Districts. Formed by the union of two streams at Parmandal, in Jammu both of which take their rise in the outer Himalayan ranges. Enters British territory near the village of Lehri-Kalan in Sialkot, passes into Lahore District, and finally joins the Ravi in Montgomery District.

Dub—Pass on the border between British territory and Kashmir State, on the route from Attock to Kashmir by the Baramulla road. Lies on the watershed dividing the feeders of the Kishanganga and the Jehlam on the east, from those of the Indus on the west.

Dubchi—Valley and pass in Kashmir State, situated between the Fateh Panjal and Pir Panjal mountains at an elevation of 11,800 feet above sea-level. The Remdeara river takes its rise on the summit of the pass, and flows into the Jehlam. There is a *sarai* (rest-house) in the pass for the accommodation of travellers.

Fateh Panjal—Mountain chain in Kashmir State, forming a segment of a circle, and bounding the Kashmir valley to the south. Estimated height, about 12,000 feet, total length, 40 miles.

Gangal—Tank or small lake in Kashmir State, on the Harmukh mountain, near the north-eastern boundary of the valley. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 300 yards. Remarkable only for its sanctity in the eyes of the Hindus, who make pilgrimages to its banks, and throw into the waters such fragments of the bones of their relatives as remain unconsumed after the funeral cremation. Large temple sacred to Siva in his form of Mahadeva. An annual fair is held here.

Gilghit—Valley and District in Kashmir State, lying on the southern slope of the Hindu Kush between Baltistan and Yasin. The river Gilghit traverses the centre of the valley, and finally joins the Indus 6 miles north of the village of Bump or Bawamp. The lower part of the valley of the Gilghit river, 40 miles in length, forms the Gilghit district. The town of Gilghit is 24 miles from Indus, with an elevation above sea-level of 4,890 feet, a central position, good climate, and a considerable extent of fertile land. Nowhere else in the world, is there to be found so great a number of deep valleys and lofty mountains in so small an area. Within a radius of 65 miles from Gilghit town, the survey maps show, mud-timnumerable smaller peaks, eleven varying from 18,000 to 20,000 feet, seven from 20,000 to 22,000 feet, six from 22,000 to 24,000

feet, and eight from 24,000 to 26,000 feet, while half of the tract, still remains to be surveyed. A rival to Mount Everest and Kanchanjanga may yet be found among the lofty mountains of these parts. Many of the streams are rich in gold, especially those flowing from the great Rakiposh mountains, and it is probable that a scientific search for minerals would be well repaid. Nearly half way between Gilgit town and the Indus is the Bargout valley, which is celebrated for the quantity and quality of its gold production, and there are many signs of mineral wealth. The Hanza river joins that of Gilgit, a mile below the town. Kashmir jurisdiction extends some 25 miles up the valley to a point at which the river Hanza makes a sudden bend from a westerly course to the south-east. Immediately above the bend of the river is the District of Chapiot, consisting of the fort and village of that name, and three other villages. This district has always been a fruitful source of contention among the rulers of the three States of Gilgit, Hanza, and Nagar, between which it is situated, chiefly on account of the fort which is locally considered impregnable. It has belonged in turn to all three States, but at present is garrisoned by Kashmir troops. The residences of the rulers of the two States are reached at about 52 miles from Gilgit town, and the river forming the boundary between them. The great Rakiposh mountain rises from the water's edge without a break for 19,000 feet to its topmost peak, which is over 25,000 feet above sea level. The rulers of Hanza and Nagar are called Thum. The Thum is addressed as *Siz*, an appellation of Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth. The ruler lives at Baltit. The Ponyal district, 19 miles above Gilgit town, stretches for some 22 miles up to the Yasin frontier.

Haramak.—Mountain in Kashmir State; a peak of the lofty range which bounds that kingdom on the north. A small lake, known as Ganga bal, nestles on its northern slope, and forms an object of great veneration to the Hindus. Elevation 13,000 feet above sea-level.

Hocho (*Hopcho*) —River in Kashmir, rises among the snows on the western declivity of the Gantang Pass. The fall is very gentle, lower down is very rapid, as from its source to the confluence with the Sutlej; a distance of 12 miles in a westerly direction. It descends 10,000 feet, and is in general one broken sheet of foam. The mountains bounding its course on each side are precipitous, lofty, and covered with perpetual snow, avalanches of which frequently descend, and, damming the stream, form deep lakes, over the icy embankments of which the river is precipitated with a loud noise.

Iskardo (*or Skardo*) —Principal town of the Province of Balti, situated on an elevated plain, 19 miles long and 7 broad; 7700 feet, above sea-level, at the bottom of a valley, surrounded by lofty mountains. The fort, occupying a rock of gneiss at the confluence of the Indus with its great tributary the Shegar, is near the magnificent gorge through which the Indus issues from the western ranges of the Himalayas. The cliff on which the fort is built rises to a sheer height of 800 feet above the river, and presents a perpendicular face on every side, except the west, where it slopes rapidly toward the plain. Vigne compares the site to that of Gibraltar, and believes that it could be rendered

equally impregnable. The castle of the late princes of Baltistan crowns a small natural platform, 300 feet above the river, and shows by its construction that defence rather than comfort was its chief object.

Islamabad.—Town on the north bank of the Jehlam, here about 80 yards wide, and crossed by a wooden bridge. Islamabad crowns the summit of a long low ridge, extending from the mountains eastward. Below the ridge a low reservoir contains a spring of clear water, slightly sulphurous, from which volumes of gas exhale. A legend connects the origin of the spring with a creative act of Vishnu. The water swarms with sacred fish. Large manufacture of Kashmir shawls, also of chintzes, cotton and woolen goods. Here the Hindu pilgrims to the famous shrine of Siva at Ambarnath, 60 miles distant, halt to take in a supply of provisions for their journey. Islamabad is the second town in Kashmir, and is the terminus of the upper navigation of the Jehlam. Crocus flowers are grown for saffron, which is largely used as a medicine, and for the making of caste marks on the foreheads of orthodox Hindus. In good seasons about 20,000 lbs of saffron are secured.

Jummu.—Province and town in Kashmir State; situated on the Tavi, a tributary of the Chenab, among the mountains of the outer Himalayan range. Population 45,000. The people are Hindus. The town and palace stand upon the right bank of the river, the fort overhangs the left or eastern shore at an elevation of 150 feet above the stream. The lofty whitened walls of the palace and citadel present a striking appearance from the surrounding country. An adjacent height commands the fortress, rendering it untenable against modern artillery. Extensive and handsome pleasure-grounds. Ruins of great size in the suburbs attest the former prosperity of the city. Post office [m. t.].

Jasrota.—Extinct principality and town in Kashmir State; situated among the mountains of the southern Himalayan chain. The Raja's residence is a handsome palace with four towers; small *bazar* and inconsiderable trade.

Kistawar.—Town and former capital of a small principality; situated on the southern slope of the Himalayas, near the left bank of the Chenab, which here forces its way through a gorge with precipitous cliffs some 1000 feet in height. Ill-built houses; small *bazar*, and fort. Manufacture of inferior shawls and coarse woollens. Elevation about 5,000 feet above the sea.

Kokur.—Celebrated spring, situated at the northern base of the Pir Panjal Mountain. Issues by six mouths from the bottom of a limestone cliff. The stream thus formed flows into the Bareng river.

Kosa Nag (Kaiser Nag)—Mountain lake and place of pilgrimage on the north side of the Fateh Panjal mountains. It is three-quarters of a mile in length, by 500 yards in breadth. Supplied by the melting of the snow. Gives rise to the river Veshan, a tributary of the Jehlam. Venerated by the Hindus under the name of Vishnu Padh, from a legend that the god produced it by stamping with his foot. Elevation above sea-level 12,000 feet.

Kund (Khund).—Valley on the northern side of the Pir Panjal

Mountain It is three miles long, picturesque, well cultivated and possessing a cool climate. Elevation, 6000 feet above sea-level.

Ladakh.—One of the three outlying Governorships under the Maharaja of Kashmir, —the other two being Baltistan and Gilgit. It is of extremely irregular outline, but speaking broadly, it may be described as comprising the valley of the Indus, and also of most of its tributaries. The different Districts of Central Ladakh, Rupshu, and Neobra, besides the bleak and almost uninhabited plateaux of the Kuenlun and Lintzhithang plains, together make up the Province. Area of Ladakh (including the Zaskar, and some other Districts, which do not belong to it in political sense) is about 30,000 square miles, and population about 200,000. Lying as it does at the back of the great central range of the Himalayas, it may be readily understood that Ladakh is one of the loftiest of the inhabited regions of the globe. The valleys and plateaux vary between 9000 to 17000 feet, while many of the peaks attain altitudes of 25,000 feet. The chief rivers of Ladakh are the Indus, and its tributaries the Shayak, Neobra, Chanchengmo, and Zaskar. There are several salt lakes, the more important of which are the Pang Kong and Chomoriri.

The climate is characterized by remarkable extremes, burning heat during the day being succeeded by piercing cold at night, while vegetation is parched by the excessive dryness of the air. The sheep are the most useful, as nearly the whole of the traffic of the country is transported on their backs. The common domestic goat of Ladakh is the well known shawl goat, the wool of which is exported to Kashmir, Nepal, and British India.

The trade of the country is confined to four articles *viz.* wool, borax, sulphur, and dried fruits. But the fact of Leh being an important entrepôt for trade between Kashmir and Hindustan on the south, and Yarkand, Khotan, and Tibet on the north and east, has probably contributed more to the wealth of the country. The chief imports from Chinese territories are wool, tea, gold dust and coins, silver, silk, and *charas* (an intoxicating preparation of hemp), while those from India consist of cotton goods, hides, skins and leathers, grain, guns, pistols, etc., brocades and tea.

The Ladakhis are a short, strong, but ugly race of Turanian origin, and Buddhists in religion. They are cheerful, willing, and not quarrelsome, unless excited by their intoxicating drink, *chang* (a light beer). In nearly every village there is a monastery, which holds one or two Lamas or monks. The supply of priests is kept up by one boy in each family being usually devoted to the profession. The religious tone of the inhabitants is further exemplified by colossal figures of deities carved in the rock, stone-heaps or walls covered with inscriptions, and miscellaneous sacred structures. The dominion of Ladaks was in former time much enlarged. By a treaty of 1846 Kashmir and its dependences were handed over to Gulab Singh by the British Government, and in 1870 a treaty was concluded between Lord Mayo and the Maharaja of Kashmir, providing for the appointment of two joint Commissioners, one British and one Native, for supervising the through trade.

Leh.—Chief town of Ladakh ; situated about 3 miles from the northern bank of the Indus, at an elevation of 11,538 feet above the sea. Population 4000. Leh stands in a small plain between the river Indus and a chain of mountains, a wall with conical and square towers surrounds the town, and runs up to the crest of the range. Whitewashed three storied houses with wooden balconies. Fort about a mile south-west of town. Entrepôt for the trade between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, being the principal mart for the shawl-wool imported from the latter country. Observatory and post office [t].

Ledar (Ladar)—River in Kashmir State, one of the headwaters of the Jehlam, rises on the southern slope of the mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east, at an elevation of 14,000 feet above sea-level. Falls rapidly till it reaches the valley, and joins the Jehlam, about 5 miles below Islamabad after a course of 45 miles.

Manasabal—Lake in Kashmir State, celebrated for its picturesque beauty. The remains of a palace built by Nur Jahan, the Queen of Emperor Jahangir, stand upon its northern bank. The lake lies on the main Srinagar road, and is three miles in length by one broad. The lake discharges its waters into the Jehlam upon its right bank.

Manerang—Mountain pass, over the Damakshu range of the Himalayas, which divides Kunawar from Ladakh. The ascent from the Kunawar side lies up the Darbang river to its source amid the perpetual snows, 15,000 feet above sea-level. The pass is open during four months of the year. Elevation of the crest of the pass 18,612 feet above sea-level.

Matan (Marttan, Martand)—Ruined temple in Kashmir State, Northern India, in an isolated and deserted position, some way up the table-land that looks over the valley of Kashmir. It is a temple in honour of Marttan (the sun). The temple consists of a lofty central edifice, with a small detached wing on each side, the whole enclosed in a large quadrangular portico of fluted pillars 220 by 142 feet. It is a majestic temple, the most striking in size and situation of all the existing remains of Kashmirian grandeur. The existing remains consist of huge figures and columns in massive black marble, embellished with exquisite carving. A celebrated spring issues close to the temple.

Mer and Ser—Mountain peaks of the Himalayan system, 50 or 60 miles east of the Kashmir frontier. These two mountains rise to a great height above the surrounding peaks, and exactly resemble one another in their regular conical form, though one is completely white and the other uniformly black, and both can be seen from Wazirabad, in the Gujranwala plain, 140 miles distant, overtopping all the hills of Kashmir, and many other intervening heights.

Muzaffarabad—Town stands at the confluence of the Jehlam with the Kishen Ganga, just beyond the Hazara border. Important as commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass. Ferries over both rivers. Fort.

Nobag Nai (Noyagru).—Pass in Kashmir, over the range of

mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the east. Elevation of crest above sea-level, 12,000 feet

Nandan Sar—Lake in Kashmir State, situated with four others on the north side of the Pir Panjal Mountain, close to the Nandan Sar Pass. Forms the source of the Haripui river. Place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Nanenwar—Mountain in Kashmir State. One of the lofty ranges bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east. Over its sides lies the Bandarpur Pass into Tibet, at an elevation of about 11,000 feet above sea-level.

Nawashahr—Town with post office [m. t.]

Nil Nag—Lake in Kashmir State giving rise to a stream which joins the Jehlum near Baramula, situated on the north-eastern declivity of the Pir Panjal Mountain, 21 miles south-west of Srinagar. Held in great veneration by the Hindus.

Pampur—Town in Kashmir State, lying on the north bank of the river Jehlam, about 5 miles from Srinagar, surrounded by orchards and gardens. A bridge of several arches spans the river, *bazar*, 2 Muhammadan shrines. The neighbouring country is devoted to growth of saffron, considered finer than that of Hindustan.

Pir Panjal (' *The Giants' Mountain* ').—A lofty range in Kashmir States, separating that State, on its south-western side, from the Punjab. Runs north-west and south-east, from the Baramula Pass to that of the Pir Panjal or Nandan-Sar, a distance of about 40 miles, the highest peaks attaining an elevation of about 16,500 feet above sea-level. The range is named from a *pir* or Muhammadan saint, whose shrine in the Pir Panjal Pass receives the offerings of all devout Musalman travellers. The most picturesque road and into Kashmir, and one of the easiest and most frequented, traverses the Pir Panjal Pass, and is known as the Gujavat and Pir Panjal route. The pass itself is crossed in the eleventh stage from Gujavat, between the halting-stations of Porhiana and Aliabad *sarai*. The top of the pass is a fine grassy plateau about half a mile wide, with an elevation of about 11,500 feet, gradually sloping down to the Aliabad *sarai*. In clear weather the *Shahdera minars* at Lahore are visible, though distant about 130 miles.

Riasi.—Fort and town in the Jammu Division of Kashmir State; lies on the left bank of the Chenab on the last slopes of the southern-most Himalayan range. Two large tanks supply the garrison with water. A deep ravine separates the fort from a sandstone eminence of equal height, about a mile distant.

Shahabad.—Town in Kashmir State, stands in the midst of a fruitful and picturesque valley, famous for producing the finest wheat in Kashmir, *bazar* with a few shops. Elevation above sea-level, 5,600 feet.

Srinagar (*Srinjynagar*, The city of the Sun)—Town, and capital of the Kashmir State in the Western Himalayas. Picturesquely situated in the 'Happy Valley' of Kashmir, about midway between its two ends, and close to the hills which bound its north-western side, on the banks of the river Jehlam. The city extends for about 2 miles along the banks

of the river, which divides it into two nearly equal portions, connected by seven bridges. There are several fine stone *ghats* or landing-stairs; and the city is also intersected by several canals, the principal of which are the *Sunt-kot*, the *Kut-i-kut*, and the *Nali-mar*. Srinagar is built at an elevation of about 5276 feet above sea level but is surrounded by low swampy tracts, which render it unhealthy. Population about 1,75000,—25,000 being Hindus and the remainder Musalmans. The principal public buildings are the *buradars*, palace, fort gun-factory, dispensary, school, mint, a branch of the Punjab Banking Company, Ltd., post office [m t], also some ancient mosques, temples, and cemeteries. The streets are generally narrow. There are several *bazars* or market-places in different parts of the city; one of which, called the *Maharaj-ganj*, has been lately built for the convenience of visitors, in which all the manufactures peculiar to Kashmir can be obtained. The *Takhu Suleiman* or 'Throne of Solomon' is a hill overlooking the city, from which a good view is obtained. On the top is a fine old stone temple, called by the Hindus *Shan'ar Acharyr*, now converted into a mosque. Elevation above sea-level, 6950 feet. Four miles south-east of Srinagar is a temple named *Pandrinton*, standing in the midst of a tank is worth noticeable. The *Harī Parbat*, or Fort Hill, is an isolated hill on the northern out-skirts of the city. It is about 250 feet high, and is crowned by the fort. A wall surrounds the hill, in which the principal gateway, called the *Kuti Darwazr*, is surmounted by a Persian inscription. Both wall and fort built by Akbar in 1590 A. D. The length, of the wall is 3 miles, its height 28 feet.

The *Sher Garhi*, within the city, contains the city fort and the royal palace. Its walls are about 22 feet high; and the interior contains the state apartments, Government offices, and barracks. The *Jama Masjid*, or the Cathedral mosque, which is also in the city, is a very large four-sided building, with an open square in the centre and a wooden steeple in the middle of each side.

The *Dal* or city lake of Kashmir, lies on the north-eastern side of the city. It is about 5 miles long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad with a depth of 10 feet. Its surface in many parts is covered with the famous Kashmirian 'floating gardens'. *Shalimar Bagh* is a beautiful pleasure-ground laid out by Jahangir, and the *Nazib Bagh* or 'Garden of Bliss' another picturesque pleasure-ground is said to have been planned by Akbar; and there are several other gardens of similar character in the environs of Srinagar. The local government of the city is vested in a Viceroy, or Governor assisted by a Financial and Revenue Commissioner, a Judge of the Chief Court, an Accountant-General, a Superintendent of shawls, and a Judge of the Civil Court. The Governor resides in the *Sher Garhi*. Post office [m.].

Trikota—Mountain in Kashmir State, forming part of the range bounding the valley of Srinagar on the south. The summit is covered with snow almost throughout the year. On its northern flank a spring gushes from the rock in regular pulsations—hot in winter, but cooled by intermixture of the melting snows during the summer months. The

Hindus regard this spring as holy, and pay pilgrimages to it from considerable distances.

Uri—Town with post office [m.].

Ventipur—Village and ruins in Kashmir State ; situated near the right bank of the river Jehlam, 16 miles south-east of Srinagar on the Islamabad road. Remains of two great buildings, known as the Venkadati Devi, and the Ventimadati ; they present striking examples of early Kashmirian architecture.

Vernag—Spring, situated in the south-eastern extremity of the Srinagar valley. Forms one of the chief feeders of the Jehlam.

Wardwan (*Maru Wardwan*).—A long and narrow valley, on the eastern side of the Kashmir valley, from which it is separated by a very lofty range of mountains. Its direction is nearly north and south, with a length of 40 miles, and breadth of a quarter of a mile. It is bounded by high and rugged mountains covered with perpetual snow. It is intersected by the Wardwan river, which flows south-ward to join the Chenab. The climate of Wardwan is rigorous, and rain or snow falls throughout the greater part of the year. The valley is, however, of interest to the sportsman on account of its ibex grounds, for which it is celebrated.

Wulur—Lake in Kashmir State, the largest sheet of water in the valley, formed by an expansion of the river Jehlam. Length from east to west, 10 miles ; breadth from north to south, 12 miles. It is enclosed on the east and north by very lofty mountains. Wulur is celebrated for its picturesque beauty. Contains a small island, Lanka, with extensive ruins of an ancient Buddhist temple. Subject to violent squalls.

KEONTHAL.

Keonthal.—One of the Punjab Hill States, lies around Simla station. Area, 116 square miles comprising 838 villages. Total population about 35,000. Revenue Rs. 60,000. Principal products,—opium and grain. The chief of Keonthal was formerly styled Rana, but was raised by the British Government to the higher rank of Raja in 1857. The Raja holds a *sanad* conferring on the Keonthal chief and his heirs for ever, paramount authority over the petty States of Theog, Kothi, Ghund, Madhan, or Kiari and Ratesh, the chiefs of which, with their descendants are bound to regard the chief of Keonthal as their liege, and to pay an annual tribute as follows :—Kothi, Rs 500, Theog, Rs. 500, Ghund, Rs. 250, Madhan, Rs 250. Another *sanad* was granted to Keonthal conferring Punwar on him and his heirs. The tributaries of Keonthal are :—The Rana of Kothi—Area, 36 square miles, and population about 3,000, and revenue Rs 6,000. The Thakur of Theog—area 10 square miles, population 3,500, and revenue Rs 3,300. The Thakur of Madhan—area 13 square miles, population 1,500, and revenue Rs, 1,600. The Thakur of Ghund—area 3 square miles, population 1,500, and revenue Rs 1,000. The Thakur of Ratesh—area 3 square miles, population 500, and revenue Rs 700.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Matiana.—Village and dak bungalow, lies on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, about 30 miles north-east of the former station.

Phagoo.—Halting-place, with good Government rest-house of several rooms, 12 miles east of Simla on the pony route to Kotgarh. Romantically situated between 8000 and 9000 feet above sea-level, and frequently resorted to by Simla residents as well as travellers.

Rainagar.—Fort in Keonthal State. It crowns an isolated hill on the left bank of the river Pabar, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Small community of Brahmans hold the surrounding valley, and have charge of two temples of Tibetan architecture. Elevation above sea-level, 5,408 feet.

Theog.—A small *Thukrai* or lordship in the Simla Hills, tributary to the Native State of Keonthal, containing eight *parganas*. The village of Theog is well known halting place, with a dak bungalow, 18 miles east of Simla. There is a small fort. It is situated at an elevation of 8018 feet above sea-level.

KOTHI.

Kothi (*Koti*)—Petty Hill State in the Punjab, subordinate to the Raja of Keonthal, and continuous with the Simla territory on the south and east. Area 36 square miles, population 6,000 and Revenue, Rs. 6060. The chief (Bishnu Chand, a Rajput) received the title of Rana for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857. In a deep valley east of Mashobra is the little hamlet of Sipi, where an annual fair is held every May, which is attended by the people of the neighbouring hills in large numbers, and is also a popular resort of holiday-makers from Simla.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Mashobra.—Village and hill in Kothi State, situated a few miles from Simla on the old line of the Great Hindustan and Tibet Road. A small village, but the neighbourhood is much frequented during the summer season by visitors from Simla; and many residents of Simla have built themselves suburban residences here. Hotel, and post office [m. s. t.].

KUMHARSAIN.

Kumharsain.—One of the Simla Hill States. The village of Kumharsain is situated about 40 miles east of Simla on the road to Kulu. Area 90 square miles, containing 254 villages. Population about 12,000. The *sanad*, dated 7th February 1816, binds the chief and his heirs to render feudal service to the British Government. The Rana of Kumharsain, Hira Singh, is a Rajput by caste. The State pays a tribute to the British Government of Rs. 2000. Revenue of the chief, Rs. 12,000.

KUNHIAR.

Kunhiar.—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 8 square miles; population 2,000. The little State occupies a fertile valley about 15 miles west of Simla. The climate is very mild and the soil fertile, producing good crops of sugar-cane. The Thakur of Kunhiar, Tegh Singh, is a Raghubansi Rajput. The family has the title of Rao, and within the

last two generations has taken the suffix of Singh. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 180 to the British Government.

KUTHAR.

Kuthar—One of the Simla Hill States ; area, 7 square miles, containing 150 villages. Population about 4,000. The State lies west of Subathu. The present Rana of Kuthar is Jai Chand, a Chandrabansi Rajput. The family suffix is Chand. Revenue, Rs. 5,000 ; tribute of Rs. 1,000 is paid to the British Government.

LOHARU.

Loharu.—One of the Native States under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division and the Government of the Punjab. Area, 285 square miles, with 54 villages. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs 69,000. The Nawab has received a *sanad* of adoption, and is bound to furnish a contingent of 200 horse when required. Chief town Loharu, 14 miles from Surajgarh. Population 2,000.

MAHLOG.

Mahlog (Mailog)—One of the Simla Hill States ; area, 48 square miles, containing 222 villages. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000, out of which tribute of Rs. 1,450 is paid to the British Government. Principal products—opium and grain. The family suffix is Chand. Sentences of death passed by the Thakur require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States. All other punishments are awarded by the chief on his own authority. A military force of 75 men is kept up.

MALER KOTLA.

Maler Kotla.—A small State lies to the south of Ludhiana. Area, 162 square miles. Population 75,750. Revenue, Rs 284,000. Chief products—cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic, and grain. The present chief (Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, an Afghan) exercises complete jurisdiction in his State. The Nawab receives compensation from the Government of Rs 2500 per annum in perpetuity, on account of loss of revenue caused by the abolition of customs duties. The military force consists of 76 cavalry and 200 infantry, 8 field-guns, and 16 artillerymen. The chief receives a salute of 11 guns. Maler Kotla is the chief town of the State of the same name, 30 miles from Ludhiana. Population about 21,000. Post and telegraph offices.

MANDI.

Mandi.—Native State, under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Jullunder, representing the Government of the Punjab. It is situated to the south and east of Kangra. Area, 1000 square miles. Population 150,000. Mandi is the most populous of the Punjab Hill States. The people are nearly all Hindus. Revenue, Rs 360,000. British tribute 1 lakh. The country is very mountainous, being intersected by two parallel ranges, from which smaller hills branch off. The valleys are fertile, producing grain, sugar-cane, opium and tobacco. Two salt mines yield one-fourth of the revenue of the State. The climate is cool, except at the capital, which is shut in by the hills, and in the

western portion of the country, which does not rise more than 2000 feet above the plains. Considerable sums have been expended by this State on important public works. The most notable is the Empress Bridge of Mandi, over the Beas, here a swift torrent

The ruling family is Rajput, of the Ohandrabansi clan. Sen is the name borne by the ruling chief, whilst the younger members of the family are called Singh. The Mandi family is an ancient offshoot of the chiefs of Suket. The Raja (Bijai Sam Bahadur, a Ohandrabansi) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 700 infantry and 25 cavalry. Mandi, the chief town of the State of that name, situated on the banks of the Beas. Population 5,000 School-house and post office [m s t].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Guma.—Village in Mandi State, on the southern slope of the Himalayas. The village contains a mine of salt, which is, however, a good deal mixed with earth. The mineral is quarried here and at Drang (also in the Mandi State). The duty levied on salt is shared between the British Government and the Mandi State, in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively.

Kamlagarh—Fortress in Mandi State, situated near the south bank of the Beas, consisting of a range of forts, about 3 miles in length, constructed partly of masonry and partly of the natural sandstone rock. The principal stronghold crowns an isolated peak, whose precipitous sides tower 15,00 feet above the Beas, with double that elevation above sea-level

Malsian.—Town with 6000 inhabitants. Post office [m s t].

MANGAL.

Mangal.—One of the petty Hill States Area, 12 square miles with 33 villages, and population about 1200 Revenue, Rs. 700 British tribute, Rs. 70. The Rana Jit Singh is a Rajput of the Atti tribe.

NABHA.

Nabha.—One of the cis-Sulter States lies on the north of Patiala. Area, 936 square miles Population 282,760. Revenue, 7 lakhs. Principal products—sugar, cereals, cotton, and tobacco. The military force, including police, consists of 12 field and 10 other guns, 50 artillerymen, 560 cavalry, and 1250 infantry. The Raja of Nabha is entitled to a salute of 11 guns Nabha is the chief town and capital of the State of that name, also railway station, and the residence of the Raja (Sri Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, a Sidhu Jat), 16 miles from Patiala. Population 18,000.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amloh.—Town and district in Nabha State. Post office.

Bawal.—Town and district in Nabha State Population 5000. Post office.

Phul.—Town and district in Nabha State. There is also a railway station called Rampura Phul.

PATAUDI.

Pataudi.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Government of the Punjab. Area, 48 square miles, with 40 villages; population 18,000. Revenue, 1 lakh. Principal products—grain, cotton, sugar, and spices. The Rajputana State Railway from Delhi to Bandikui junction passes through the State about 40 miles south-west of Delhi. The estimated military force of the State, including police, is about 100. Jataoli is the nearest railway station. *Ruling Chief.*—Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Husain Ali Khan, a Baluchi.

PATIALA.

Patiala.—One of the cis-Sutlej States, lies on the east side of the Sutlej. Area, 5,951 square miles, with 2,601 towns and villages. Population 1,538,810. Revenue, Rs 49,33,000. The State is divided into two portions of which the larger is situated in the plain south of the Sutlej, while the other portion is hill country stretching up to Simla, which latter place formerly belonged to Patiala, but has been exchanged for territory in the district of Barauni. The usual grains are produced in the tracts under cultivation. The State contains lead and copper mines, slate and marble quarries.

The Maharaja of Patiala (Rajendra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, a Sikh, of the Sidhu Jat tribe) furnishes a contingent of 100 horse for general duty. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The military force consists of about 2750 cavalry, 600 infantry including police, 31 field and 78 other guns, and 238 artillerymen. There is a Director of Public Instruction, and the State is well administered.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

- Akalgarh**—Town with post office. Population 3,000.
- Alal**—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Patiala.
- Alamgarh**—Town with post office.
- Anargarh**—Town with post office.
- Banur**—Town with post office. Population 7000.
- Barnala**—Town and railway station, 51 miles from Patiala. Post office.
- Basi**—Town with post office. Population 12,000.
- Bazar-Narnaul**—Town with post office.
- Bhadaur**—Town with post office. Population 7000.
- Bhawanigarh**—Town with post office.
- Bhikhi**—Town with post office.
- Boha**—Town with post office.
- Dhablan**—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Patiala.
- Dharmpur**—Town with post office.
- Dhuri**—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Patiala. Post office.
- Dirba**—Town with post office.
- Doraha**—Town with post office.
- Ghanaur**—Town with post office.
- Govindgarh**—Town with post office.
- Haripur**—Village in an outlying portion of Patiala State, lying among the scattered territory of Simla District, situated on the road

from Subathu to Simla, 5 miles north of the former post. *Dak* bungalow, and hotel. Elevation above sea-level, 3147 feet.

Kauli—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Patiala.

Khamano—Town with post office.

Lalru—Town with post office

Mansurpur—Town with post office

Mohindarganj—Town with post office.

Mohindargarh—Town with post office.

Mulepur—Town with post office.

Narwana—Town with post office.

Patiala—Capital of the State of the same name and railway station, 16 miles from Nabha State. Founded in 1752 by Sardar Ala Singh. Population about 56,000. Post office.

Pinjaur—Decayed town and district of Patiala State ; situated at the confluence of two tributaries of the Ghaggar. Residence and pleasure-grounds of the Raja. Post office.

Rajpura—Village and railway junction station, 16 miles from Patiala

Rama—Town with post office.

Sairi—Village in the Simla Hills, in a part of the Patiala hill territory , situated on a ridge crossed by the road from Kalka and Kasauli to Simla *viz* Subathu, 10 miles from Simla station. Elevation, 4,971 feet above sea-level. Staging bungalow.

Samana—Town with post office.

Sarai Banjara—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Patiala.

Sardulgarh—Town with post office.

Sherpur—Town with post office.

Sirhind—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Patiala. Post office

Srinagar—Town with post office.

Sunam—Town with post office. Population 12,000

Tapa—Town and railway station, 63 miles from Patiala. Post office.

RAWAI.

Rawai—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 3 square miles. Population under 1000.

SANGRI.

Sangri—One of the Simla Hill States ; situated south of the river Sutlej Area 16 square miles. Population under 3,000. The chief is a Rajput. Revenue, Rs. 1000. The chief products are opium and gram.

SIMLA HILL STATES.

Simla Hill States—A collection of twenty three Native States surrounding the sanitarium of Simla , bounded on the east by the high wall of the Himalayas ; on the north-west by the mountains of Spiti and Kulu belonging to the District of Kangra, and lower down by the

Sutlej ; on the south-west by the plains of Umballa ; on the north-east by the Dehra Dun and the Native State of Garhwal. They are controlled by the Superintendent of Hill States in subordination to the Commissioner, of Umballa. The States are as follow :—Sirmur (Nahan), Kahlur (Bilaspur), Bashahr (Bassahir), Hindur (Nalagarh), Suket, Keonthal, Baghal, Jubbal, Bhajja, Kumharsain, Mailog, Balsan, Baghat, Kuthar, Dhami, Taroch, Sangri, Kunhiar, Biya, Mangal, Rawai, Dar-kuti, and Dadhi, each of which see separately.

SIRMUR.

Sirmur—One of the Sub-Himalayan or Hill States, frequently called Nahan, from the name of the chief town. It is situated to the west of Dehra Dun District Area, 1077 square miles, and population under 120,000. The capital of the State is Nahan Revenue, Rs. 2,10,000. Most of the country lies in the basin of the Jumna, and slopes from north to south, falling from 12,000 feet above the sea to 15,000 feet. The forests yield valuable *sal* timber. The pasturage is rich. Grain and opium are the principal products. Ginger is largely cultivated, and the State is noted for its fine breed of sheep. The houses are mostly 3 stories high, built of stone. The roof are chiefly of slate. The people generally came originally from the plains, but towards the east there is an admixture of the Mongolian stock. The language is a dialect of Hindi.

Sirmur, which means ' a crowned head,' was the residence of the Raja who ruled over the State before the present dynasty entered the country. It is said that the last Raja of the ancient line was swept away by a flood, and that Agar Sain Rawal, of the ruling family of Jeysulmere, from whom the present chief is descended, took possession of the vacant throne about 1095 A. D. In 1805, the country was conquered by the Gurkhas, who were expelled by the British in 1815, and the Rajput Raja was reinstated.

The relations of the chief with the British Government are defined in a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815, under which he is required to consult the Superintendent of the Hill States in all matters connected with the management of the State, and to furnish a contingent to the British forces when called on. The present chief (Raja Sir Samsher Prakash Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) is a Rajput, and receives a salute of 11 guns. He maintains a small force of 55 cavalry, 300 infantry, with 10 field guns, and 20 artillerymen. The police force numbers 125 men. Sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent and the Commissioner of Umballa, but all other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The Raja, pays no tribute.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chaur—Peak in Sirmur State, forming the highest summit among the mountains which occupy the Sub-Himalayan tract, with an elevation of 11,982 feet above the sea. It presents a striking appearance from the plains of Sirhind, and the view from its summit embraces the vast low-land tract on the south, and a wide panorama of the snowy range to the

north-ward Though below the limit of perpetual snow, drifts remain in the shady chasms on its flanks throughout the summer months.

Jaitak—Hill fortress crowning a steep ridge of State, which rises above the Kiarda Dun Elevation above sea-level, 4854 feet

Nahan—Capital of Sumu State, and residence of the Raja ; situated about 40 miles south of Simla, at the western extremity of the Kiarda Dun, and from its elevated position (3207 feet) visible from the plains at a considerable distance. Nahan is cleaner and handsomer than the generality of Indian towns Population 5000. Raja's palace, large *bazar*, dak bungalow, 2 *sarais*, dispensary, school, and an iron foundry worked by the State On an eminence adjacent to the town, a cantonment has been laid out for the Raja's troops Post office [m s t].

Rajgarh—Fort, situated upon a natural terrace, projecting from the side of a mountain Square outline ; tower at each corner, about 40 feet high and 20 square. Elevation above sea-level, 7115 feet

Saraswati (*Sarsuti*) —Sacred river of the Punjab, famous in the early Brahmanical annals Rises just beyond the British border, in the low hills of Sirmur State, emerges upon the plain at Zadh Budie in Umballa, a place esteemed sacred by all the Hindus, flows in a general south-westerly direction, and loses itself more than once in the sands, but reappears again with little diminished volume, passes by the holy town of Thanesar and the numerous shrines of the Kurukshetra, a tract celebrated as a centre of pilgrimages, and as the scene of the battle-fields of the Mahabharata, enters Karnal District and Patiala State, where it finally joins the Ghaggar.

Suket—One of the Hill States, lying on the north side of the Sutlej river, which separates it from the cis-Sutlej Hill States Area 474 square miles with 1 town and 219 villages Population about 55,000. Estimated revenue Rs 100,000 of which Rs 11,000 is paid as tribute to the British Government A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1862 The present chief (Raja Dasht Nikandan Sen) administers his State in person, and receives a salute of 11 guns A small force of 40 cavalry, and 365 infantry is maintained Post office [m. s. t].

Taroch (*Tihoch*) —One of the Simla Hill States Area, 67 square miles, with 44 villages Population about 3500 A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1819. It was again confirmed in 1843, in which claims for forced labour (*begar*) were commuted for a payment of Rs 280 Estimated Revenue Rs 6000 The military force is 80 men The present chief (Thakur Kedar Singh) administers his State in person.

PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR —District in the Division of the same name, Punjab ; and forms the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, extending from the river Indus to the Khaibar mountains It is bounded on the north by the ranges which link the Sufed Koh to the Hindu Kush, on the west and south by continuations of the same mountains,

on the south-east by the Indus, and on the north-east by the hills of Boner and Swat. Area, 2,444 square miles. Population 703,763. Peshawar stands twentieth in order of area, and seventeenth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative headquarters are at the city of Peshawar, 276 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops of the *rabi* harvest are—wheat, barley, pulses, oil-seeds, and vegetables. *Kharif* crops include maize, millets, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District centres in the town of Peshawar, and is far less extensive than might be expected from its position on the great highway between India and the Central Asiatic kingdoms. The imports from Kabul consist of horses, raw silk, worsted, cochineal, drugs, and other miscellaneous goods, for re-exportation to the south and east. Bokhara supplies gold bullion and gold or silver thread, the latter of which is handed on to the traders of Kashmir, while the bullion goes to Bombay. The return trade from Hindustan includes English piece-goods, cambrics, silk, sugar, and spices; while that from Kashmir is confined to the single item of shawls. The local manufactures comprise cutlery, and weapons, scarves, copper chasing, plain embroidery, snuff, and coarse cloth. The Peshawar scarves are celebrated throughout India for their fine texture and tasteful colouring. Peshawar is one of the Districts at which trans-frontier trade is registered.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Peshawar valley naturally varies much with the elevation and other physical peculiarities. In the high and open uplands of Yusufzai, the air is fresh and buoyant, but in the low-lying central hollow, the land is saturated with the overflow of the Swat and the Kabul, so that the atmosphere becomes heavy and damp, chilling in winter, and laden with warm moisture in the hot season. In the greater part of the valley, shut in by high walls of rock, the air is singularly stagnant and motionless. The city itself has a bad reputation for fever and cholera. The chief endemic disease is fever, which is very prevalent in the Peshawar cantonments. Snow seldom falls in the valley, and only remains unmelted for a very short time. In the hills surrounding the valley, reaching to upwards of 3,000 feet, there are generally repeated falls of snow each winter, while in the loftier ranges behind snow lies sometimes for weeks at a time from the middle of November till the middle of May. Slight shocks of earthquake are frequently experienced, usually in the spring.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Peshawar, Doaba Daudzai, Hashtnagar, Mardan, Utman Bolak and Nowshera. Revenue, about 9½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Judge, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, Chaplain, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, and Telegraph Master. [For further description of Peshawar city see Peshawar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abazai.—Fort and picturesque village on the north-western frontier of India, 24 miles north of Peshawar city, on the left bank of the Swat river, and 1 mile from its exit from the hills. The river, here 150 yards wide, is crossed by a ferry, and is the highest point in British territory where a ferry is stationed. The fort, which lies between Abazai village and the hills, is constructed of mud. It is surrounded by a ditch 30 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The garrison ordinarily consists of 100 infantry and 50 cavalry, and the armament of one 18 and one 12 pounder bronze gun. Post office [m s. t.].

Akora.—Small town, situated half a mile from the right bank of the Kabul river, 11 miles from Attock and 34 miles from Peshawar. The chief village of the northern Khattak tribe. Contains good *bazar*, and camping-ground, with abundance of grass and forage for cattle. Post office. [m s. t.]

Akora Khattak.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Peshawar.

Badhber.—Village with honorary magistrates' court and post office [m]

Bara.—River in Peshawar District; rises in a valley of the same name, lying in native territory on the southern side of the Khaibar Hills; receives its chief tributary, the Tira Toi, 8 miles beyond the British border, runs north-east through the District, passing within 2 miles of Peshawar, and falls into the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul river shortly before its junction with the main stream. The Bara is regarded as a sacred river, and the spot where its waters are first divided forms a special object of veneration.

Chapri.—Village with post office [m].

Charsada.—Town and head-quarters of the Hashtnagar *tahsil*, situated on the left bank of the Swat river, 16 miles north-east of Peshawar. Population about 9000. The town is not fortified, and is connected by road with Peshawar, Mardan, and the Naushara railway station. It is a large and prosperous agricultural village rather than a town, but contains several enterprising Hindu traders. A *stupa* or tower erected over the spot where Buddha made an alms-offering of his eyes, formed the great attraction for the Buddhist pilgrim and his co-religionists. The entire neighbourhood is covered with vast ruins. Post office [m. s. t.]

Chirat.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium in Naushahra *tahsil*, at an elevation of 4500 feet above sea-level, on the west of the Khattak range, which divides the districts of Peshawar and Kohat; distant from Peshawar 34 miles south-east, from Naushara 25 miles south-west. Even in the hottest seasons, the temperature seldom exceeds 80° F. The water supply comes from spring at Sapari, nearly 3 miles distant, estimated outflow, 20,000 gallons per diem in the driest season of the year. There is another spring, very much nearer the station, the water of which is slightly sulphurous, it is used for bathing. Towards the end of June, the temperature in the shade rises as high as 96° F. but once the rain falls, the climate becomes very pleasant. The hill is rocky, but is not void of

vegetation ; the wild olive (*labu*), *dodonia*, and other wild bushes grow in abundance, and in the spring there is an abundance of wild flowers. There is a small Roman Catholic Chapel, but no Protestant Church ; although the chaplain of Peshawar makes occasional visits. The hill commands a view of the whole of the Peshawar valley on one side, and on the other of a great part of Rawalpindi and of the Khwara valley in Kohat District. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]

Daudzai.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's Court, police station, and post office [m s. t.]

Garhi-Kapura.—Village with post office [m.]

Garhi-Sirdar.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Peshawar.

Gidhaur Gala.—Pass lying on the old road from Peshawar to Attock, 5 miles north-west of the latter town. Derives its name ('the Jackal's alley or lane') from its extreme narrowness, being not more than 10 or 12 feet wide, and bounded on either side by considerable hills. Its military importance is slight, from the facility with which it may be turned.

Hashtnagar (Eight Cities).—*Tahsil* of Peshawar District, comprising a strip of country extending 10 miles eastward from the Swat river, and stretching from the hills on the north to the Kabul river on the south. Head-quarters of the *tahsil* are at Charsada.

Hoti-mardan.—Cantonment situated on the right bank of the Kalpani river, 16 miles north of Naushahara and 33 miles north-east of Peshawar city. Derives its name from the two villages of Mardan and Hoti, which occupy the banks of the Kalpani immediately below the cantonment. Contains the lines of the corps of guides, whose head-quarters are permanently stationed here. Small fort, occupied by the corps. Population about 3,000. The civil lines lie a little south on the Naushahara road, and contain *tahsil*, munsifi, police station, telegraph office, charitable dispensary, and other public offices. An Assistant Commissioner, deputed from Peshawar, resides at Hoti-Mardan, in charge of Yusafzai. Post office [m]

Jamrud.—Fort, situated at the mouth of the Kharbar Pass. Elevation above sea-level, 1670 feet. During the military operations of 1878-1879. Jamrud became a place of considerable importance, as the frontier outpost on British territory towards Afghanistan, the fort has been greatly strengthened, and is now capable of accommodating a garrison of about 350 men. It is built in three tiers, the first and second being defended by strong bastions, on which guns can be mounted. The third and highest tier is at an elevation which gives an excellent command over the neighbouring country. The roof of this tier is used as a signalling station with Peshawar. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Katlang.—Village with post office [m]

Khairabad.—Village with post office [m s t]

Khatak Hills.—A range of hills on the border of Peshawar District have an average height of about 3,000 feet above sea-level, but the highest peak, that of Jawala Sir, close to the sanitarium of CHARAT,

reaches an elevation of 5,110 feet. The celebrated shrine of Kaka Sahib is situated in Peshawar District, at the foot of these hills, and forms the head-quarters of the powerful clan of Kaka Khels, descendants of Shaikh Rahim Kai, a Khatak. They are venerated by the other inhabitants as holy men, and travel to all parts of Central Asia as traders. The Mir Kalan pass runs through these hills, and a wide road has been made for military purposes. A bungalow is situated on the Kohat side. Slate is found in considerable quantities at the foot of the hills.

Lahor.—Village with post office [m].

Mackeson, Fort.—Small frontier fort, situated at the foot of the Khattak range, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance of the Kohat pass. It consists of a pentagon, an inner keep and a hornwork, with accommodation for 200 infantry and 300 cavalry.

Mardan.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's Courts, Assistant Engineer's office. Post office [m. s. t.]. See Hoti-Mardan.

Mathra.—Village with post office. [m.]

Michni.—Fort, situated on the left bank of the Kabul river close to where it issues from the hills, and 15 miles north of Peshawar city. The fort is under the command of a field officer, subordinate to the Brigadier-General at Peshawar.

Nawakila —Village with post office [m.].

Nowshera.—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the Nausahra or Khalsa Khattak *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Kabul river, 27 miles east of Peshawar city, 19 miles west of Attock, and 15 miles south of Hoti-Mardan. The town is picturesquely situated, and is a prosperous agricultural centre with extensive lands irrigated from wells. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains police station, *bazar*, *sarai*, dak bungalow, school, and Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, and post office [m. s. t.] Population 8000.

Peshawar —City, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the Division, District and *tahsil* of the same name, situated in a small plain near the left bank of the Bara stream, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the junction of the Swat and Kabul rivers, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jamrud fort near the entrance of the Khaibar Pass, distant from Kabul 190 miles. Population 84,000, chiefly Muhammadans. Peshawar, an important frontier and garrison city of India, is both interesting and picturesque. It is the ancient capital of the Gandhara Province, and has at all later periods been historically important. Buddhist remains still mark its early greatness. The modern city has but slight architectural pretensions, the houses being chiefly built of small bricks or mud, held together by a wooden framework. The city is entered by 16 gates, which are closed every night at gunfire. It is not fortified, though surrounded by watch-towers, which are now in ruins, or have been converted into public posts. The *Ghor Khatri*, successively a Buddhist monastery and Hindu temple, is now a *sarai*. On rising ground just outside the city, to the north is a square fort of sun-dried bricks, with walls 92 feet high. From it there is a very good view of the Peshawar valley and hills. South-west of the city, stretching from just outside the walls, are the suburbs of Bhana Mar

and Baghban, where there are gardens noted for their fruit, producing quinces, pomegranates, plums, limes, peaches, and apples in abundance. These gardens form a favourite pleasure-ground of the people; north of the city is another public pleasure-ground, the Bagh Shahi, or old royal gardens. Two miles west of the city lie the cantonments, where most of the civil offices are also situated. Peshawar has a great transit trade from Kabul and Bokhara and Central Asia. The *bazars* are well worth a visit. The speciality of Peshawar is bright-coloured scarfs called *lungis*. Wax-cloth work and some ornamental needle-work are also made here, as well as knives and small arms. The cemeteries are very numerous, and quite surround the city. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioner's courts and the District offices generally, are situated in the cantonments. Within the city are the sub-divisional offices and courts in the Ghor Khatri, the large *sarai*. The principal local institutions are the Church Mission Collegiate School, the Egerton Hospital, and the Martin Lecture Hall and Institute, with its reading room and library, also maintained by the Peshawar Mission.

The cantonments, 2 miles west of the city, are pleasantly situated on a slope looking towards the Kharbar Pass, and occupying one of the highest sites in the valley. The cantonments were occupied by British troops soon after the annexation of the Punjab in 1848-49. There are no old buildings of note, except the Residency. Among the modern buildings are St John's Church, double-storied barracks, etc.,. The cantonment buildings are arranged in three main blocks—right, centre, and left, forming together an irregular oblong 8 miles and 540 yards in circuit, 3 miles and 925 yards in length from north-west to south-west, and 1 mile and 1650 yards in breadth at its widest point. The right (or eastern) block contains the artillery lines, and barracks for two regiments of Native Infantry, the commissariat stores, the District court-house and treasury, the jail and police lines, and other public buildings. The centre block contains lines for a regiment of Native Infantry. It contains also the church, Roman Catholic chapel, post office, staging bungalow, and the cantonment magistrate's office. The left (or western) block contains lines for a regiment of British Infantry, two companies of sappers, a regiment of Native Infantry, and one of Native cavalry. In front of this block are the race-course, grand parade, and burial-ground. In the rear are a large cricket-ground and public garden. The appearance of the place during the cold and rainy seasons is pleasing and picturesque. The gardens attached to the officers' bungalows, which line the main roads, are well planted with trees, and in most cases are well kept. Much public energy and good taste also have been displayed in certain improvements recently carried out.

Pubbi—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Peshawar. Post office. [m]

Rustam.—Village with post office [m]

Sawabi.—Village with post office [m s t]

Shabkadar (*Shankargari*) —Town and fort, situated about 3 miles from the foot of the western hills, and 17 miles north-east of Peshawar city. The village is the seat of one of the chief Gigiani families in the

Doaba, and contains a number of wealthy traders. The fort is now strongly fortified, and garrisoned by a force under the command of a field officer. The fort and village contains a total population of about 2,000. Dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Swat (*Sanskrit Suvastu*)—River, rises beyond the British frontier on the eastern slopes of the mountains which divide Panjakora from Swat territory; receives the drainage of the entire Swat valley; enters Peshawar District north of Abazai, and finally joins the Kabul river at Nisatha

Tangi.—Village with post office [m]

Taru.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Peshawar.

Utman Bolak.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's Court and police station

RAWALPINDI.

RAWALPINDI—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Hazara District, on the east by the river Jhelum, on the south by the Jhelum District, and on the west by the river Indus. Rawalpindi stands sixth in order of area, and seventh in order of population among the Districts of the Punjab. Area, 4,844 square miles, and population 887,194. The administrative head-quarters of the District and Division are at the town of Rawalpindi, 102 miles from Peshawar city by rail.

MINERALS—Rawalpindi is not rich in minerals.

PRODUCTS—The staple spring crop of the District is wheat, while *bajra* forms the mainstay of the autumn harvest. The other crops are—gram, barley, and mustard-seed in the spring, and *joar*, Indian corn, cotton, and the common pulses in the autumn harvest. Rice is grown to a small extent in the Murree Hills, but is of an inferior quality. The cotton too is inferior, being grown only on unirrigated land. The potato was introduced in the Murree Hills, and it is now recognised as a lucrative crop. Wheat, gram, and rice are increasing in importance as staple products, while the inferior crops of *bajra*, *joar*, and Indian corn, on the other hand, are less cultivated than they used to be.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The only productions that give rise to any large export trade are food-grains and oil-seeds; but this only happens in years of good harvests. Snuff of excellent quality is manufactured at Hazro, and is exported to Kashmir and Amritsar. Cotton cloth, woollen blankets, and soap are manufactured in the District, also leather and oil manufactures are of considerable extent. The beer is of excellent quality, and commands a ready sale. The great horse fair is held annually at Rawalpindi town, at which Government prizes are distributed, and animals from all parts of the Punjab are exhibited and sold.

CLIMATE—The District has two rainy seasons, the first from January to March, and the second from July to August. During the winter, the weather is cold and even severe, but in summer the heat cannot be exceeded in any part of India. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of May,

June, and part of July, the climate of Rawalpindi is noted for its salubrity, and the District is one of the healthiest for European troops in the Province. The climate of the Murree Hills is peculiarly adapted to the English constitution. The principal disease of the District is fever, which exists in an endemic form. Cattle diseases are very prevalent, and carry off a large number of the live-stock.

ADMINISTRATION—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 7 *tahsils* of Murree, Rawalpindi, Kahuta, Gujarkhan, Fatahjang, Pindi Gheb, and Attock. The total revenue of the District is about 11 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, 2 Assistant and 5 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsifs, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools with 2 Assistants, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Head Master Normal School, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, 3 Chaplains, and Superintendent with 4 Telegraph masters [For further information regarding the town of Rawalpindi see Rawalpindi].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Attock—Municipal town and fortress, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 46 miles from Peshawar, and 58 miles from Rawalpindi. Population 2,000. The fort is situated on a commanding height overhanging the Indus, almost opposite the point where it receives the Kabul river. The fort is an irregular polygon, built on the crest of the end of the spur running down to the Indus. The Muhammadan historians call it Atak Benares, in contradiction to Katak Benares in Orisa. It is now held by a considerable European detachment, including a battery of artillery. Attock forms an important post on the military road to the frontier. The bridge has a sub-way for goods and passenger traffic. The town contains a Tahsildar's and Cantonment Magistrate's courts, police station, dispensary, two *sarais*, dak bungalow, church, school, and post office [m. s. T.]

Basal—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Rawalpindi.

Bewul—Village with post office [m.].

Bunda—Village with post office [m.].

Burhan—Village, and railway station, 36 miles from Rawalpindi.

Campbellpore—Small cantonment, municipality, and railway station, 50 miles from Rawalpindi, and 8 miles from Attock Bridge. Occupied by a regiment of European cavalry. Known to the Natives by the name of Kamalpur, derived from the tomb of Kamal Shah, a Sayyid, which stands in the village, and is an object of religious veneration among the people of the neighbourhood. Population about 2000. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Chauntra—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.]

Chitta Pahar—Mountain range, having the general form of a wedge or triangle, whose base rest upon the left bank of the Indus, near the town of Naia, while its apex stretches to the Margala Pass, about 50

miles to the eastward. The broadest portion has a depth of some 12 miles. The range derives its name from the white nummulitic limestone of which it is composed. No human habitations exist upon the range; lime is produced in considerable quantities from the quarries on its side.

Dheri-Shahan (or *Shah Dheri*)—Village containing remains extend over an area of 6 square miles, and rank as the most interesting and extensive, and the best preserved memorials of antiquity in the whole Punjab Province. The number and size of the *stupas* and monasteries render them worthy of the greatest attention. The city stood a few miles to the north of the Margala Pass, where several mounds still mark the sites of its principal buildings. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Fa Hian visited Takshasila, as a place of peculiar sanctity, about 400 A. D. The ruins of Takshasila consist of six separate portions. The mound of Bir, close to the modern rock-seated village of Dheri Shahan, abound in fragments of brick and pottery, and offers a rich mine of coins and gems for the antiquary. Hatial, a fortified spur of the Margala range, probably formed the ancient citadel, it is enclosed by a ruined wall, and crowned by a large tower. Sir-Kap presents the appearance of a supplementary fortress. Kacha-Kot possibly gave shelter to the elephants and cattle during a siege. Babar-Khana contains the remains of a *stupa*. Besides all these massive works, a wide expanse, covered by monasteries or other religious buildings, stretches on every side from the central city to a considerable distance.

Dewal—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Domel—Village with post office [m. t.].

Fatahjang—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 29 miles from Rawalpindi. It contains *tahsil*, Munsif's court, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gagan—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Fatahjang, and 37 miles from Rawalpindi.

Gharrial—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghora-Dhaka—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Golra—Village and railway junction station, 8 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Goragali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gujarkhan—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 31 miles from Rawalpindi. Contains *tahsil*, munsifi, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gulyana—Village with post office [m.].

Harnaul—Village with post office [m.].

Hasan Abdal—Village and ruins, also railway station, 29 miles from Rawalpindi, forming a part of the remarkable group of ancient cities which lie around the site of the ancient Taxila. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim of the 7th century A. D. visited the tank of the Serpent King, Elapatra, which has been identified with the spring of Baba-Wah or Panja Saheb, at this village. The shrine of Panja Saheb crowns a precipitous hill, about 1 mile east of town, and at its foot

stands the holy tank, a small square reservoir of pure water, generally full of fish. Dilapidated brick temples surround the edge, while, on the west side, the water gushes out from beneath a rock marked with a rude representation of a hand, ascribed by the Sikhs to their founder Baba Nanak. The hill of Hasan Abdal has been celebrated for its beauty since the Mughal times. A tomb shaded by two ancient cypress trees covers the remains of one of Akbar's wives. Hasan Abdal is the nearest railway station for Abbottabad and Haripur. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Hazro—Municipal town with population 7000. A prosperous commercial centre, with a brisk trade in English piece-goods, grain, indigo with the neighbouring tribes in independent territory, and the surrounding villages. Manufacture of snuff for exportation in large quantities. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jand—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jatli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kahuta—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; Contains *tahsil*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalaki-Serai—Village with post office [m. s. t.] A beautiful village of Wah, 6 miles from here.

Kallar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kazian—Village with post office [m.].

Kehror—Village with post office [m.].

Khairabad—Village and railway station, [R], 3 miles from Attock Bridge. Post office [m. s.].

Khairagali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairi-Murat—Mountain range in Rawalpindi District, midway between the Sohan river and the Chitta Pahar, rises about 30 miles from the Indus, and runs eastward for some 24 miles, a dreary ridge of barren limestone and sandstone rock.

Khushalgarh—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s.] Passengers for Rohtak alight here.

Kohala—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koori—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot Fatehkhana—Village with post office. [m.]

Kotli—Village with post office [m.].

Kuldana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kutbal—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Rawalpindi.

Langar—Village and railway station, 69 miles from Rawalpindi.

Lawrencepur—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Makhad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malakpur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Mandra—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manikiala—Village and group of ruins in Rawalpindi District, about midway between Hasan Abdal and Jhelam. The remains

consist of a great tope or *stupa* south of the modern village, together with 14 smaller buildings of the same class, 15 monasteries, and many isolated massive stone walls. All the existing remains present the appearance of religious buildings, without any trace of a city or fortress.

Missa Keswal.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m s]

Murree.—Sanitarium and hill station, also municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on a ridge of the Murree Hills, 7517 feet above sea-level. Murree forms the great northern sanitarium for the Punjab, and until 1877 was the ordinary summer resort of the Local Government, which has now forsaken it for Simla. A road passable throughout by wheeled conveyances, connects the sanitarium with Rawalpindi city, distant 38 miles and about 5 hours' journey. The houses crown the summit and sides of an irregular ridge commanding magnificent views over forest-clad hill-sides, into deep valleys studded with villages and cultivated fields, with the snow-covered peaks of the Kashmir ranges as a continual back-ground. The climate is admirably adapted to the constitution of Englishmen. Earthquakes occur almost annually. Commissioner's, Assistant Commissioners', and Tahsildar's courts; branch treasury, charitable dispensary, 4 hotels, Churches of Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations, English and Parsi shops, branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Club, Assembly Rooms, Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Schools, and post [m s] and telegraph offices. Brisk imports of food-stuffs during the summer months from Rawalpindi and Hazara. The stationary population is only 3000, but in the height of the season it rises to 15,000.

Murree Hills.—Range in Rawalpindi District, taking their name from the sanitarium which crowns one of their principal ridges. They form a series of lateral spurs of the Himalayan system, running down from the main Kashmir and Hazara chain at right angles towards the plains, with a general direction from north-east to south-west.

The loftiest peaks, behind the sanitarium of Murree, attain a height of 10,000 feet. Thence they stretch down to the Murree ridge itself whose highest portion, the Kashmir Point, has an elevation of 7517 feet above sea-level. The houses of European residents cover the space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Pindi Point, 7266 feet in height. Farther south, the hills change in aspect. The rich and varied scenery of Murree, with its pine-clad mountains, deep glens, and distant glimpses of the snowy range, gives place to a less grand but perhaps more picturesque and romantic country, consisting of angular hills, divided by broader and cultivated valleys, with hamlets perched on projecting spurs or hidden in nooks upon the hill side, while the ruined castle at their summits recall the former greatness of some Ghakkar or Sikh chieftain.

Nara.—Village with post office. [m.]

Pind-Sultani.—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m s t]

Pindigheb.—Town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the road between Rawalpindi and Kala-

bag Residence of chiefs of the Jodhwa clan of Rajputs, by whom the town was founded. Population about 9,000. The neighbourhood of the town is famous for its excellent breed of horses. Trade in grain, cotton, oil, and wool, manufactures of country cloth and soap, exported beyond the Indus. The town contains *tahsil*, police station, excellent school, dispensary, Government rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Rawalpindi.—Town, municipality, large^d military cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, District and Division of the same name, situated on the north bank of the river Leh, a muddy, sluggish stream, flowing between lofty and precipitous banks, and separating the town from the cantonments. The population of the city proper is about 73,795, the majority of whom are Muhammadans.

It received its name from Jhanla Khan, a Ghakkai chief, who restored the town of Fatehpur Bauri, which had fallen to decay during an invasion of the Moghuls in the 14th century. The present town is of modern origin, and contains upwards of 7,000 houses, and a number of streets in which bankers and cloth merchants live. The town has nothing very remarkable in it. The oldest portion of the town is its north-eastern corner, where the *bazars* are narrow and crooked, after the fashion of most native cities of small size. But else-where the streets are broad, straight, handsome, and regular; and as a result of this, and of the excellent drainage and sanitary arrangements, Rawalpindi, is said to present a cleaner appearance than probably any other town in Northern India. Trees have been freely planted, and give the station a very pleasing appearance.

The cantonments are separated from the native town by the little river Leh, and occupy the site of an ancient Hindu city. The garrison usually consists of one regiment of European cavalry, two regiments of European infantry, one regiment of Native cavalry, and two regiments of Native infantry, with two batteries of artillery (horse and field), increased in the cold weather by three mountain batteries, which in the summer occupy the hills north of Muiree. An arsenal was established at Rawalpindi in 1883. The cantonment contains several European shops.

The principal buildings of Rawalpindi station are the courts of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, also Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Brigade Commissariat Transport offices, and office of the Paymaster, Punjab Circle, all within the civil lines. The native town contains the *tahsil* building, police station, municipal hall, and city hospital, all situated at the point where the road from the Cantonments, an extension of the *sadar bazar*, enters the city. At the same point are the large *sarai* or native inn, the Presbyterian Mission Church, and the Mission School. A large and handsome public garden is maintained by the Municipality, and an extensive park, has been laid out by the District authorities near the jail. The park is a favourite evening and morning resort of the Europeans of the station. The garrison Church, contains a window in memory of the late Bishop Milman of Calcutta. There are also the station Club, five good European hotels, several European

shops, a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla, and also a branch of the Delhi and London Bank Agency. The main *bazar* contains numerous good Paisa and other shops, and the office of the *Punjab Times*. At the entrance to the *bazar* a fine archway has been erected in remembrance of Brigadier-General Massy, and a handsome and spacious market, built by Sardar Sujan Singh, at a cost of Rs 2 lakhs, perpetuates the memory of the same officer. The barracks and church are lit with gas manufactured from petroleum found in the District. The educational and charitable institutions at Rawalpindi include a normal school for training teachers, schools for European boys and girls, a civil hospital, and leper asylum, telegraph and post [m s] offices. Rawalpindi is also the head-quarters of the Manager and other heads of Departments of the Punjab Northern State Railway. The fort, which also contains the arsenal, has five faces, with a bastion at each corner on which heavy guns are mounted. A considerable portion of the trade of the Punjab with Kashmir passes through Rawalpindi. The chief articles manufactured are *susi*, a coarse cloth, shoes, blankets, combs, and snuff. Oil, soap, and untanned leather jars are also made. The great majority of the town population consists of Ghakkars, Bhattis, Awans, Kashmiris, Khattis, and Brahmans, the last two having a monopoly of the trade.

Rawalpindi is the junction station for the Kohat Branch, and is also the station for Murree sanitarium, distant 38 miles by tonga.

Rawalpindi Cutcherry.—Railway station, 2 miles from Rawalpindi town.

Riwat.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m s t]

Sangjani.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s t.]

Sarai-Kala.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Rawalpindi

Saugri.—Village with post office [m.]

Sohan.—River, rises in the Murree Hills, a few miles from the sanitarium of Murree, and flows down deep valleys for the first 10 miles of its course, till it reaches the plains near the ruined Ghakkar fortress at Phaiwala. Thence it takes a south-westerly direction, and finally joins the Indus, 10 miles below Makhad. A magnificent bridge conveys the Grand Trunk Road across the stream, 3 miles east of Rawalpindi.

Sohan.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rawalpindi.

Sukho.—Village with post office [m]

Syed Kasrawan.—Village with post office [m.]

Thandi Bhir.—Village with post office [m]

Thatta.—Village with post office [m. s t.]

Thobba.—Village with post office [m s t.]

Thoya.—Village with post office [m]

Topa.—Village with post office [m s t]

Tret.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m s t.]

ROHTAK.

ROHTAK—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jhind State and Karnal District, on the east by Delhi and Gurgaon Districts; on the south by Gurgaon District, Patnauli, and Dujana States; and on the west by Hissar District and Jhind State. Rohtak stands twenty-seventh in order of area, and nineteenth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab Area, 1797 square miles; population 590,475. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Rohtak, 45 miles from Delhi by horse-dak.

PRODUCTS.—Barley and gram form the staple spring crops, while *joar*, *bayra* and cotton are the mainstays of the autumn harvest; but in the canal-irrigated villages wheat is added to the list in spring, and rice or sugar-cane in autumn.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Rohtak is a purely agricultural district, whose produce hardly more than suffice for its home consumption. A small surplus of grain, cotton, and other raw materials is exported to Delhi, Meerut, and Saharanpur; while piece-goods, spices, iron, sugar, salt, and timber are imported in exchange. Trade is carried on both at permanent markets and religious fairs. There are no manufactures of more than local importance, with the exception of ornamental turbans at Rohtak and saddlery at Kalanaur. Pretty pottery is made at Jhajjar, and cotton cloth for home use is woven in large quantities.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Rohtak District is healthy, except in the northern portions, where percolation from the canal produces malaria, and generates the same fevers and spleen complaints that are so common under similar circumstances in the adjoining district of Karnal. Small-pox also exist in an endemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *tahsils* of Gohana, Jhajjar, Sampla, and Rohtak Revenue, about 9 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 2 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsif, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, and Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Rohtak see Rohtak].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badli—Village with post office [m.].

Bahadurgarh—Town and municipality, 18 miles west of Delhi. Population about 7,000. Contains a bench of 2 honorary magistrates, police station, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.] Small trade in country produce.

Beri—Town and municipality, situated on the high road between, Delhi and Bhiwani. Population about 10,000. Great mercantile centre of the neighbourhood, and the residence of many wealthy bankers. Two largely frequented fairs, in October and February, in honour of the goddess Devi at the latter of which a pony and donkey show is held. Police station, school, municipal hall, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bohar—Village with post office [m.].

Butana—A flourishing agricultural village, situated on a branch of

the Western Jumna Canal, to which it gives its name. Population about 8,000. Post office [m.]

Chara—Village with post office [m]

Dighal—Village with post office [m]

Georgegarh—Village in Jhajjar *tahsil*, built by the adventurer George Thomas during his temporary dominion over this part of India. Two important cattle fairs are held here annually, about March and September.

Gohana—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated half a mile west of the Rohtak branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Population 7,500. Yearly fair at tomb of Shah Zia-ud-din Muhammad, a saint who accompanied Muhammad Ghori in his invasion of Upper India. Two temples of the Jain deity Parasnath, at which an annual festival takes place in the month of Bhadra. A fine tank is situated on the north-west side of the town. *Tahsil*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]

Guriani—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Hassangarh—Village with post office [m.].

Jahazgarh—Fortress near the town of Jhajjar; built by the military adventurer George Thomas, and called after his own name, but corrupted by the Natives into the existing form. A cattle fair is held here in March and October.

Jhajjar—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the plain, 35 miles from Delhi, and 21 miles from Rohtak town. Population about 12,000. Small and languishing trade in grain and country produce. Considerable manufacture of pottery. *Tahsildar's*, *Munsiff's* and 3 Honorary Magistrate's Courts, police station, *dak* bungalow, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Ruined tanks and tombs surround the town.

Jharli—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Rohtak.

Kahnour—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kalanaur—A small market town with some local trade, situated on the road from Rohtak to Bhiwani, 12 miles from the former town. Population under 8,000. It is noted for its manufacture of saddlery and leather work, purchased to supply Native cavalry. Post office [m. s. t.]

Kharkhauda—An ancient municipal town with population about 4,500. It contains a police station, rest-house, school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Kosli—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Rohtak. Post office [m.]

Madhogarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahim—Ancient and decayed town, situated 20 miles west of Rohtak town. Population under 8,000. The chief relic of antiquity is a fine well with steps, built in 1656. Several other interesting ruins surround the town, chiefly old tombs and mosques of quaint design, and the general view of the town, with its high walls and brick houses,

is somewhat picturesque. Police station, school, rest-house, and post office [m,]

Mandlana—A large agricultural village rather than a town, situated on the Gohana Panipat road, 6 miles from Gohana town. Population about 6,000 School and post office [m].

Nigana—Village with post office [m].

Rohtak—Ancient town, municipality, and administrative headquarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, situated 42 miles from Delhi, on the Hissar road. The ancient site, known as Khokrakot, lies a small distance north of the modern town. Population 16,000. The town is the centre of a local grain trade, but is of small commercial importance outside its own neighbourhood. Manufacture of cotton turbans. It contains court-house, police station, *tahsil*, church, dak bungalow, school-house, dispensary, public garden, and post office [m. s. T]. An annual horse show is held here in October, which promises to become very popular.

Salhawas—Village with post office [m].

Sampla—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Rohtak and Delhi road, half way between Rohtak town and Bahadurgarh. *Tahsil*, police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t].

Sanghi—An agricultural village, 9 miles from Rohtak town, and 1 mile from the right bank of the Rohtak branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Population 5000. School and post office [m].

Talab—Village with post office [m].

Teonthar—Village with post office [m. s. t].

SHAHPUR.

SHAHPUR—District in the Rawalpindi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jhelam District, on the east by Gujrat and Gujranwala Districts, on the south by Jhang District, and on the west by Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts. Area 4,840 square miles. Population 493,588. The District stands seventh in order of area, and twenty-fourth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the small town of Shahpur, 175 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS—The staple crops of the District are, wheat, millet, cotton, sugar-cane (in the valley of the Chenab), and poppy (in the Jhelum low-lands). The other crops include gram, *bagra*, *joar*, oil-seeds, and rice.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE—Scaives of silk and cotton are manufactured at Khushab, turned and lacquered toys at Sahival, and blankets throughout the District. The commercial importance of the District depends entirely upon its connection with the Salt Range, (one mine is worked at Warcha). Opium and Saji (carbonate of soda) are bought up from Rawalpindi, Sialkot, and Kashmir. The chief exports are wheat, cotton, wool, *ghu*, and saltpetre; the principal imports are sugar, English piece-goods, and metals.

CLIMATE—The climate of the plains is hot and dry, but in the Salt Range the temperature is cool and the rainfall more abundant. The principal endemic diseases are fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, Goitre prevails on the right bank of the Chenab, and guineaworm at the foot of the Salt Range

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Shahpur, Khushab, and Bhera Revenue about, 6 lakhs *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 1 Extra Judicial Assistant, and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Revenue Extra Assistant Settlement Collector, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Shahpur town see Shahpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhera.—Town and municipality also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Jhelum, and is the largest and most thriving commercial town in the District Population 15,000. The original city lay on the left bank, 30 miles from Shahpur. It possessed considerable importance. The new town was founded about 1540, round a fine mosque and tomb of a Muhammadan saint. *Tahsili*, Munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, and town hall Large trade in grain, *ghu*, and country cloth . flourishing manufacture of cotton cloth, *ponkhas*, soap, coarse felt, iron goods, wood-carving, brass work, knife handles, and glove boxes, mounted in jade swords and cutlery generally, and country felt rugs. Rest-house, and post office [m s. t.].

Chak-Ramdas—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Dhak.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Khushab.

Farooka—Village with post office [m.].

Girote.—Village with post office [m s t.]

Gunjeal.—Village with post office [m]

Hadoli.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Khushab
Post office [m s t]

Harria.—Village with post office [m].

Jamali.—Village with post office [m].

Jhawarian.—Village with post office [m s t.].

Katha.—Village with post office [m].

Khushab.—Town, municipality, railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the river Jhelam, about 97 miles from Shahpur town Population 9,000. Khushab carries on a flourishing trade with Mooltan, Sukkar, Afghanistan, and the Derajat. Exports of grain, cotton, wool, *ghu*, and country cloth, imports of English piece-goods, metal, dried fruits, sugar, and molasses The town is also the chief mart for the trade of the salt range. Manufacture of coarse cloth and cotton scarves Silk-weaving is also a local industry and the town has a name for its fine embroidered silk scarves A canal, 14 miles long, the Corbyn-wah, has been cut from the Jhelam, river which affords irrigation to a large tract of country and supplies the town

of Khushab with good water. The principal official buildings comprise a town-hall, *tahsil*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotmoman—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kund—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Lunmiani—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Malikwal—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bhera. Post office [m. t.]

Miana-Gondol—Village with post office [m. s.]

Miani.—Town, municipality, also railway station, and center of salt trade in Bhera *tahsil*, situated on the left bank of the Jhelam river, opposite Pind Dadan Khan, 9 miles from Bhera. Population 8,000. The town carries on an enormous trade in salt from the Mayo mines. *Ghi* is exported in large quantities. Police station, town-hall, school, *sarai*, or rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Midh—Village with rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Mitha-Tiwana—Town situated on the uplands of the Sind Sagar Doab, on the road to Dera Ismail Khan. Population 5,000. Chiefly noticeable as the head-quarters of an important local family, the Malikhs of Mitha Tiwana, who long held out against the Sikh power, and proved useful allies to the British during the Mooltan rebellion, for which they obtained pensions with the honorary title of Khan Bahadur. The place is noted for its manufacture of handsomely embroidered country saddles. Rest-house and post office [m. s. t.]

Naushahra—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nurpur—Village with rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sahiwal—Town and municipality, also former capital of a native chief, situated on the left bank of the Jhelam, 20 miles south of the Shahpur town. Population 9,000. The town is badly built, and surrounded by a stagnant marsh, which gives rise to much malaria. Sahiwal carries on a brisk trade in cotton, grain, and *ghi*, with Mooltan and Sukker, and is one of the chief commercial towns in Shahpur District. Manufactures of hardware, of turnery in wood and ivory, and lacquered ware. Town-hall, dispensary, police station, school-house, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sakesar (Sakeswar)—Mountain in Khushab *tahsil*, the highest peak in the Salt Range, situated 25 miles east of Mianwali town. A fine well wooded hill forming the terminal point in which two divergent spurs of the range re-unite. Upon its summit stands the sanitarium for Shahpur and Mianwali, at an elevation of 5,010 feet above sea-level, with plenty of excellent building space available. Wild olive trees are abundant, and the oak thrives well. The climate of Sakeswar, is believed to be well adapted for Europeans, and very favourable in cases of dysentery and phthisis, which, as a rule do not derive any benefit in the Himalyan sanatoria. Rest-house and post office [m. s. t.]

Shahpur.—Town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name; situated 2 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum river, exactly opposite Khushab, on the road from

Lahore to Dera Ismail Khan. Population of Shahpur village 6,000 ; and of the civil station, which lies 3 miles to the east, 2500 Shah Shams' tomb is situated east of the town. He is revered as a saint, and a large annual fair, attended by some 20,000 persons, is held at the tomb. Small, neatly-laid-out *bazar* with wide streets, hospital, two schools, and three public gardens. An annual horse and cattle fair is held at the civil station, Court-house, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai* (native inn), town-hall and post office [m s T.].

Warcha.—Small village and salt mine in Shahpur District. The Warcha mine is a large cave supported by pillars at irregular intervals. Post office [m].

SIALKOT.

SIALKOT—District in the Rawalpindi Division. Bounded on the north-west by the river Chenab and its tributary the Tawi, which separate it from Gujrat District, on the north-east by the Jammu Province of Kashmir State, on the east by Gurdaspur District, and on the west by Gujranwala and Lahore Districts. Sialkot stands twenty-fourth in order of area, and second in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. Area, 1991 square miles, and population 1,119,847. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Sialkot, 89 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS—The year is divided as usual into two seasons—*kharif* and *Rabi*. The *kharif* crops include rice, millets, Indian corn, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, vegetables and other crops. The *rabi* includes wheat, barley, gram, pulses, tobacco, spices, oil-seeds, and drugs. Wheat forms the great staple of the *rabi*, and rice, and millets of the *kharif*. The best sugar-cane grows on the land watered by the Degh, and in the low lands of the Chenab north of Sialkot town. Millets, on the other hand, occupy the dry uplands in the centre of the district. Irrigation is widely practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The local commerce centres in the town of Sialkot, which gathers into its *bazars* more than half the raw produce of the District. Grain of all kinds is exported to Mooltan, Lahore, and Amritsar. Sugar and molasses to Peshawar, Kabul, and Karachi. The famous *koftgari* or damascene work manufactured at Kotli, a large village 6 miles from Sialkot, is carried for sale by the artisans themselves to all parts of India. Shawl-edging, manufactured at Sialkot, and Kila Sobha Singh, is sent to Amritsar, and country cloth to the hill tracts. The import trade includes—grain, salt, tobacco, rice, potatoes, *ghu*, timber, spices, hides, fruits, shawls, woollen fabrics, hemp, and indigo. The indigenous manufactures of the District comprise silk, saddlery, shawl-edging, coarse chintzes, pottery, brass vessels, country cloth, cutlery, *Koftgari* ware, and papers.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District may be considered as free from excessive heat. Even in the hottest weather, a storm in the hills produces a pleasing change, while in May and September, cool breezes from the Himalayas moderate prevailing heat. Sialkot bears a good

reputation as a healthy tract. Malarial fever, small-pox, dysentery, and pneumonia are the prevalent diseases. The itch also proves troublesome amongst the agricultural classes. The leper asylum at Pathanwali consists of three barracks capable of accommodating about 100 lepers. Cattle disease occurs in the form of a murrain called *waba*, which carries off a large number of beasts every year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Sialkot, Pasrur, Raya, Zafarwal and Daska. Revenue, about 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Collector with an Extra Assistant, Tahsildar, Munsif, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, 4 Honorary Magistrates, District Inspector of Schools, and Telegraph Master. [For further information regarding Sialkot town see Sialkot]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Begowala—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Sialkot city.

Chaprar—Village with post office [m].

Daska—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Guranwala road, 16 miles from Sialkot. Population about 6 000. Its public buildings consist of the *tahsil*, Munsifs' court, police station, dispensary, school, encamping ground for troops, and post office [m. s. t.]. Daska is noted for its manufacture of brass vessels.

Daud—Village with post office [m.].

Dharmkot—Village with post office [m.].

Jamki—Town and municipality, 4 miles from Daska. Population about 4500. Trade in sugar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kila-Sobha-Singh—Town and municipality, 23 miles from Sialkot town. Population about 5,000. Residence of a colony of Kashmiri shawl-weavers. Of late years many silk factories have been established, and the industry is in a promising condition. Exports of sugar, grain, and other local produce. Police station, dispensary, boy's and girl's school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotli Loharan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mirowah—Village with post office [m.].

Mitranwali—Village with 4000 residents. Trade in local produce and country cloth. School, and post office [m. t.].

Narowal—Town and municipality, 35 miles from Sialkot. Population about 5000. The church of England Mission with a middle school. The principal trade consists in the export of agricultural produce, but the town is chiefly famous for its leather work, native saddles and shoes of superior quality being made here, and sent to Amritsar and other large commercial centres in the Punjab. Good copper and brass vessels are also made, and there are a few Kashmiri settlers in the town, who make shawl pashmina edging. The town contains school, Munsif's court, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Oliapur—Village with post office [m.].

Pasrur—Decayed town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the Amritsar road, about 18 miles from Sialkot town. Pasrur was once a place of greater size than at present. Traces of its former prosperity remain, including a tank, canal, and a bridge. Many handsome houses of Sikh gentlemen and other notabilities. The shrine of Mian Barkhurdar, a Muhammadan saint, is the scene of a religious gathering during the Muharram. Population about 9000. Pasrur is a centre of local trade, consisting principally of grain. No manufactures. Besides the Sub-divisional courts, it contains a police station, post office [m s t], dispensary, schools for boys and girls, *sarai* or rest-house, Zailgarh or tavern for the use of head-men of villages, and an encamping ground. A large cattle fair is held at Koreke, a village about 6 miles from Pasrur at the shrine of Muhammadan saint named Gulu Shah.

Phillora—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Phukalian—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranbirsinghpur—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sialkot city.

Raya—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Roras—Village with post office [m.]

Sambrial—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Sialkot city. Post office [m. s. t.]

Sankhatra—Town 30 miles from Sialkot town. Population under 3000. Trade in sugar. School and post office [m. t.].

Satrah—Village with post office [m s t.].

Sialkot—Town, municipality, railway station, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, situated on the northern bank of the Aik torrent, 25 miles from Jammu. The town was founded, according to tradition, by Rajasal or Shal, mentioned in the Mahabharata as an uncle of the Pandava princes. The population of Sialkot town is about 43,000, and that of cantonment is about 12,000. The town is very extensive, and is fairly handsome, well built, and clean. In the centre of the town stand the remains of an ancient fort, popularly believed to have been the original stronghold of Raja Salwan. Other similar mounds stand among the outskirts of the town. In modern days, the old fort is of historical interest. It is now dismantled and the few buildings it contains are used for public purposes. Its main streets are wide and open, and either paved or metalled with good drainage on both sides. The principal are the *lanak mandi* or grain market; and the *bara bazar* containing the shops of all the principal dealers in cloth, jewellery, fruits etc. The principal buildings, shrines, etc., within the town, include the following:—A temple erected by Raja Tej Singh has a conspicuous spire, visible from all parts of the town. The shrine of the first Sikh Guru, Baba Nanak, is the scene of a famous annual fair, largely attended by Sikhs from all parts of the District. The Darbar Baoli Sahib, a covered well erected by Baba Nanak, also ranks high in religious consideration among the

Sikhs. A Muhammadan shrine of Imam Ali-ul-hak is a handsome building of ancient construction. The public and municipal buildings include the *tahsil*, police station, dispensary, town hall, mission school, four female schools, two *sarais* or native inns, rest-house for village notables and head-men visiting the city, and poor-house (where cooked food is daily distributed), and post office [m s t.]. The civil station is situated about half a mile north-east of the town, and contains besides the dwellings of the civil residents, the District court-house, treasury, jail, and police line. The cantonment lies about a mile north of the town, being built on an elevated ridge of land affording good natural drainage. The cantonment is exceedingly well laid out, and occupies an area of 5 miles in length, east and west, by 3 miles north and south. Most of the roads are lined with trees. The principal public buildings in the Cantonment are the post [m s], and telegraph offices, cantonment magistrate's court, dak bungalow, two churches, a Roman Catholic Chaple, and the general military prison for the Punjab. There are recreation grounds, racquet courts, and a well-kept public garden, provided with tennis courts, station library, and reading room. There is also a branch of Punjab Banking Company Ltd. As a local trade centre Sialkot is fast rising in importance. The distinctive industry of the place is the manufacture of paper, carried on in three hamlets forming suburbs to the city. *Susi* cloth is also manufactured to a considerable extent, and next to paper, it forms the principal export. The imports are grain, salt, European piece-goods, metals, and raw sugar. There are two railway stations, one at city and the other at cantonment, 2 miles apart.

Sondra—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Sialkot

Suchetgarh.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sialkot city.

Ugoki—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sialkot city. Post office [m].

Zafarwal—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the east bank of the river Degh, 25 miles from Sialkot town, on the road to the foot of the hills below Dalhousie. Population about 5,500. The town was founded by one Jafar Khan, a Bajwa Jat, to whom it owes its name, about four centuries ago. Narrow and tortuous streets, paved with bricks. Trade in local produce, chiefly sugar and grain. Temple, rest-house for travellers, *tahsil*, dispensary, school, and post office [m s t.].

SIMLA.

SIMLA—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab; consisting of several detached plots of territory, situated among the hills of the Lower Himalayan system. These plots are surrounded on all sides by the territories of independent chiefs under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who *ex officio* Superintendent of the Hill States Area, 102 square miles; and population 41,642. The administrative head-quarters are at Simla, 1189 miles from Calcutta.

PRODUCTS—Maize, pulses, or millet for the autumn, and wheat for

the spring harvest. Poppy, hemp, turmeric, ginger, and potatoes form the principal staples raised for exportation to the plains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres mainly in the bazars of Simla, which forms a considerable entrepôt for the produce of the hill tracts. Rampur has also some importance as a depot for the shawl-wool brought in by the mountaineers of Spiti and Chinese Tartary.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Simla Hill is admirably adapted to the European constitution and the District has therefore been selected as the site of numerous sanatoria and cantonments. Gout, leprosy, and stone are reported to be prevailing endemic diseases and syphilis is said to be very common amongst the hill people. The only disease usually contracted by Europeans is that known as hill diarrhœa, a very troublesome form of the ailment.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two *taluks* of Kot-khai-Kotgarh and Simla cum Baran. Revenue, about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2 Civil Surgeons with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, 2 Chaplains, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, 2 Telegraph Sub-Assistant Superintendents, and 4 Telegraph Masters. [For further description of Simla town see Simla.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dagshai.—Hill cantonment, situated on a bare and treeless height 42 miles south of Simla, on the cart road to Kalka, regularly occupied by a European regiment. Population about 4,000. The station is healthy. Church and post office [m. s. t.]

Deonthal.—Village on the route from Subathu to Simla 3½ miles, north of the former station, situated in a romantic glen on the banks of the Gambhar river, with cultivated terraces, artificially cut upon the mountain sides. Elevation above sea-level 2,200 feet. The village is principally known to the country people for its shrine to a local deity, Deo Bijja, situated on the banks of the Gambhar river, close to the iron bridge on the Simla road. The temple enjoys a considerable assignment of revenue free land.

Gambhar.—Mountain stream taking its rise in the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and falls into the Sutlej after a course of about 40 miles. The river is bridged near Subathu, on the road to Simla.

Jako.—Mountain peak overhanging the station of Simla. The ridge, upon which stands the sanitarium and summer capital, culminates eastward in this noble height, 8,000 feet above sea-level, and 1,000 feet above the general elevation of the houses. Woods of cedar, pine, oak, and rhododendron clothe its sides and summit. Its circuit, by a tolerably level road, about 1,000 feet below the peak, measures just 5 miles. The houses of Simla station cluster most thickly upon the flanks of Jako, and two neighbouring hills.

Jutogh.—Small military station, situated on the top of a lofty and steep hill, a few miles from the town of Simla. The quarters of a mule battery of mountain artillery, and of a wing of the British regiment sta-

tioned at Subathu. Area 365 acres. Population about 1,000. Church, and post office [m. s. t.]

Kalka.—Village, railway station (R), and camping ground ; lies at the foot of the Kasauli Hill on the main road from Umballa to Simla, and to the intermediate military posts of Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu, and Solan Distance 38 miles from Umballa,, and 58 miles from Simla by cart road. Several hotels, staging bungalow, telegraph office, *sarai*, and post office [m s.]. During the Simla season, the Kalka hotels do a thriving business, and native passengers to or from the hills throng the *bazar*. Elevation above sea-level 2,000 feet.

Kasauli.—Cantonment and convalescent depôt, situated on the crest of a hill, overlooking the Kalka valley, 45 miles from Umballa, and 32 miles from Simla The cantonment was formed on land acquired from the Native State of Bijsa, and barracks were erected Since 1845 detachments of European troops have continuously occupied the station, and many private visitors also arrive during the summer months The Kasauli Hill, a summit of the Subathu group, has an elevation of 6,322 feet above sea-level, and commands magnificent views over the plains to the south-west, and towards the snowy range of the Himalayas on the north Although healthy under ordinary circumstances, the proximity to the plains renders Kasauli liable to epidemics Defective water-supply Permanent station of an Assistant Commissioner, head-quarters of the Commissioner of Umballa during the summer months Population about 3,000 During the summer months the population is much higher Court-houses, branch treasury, lock-up, Church, dak bungalow, hospital, two hotels, telegraph and post office [m s.]. The trade is confined to the supply of necessaries and European commodities for the troops and summer visitors.

Kotgarh.—Village with post office [m. s t].

Kotkhair-Kotgarh.—*Tahsil* of Simla District. Area 14 square miles, population 10,000. Naib Tahsildar's Court, and police station

Mahasu. Mountain near Simla, on the confines of Keonthal and Kothli States, one of the peaks in the Sub-Himalayan range On the summit stands a small temple of Chinese architecture, dedicated to Siva Elevation above sea-level 9,140 feet. Several houses, belonging to residents of Simla, are situated on the ridge running between Mashobia and Mahasu peak North of the peak lies the Phagu dak bungalow or rest-house, a favourite resort of visitors The southern face of Mahasu hill has been acquired from the Rana of Kothli by the Simla municipality as a water catchment area. The Simla-water supply is obtained from springs at this place.

Sanawar.—Plot of land in Simla District. Made over by the British Government in 1852, as the site of the Lawrence Military Asylum. The buildings stand on a wooded hill facing Kasauli, which is 3 miles distant They consist of boys and girls, schools, and the residences of the principal, with a staff of teachers, and a church. Post office [m. s t.].

Simla.—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and district of the same name, also chief sanitarium and summer capital of the Government of India Situated on a traverse spur of the

Central Himalayan system, 78 miles from Umballa and 58 miles from Kalka, at the foot of the hills, by cart road. Simla is 7,000 feet above the sea. During June and July it is wet and misty. The snowy range, as seen from Simla, is not very striking, but excellent views can be obtained from some of the neighbouring mountains. Lord Amherst was the first Governor-General who spent a summer at Simla, 1827. At first only a small staff of officials accompanied the Governor-General to India, but since the administration of Lord Lawrence, 1864, Simla has been the summer capital of the Government of India, with its secretariat and head-quarters establishments. Population about 15,000. In August and September when the season is at its height, the population considerably exceeds this number. The extreme ends of the station lie at a distance of 6 miles from one another. Eastward, the ridge culminates in the peak of Jako, over 8,000 feet in height, and nearly 1,000 above the average elevation of the station. The houses cluster thickest upon the southern slopes of Jako and of two other hills, lying near the western end. Viceregal Lodge stands upon one of the latter, while the other is crowned by a large building erected for an observatory (now used as an ordinary residence). A new and more commodious Viceregal Lodge on the Observatory hill a little to the west of the old Government House. The Church stands at the western base of Jako below which, on the south side of the hill, the native *bazar* cuts off one end of the station from the other. The eastern portion bears the name of Chota Simla, while the most western extremity is known as Boileaganj. Three and a half miles from the western end, a battery of artillery occupies the detached hill of Jutogh.

The public institutions include the Bishop Cotton School, The Punjab girls' school, the Mayo Industrial girls' school, a Roman Catholic convent, a hospital, a dispensary, and a handsome Town Hall. The Government buildings comprise a District Court-house, and treasury, *tahsil*, police office, post [m s] and telegraph offices etc. The commerce of the town consists mainly in the supply of necessities to the summer visitors, but a brisk export trade exists in opium *charas*, fruits, nuts, and shawl-wool. Numerous European shops supply the minor wants of visitors. The station has three English banks—Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., the Bank of Upper India Ltd., and the Delhi and London Bank, Ltd. 2 Clubs, 8 hotels, and several churches, and the two European breweries are situated in the valley below. A water-supply by means of pipes supplies Simla with water from the Mahasu range.

Subathu.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium, situated on a table-land at the extremity of the Simla range, overlooking the Ghambar river. Lies above the old road from Kalka to Simla, 9 miles from Kasauli and 23 miles from Simla station. Barracks exist for a whole regiment. Small fort above the parade-ground, now used as a store-room. Branch of American Presbyterian Mission maintains school, and an asylum for lepers supported by voluntary contributions. Elevation above sea-level 4,500 feet. Church and post office [m s. T.]

UMBALLA.

UMBALLA (*Ambala*) —District in the Delhi Division, Punjab Bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas, on the north by the Sutlej, on the west by the State of Patiala and the District of Ludhiana, and on the south by the District of Karnal and the river Jumna Area, 2,754, square miles. Population 1,033,427 The administrative head-quarters are at Umballa city, 55 miles from Saharanpur by rail

PRODUCTS — The staple crops of the District are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest with rice *joar*, *bajra*, Indian corn, *moth*, cotton, and sugar-cane, for the autumn harvest Poppy, tobacco, and hemp are also grown but only for home consumption

COMMERCE AND TRADE — Umballa being mainly an agricultural District, has little trade or manufactures deserving special notice Small articles of iron-work are made at Rupar, carpets at Umballa, and coarse country cloth in every village

CLIMATE. — The average yearly rainfall is about 36 inches Fever is the most prevalent disease of the District, but bowel complaints carry off a large number of persons annually, and small-pox occasionally appears in a violent epidemic form Goitre and cretinism are extremely common on the banks of the Ghaggai, where diseases of the spleen also affect a very great proportion of the inhabitants The villages along its course are exceedingly unhealthy, and much under-populated. Blindness prevails in Umballa to a greater extent than in any other part of the Punjab.

ADMINISTRATION — The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Naraingarh, Pipli, Kharar, Umballa, Rupar, and Jagadhri. Revenue about 12 lacs *District Staff* — Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Judge, District Judge, 6 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, Civil Surgeon with 2 Assistants, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, 5 Chaplains, 2 Honorary Magistrates, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, and District Inspector of schools, Telegraph Chief Superintendent with a Sub-Assistant and 5 Telegraph Masters [For further information regarding the Umballa town see Umballa]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Babyal. — Village with post office [m]

Barara. — Village and railway station, 20 miles from Umballa. Post office [m s t]

Bilaspur. — Village with post office [m s t]

Booria (*Burua*) — Town and municipality situated near the west bank of the Jumna Canal, 6 miles from Umballa The present representative of Jivan Singh, the Jhagudhar, resides in a handsome fort within the town Considerable manufacture of country cloth. Post office [m].

Chamkor. — Village with post office [m]

Chandigarh. — Village with post office [m]

Dadupur. — Village with post office [m s t], 5 miles from Booria

Garhikotaha. — Village with post office [m]

Ismailabad. — Village with post office [m s t]

Jagadhri.—Town municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name: situated a little west of the river Jussa, 37 miles south-east of Umballa city. Population 12,000. Imports of copper and iron from the hills, as also from Calcutta at 130 lbs.; and considerable manufactures are carried on in this *taluk*, for which the town has obtained some celebrity. On several large and other farms of brass ware are exceptionally well made. Household vessels and tools are exported to the North-Western Provinces and throughout the Punjab. Refinery of borax, brought from the hills and exported to Bengal. Manufacture of oxide of lead, for use by goldsmiths and for rivets in ships. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, hospital, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kesri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Umballa.

Kharar.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name: 25 miles north of Umballa town. Population 4,000. Tahsil, police station, and post office. [m. s. t.].

Kuruli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ladwa.—Town and municipality, 38 miles from Umballa town. Population 4,500. Police station, hort. primary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Manauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Manimajra.—Town situated close to the foot of the hill, 23 miles north of Umballa city. Population 7,000. The shrine of Mansa Devi, near Manimajra, attracts large numbers of worshippers. Manufactures of bamboo articles and millstones. Small trade with the hills in country produce, ginger, and spices. Post office [m.].

Morinda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mubarakpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mulana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mustafabad.—Town and railway station, 26 miles from Umballa. Small *utatel*, the residence of Sikh Rajs. Post office [m. s. t.].

Naraingarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Pehoa (*Pilwara*).—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage: situated on the sacred river Saraswati, 18 miles west of Thaneswar. Pehoa was anciently known as Prithvidaka. The place stands within the town lay of the Kurukshetra, and ranks second in sanctity to Thaneswar alone. There are some very curious remains of old pillars, and the people point out places where they say that digging would result in the discovery of ancient sculptures. There is one serious old doorway profusely covered with male and female figures sculptured in high relief, and the remains of a much larger gateway in the same style, but much simpler in design. These probably belonged to a great temple of Krishna, whose image occupies the centre position in the lintel of both doorways. The town was apparently forgotten as a place of pilgrimage until the establishment of the Sikh power in Kathal. It then revived, and the present temples have all been built within the last fifty or sixty years. Population 3,500. The place formerly occupied by the Kathal Raja, is now used as a travellers' rest-

house. A large annual fair for bathing in the Saraswati ordinarily attracts 25,000 pilgrims. Widows assemble at the fair to bewail their husbands.

Pipli.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsil*, police station, and post office [m. s. t].

Radaur.—Town on the road from Thanewar, 40 miles south-east of Umballa town. Head-quarters of police circle, and post office [m].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Rupar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the south bank of the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Umballa town. The town is of considerable antiquity, formerly known as Rupnagar. Population 10,000. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan, at the tomb of Shah Khalid, in the month of Jaistha, attracting 50,000 persons, the other, a Hindu bathing festival on the banks of the Sutlej, in the month of Chaitra attended by an equal number of persons. Rupar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar, and indigo. Imports of salt from the Salt Range, re-exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium, and hemp. Manufacture of cotton cloth, iron hooks, and other hardware. *Tahsil*, police office, staging bungalow, and post office [m s t].

Sadhaura.—Town and municipality, near the hills, 26 miles east of Umballa city. Population 10,000. A town of great antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, but now of no political importance. Yearly fair at the shrine of Shah Kumais, a Muhammadan saint, lasting 5 days, and attended by about 20,000 persons. Middle school, and post office [m s t].

Sambhu.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Umballa.

Sanghaur.—Village with post office [m s t].

Shahabad.—Town 16 miles from Umballa town. Population 10,000. Founded by one of the followers of Ala-ud din Ghorī, about 1086 A.D. The town is well built of brick, and ornamented by several handsome mansions of Sikh *Sardars*. No manufactures. Local grain trade. Post office [m s t].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m].

Shahzadpur.—Village with post office [m s].

Sirhind Canal.—An important irrigation work in Umballa and Ludhiana Districts, and Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind States in Punjab.

Sugh (Srughna)—Ancient town, now a petty village in Jagadhri *tahsil*; situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jumna, now a part of the Western Jumna Canal, close to Jagadhri and Buriya towns. Srughna is mentioned by a Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and seat of considerable learning, both Buddhist and Brahmanical.

Thaneswar.—Sacred town, municipality, railway station, and place of Hindu pilgrimage; situated on the bank of the river Saraswati 25 miles south of Umballa, and in the centre of the holy tract known as the Kurukshetra. The name was originally Sthanewar, and is derived

either from the *sthana* or abode of Iswara (or Mahadeo), or from the junction of his names as *sthanu* and Iswara, or from *sthanu* and *sar* a lake. One of the oldest and most famous towns in India, connected with the legends of the *Mahabharata* and the exploits of the Pandava brethren. The sacred lake, a pool of the Saraswati, forms an oblong sheet of water, 3546 feet in length and 1900 feet in breadth. During eclipses of the sun and moon the waters of all other tanks are believed to visit this tank at Thaneswar; so that he who then bathes in the assembled water obtains the concentrated merit of all possible ablutions. The tank is about a mile from the railway station. It is now much silted up, and the monastery beside it is quite a modern building. It is surrounded by temples in every stage of decay, over-shadowed by great trees, and flights of dilapidated steps laid down to the water on all sides. On the west causeway stretches out to an island where, partly hidden by trees, the most perfect of the temples stands. The ruins of this causeway extend farther south to the remains of other temples. Around the tank for many miles is holy ground, and popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pandavas and Kauravas and other heroes to be 360 in number.

The town is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. north of the tank, and beyond it are extensive remains of the Muhammadan fort. The chief building of interest, and that in best repair, is the white-domed Tomb of Shah Chilli. It is an octagon of drab-coloured marble, lighted by trellis-work windows of fine design. It stands upon small octagonal platform in the centre of a larger one—a square—surrounded by cupolas. In the centre of the west side is a small pavilion with deep eaves. It also forms a tomb. South-west from here, within a stone's throw is a small mosque of red-sand stone (the Lal Masjid), supported on 8 columns. The carving on the domes and elsewhere is very beautiful and resembles that at Fatehpur-Sikri. Some of the trees in the neighbourhood are very fine.

The annual religious gatherings, however, still attract large numbers of pilgrims, and a continuous stream of pilgrims pours towards the shrines of Thaneswar and the Kurukshetra. Population 6000. The town has a dilapidated look, and is reported to be gradually falling into ruin. The principal inhabitants are now Hindu priests, who live upon the contributions of the pilgrims. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Umballa (Ambala)—City, municipality, cantonment, *tahsil*, and civil head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on an open plain, 1040 feet above sea-level, and 3 miles east of the river Ghaggar. Distant 1056 miles from Bombay, and 166 miles from Delhi. The town was founded by an Amba Rajput (in the 14th century) from it derives its name. It is unwallled, and consists of two portions, a new and an old quarters. In the old part of the town the thoroughfares are narrow, dark, and tortuous, so as to scarcely permit of the passage of a single elephant, but the newer portion, which has sprung up in the direction of the cantonment, consists of fine open roads, well laid out. Population of the town and cantonment was (in 1891) 79,000. The condition of the people is generally comfortable, and they are seldom in debt to any great extent, but near the larger towns the peasantry have

become ambitious of a better style of living, which often induces them to exceed their means, especially in the matter of dress and personal ornaments. Umballa is well situated for commercial purposes, midway between the Jumna and the Sutlej rivers, at the point where the Punjab and Delhi Railway intersects the Grand Trunk Road. Its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is at present the nearest station on the railway to the summer seat of the Government of India at Simla (98 miles) ; and a branch line to Kalka at the foot of the hills (38 miles by horse dak), Umballa is noted for carpets. The city is a great grain mart for the produce of the District and of the Independent States to the west. Chief exports—cotton, grain, and carpets, imports—English cloth, and iron, salt, wool, and silk. There are two Banks—Delhi and London Bank, Simla Bank Corporation. There is a race course, and a public park with a bandstand, Paget Park is also a favourite place of public resort. There are two railway stations here, one in the city, and the other at cantonment. Waiting and Refreshment Rooms at the latter. Conveyances can be obtained at both the stations. The ordinary garrison comprises 3 batteries of artillery, 1 regiment of European, and 1 of native cavalry, besides 1 regiment each of European and native infantry. The central portion of the cantonment is laid out with good broad metalled roads, shaded by lines of fine old *pipal* trees. Handsome Church, clubhouse, Leper asylum, cantonment magistrate's court, 4 hotels, and a staging bungalow. The civil station lies between the city and cantonment and contains the usual District offices—court-house, treasury, town hall, jail, hospital, Mission school, Government Wards, post and telegraph offices.

RAJPUTANA.

RAJPUTANA—An extensive tract of Western India. Bounded on the north-east by Bhuttiana and Khuriana and the Native State of Jhujur, on the east by Guigaon, Bhurtpur, Dholepur, and Gwalior, on the south by territories of Sindia and Holkar, on the west by Sind, and on the north-west by Bahawalpur and Bhuttiana, and comprises the States of Meywar, Jeypur, Maiwar, Jeysalmere, Bikaner, Bundi, Kishengarh, Karauli, Dholepur, Serohee, Bhurtpur, Ulwar, Kotah, Tonk, Dongurpur, Banswara, Jhalawar, Shapura, and Partabgarh. Area, 130,000. Population (1891) 12,300,150. The head-quarters of the Rajputana Agency are at Mount Abu, 424 miles from Bombay by rail.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.—The Aravalli Mountains intersect the country in a line running nearly north-east and south-west. About three-fifths of Rajputana lie north-west of this line, leaving two-fifths on the south-east. Mount Abu lies at the south-western extremity of the range. The north-west division consists, on the whole, of sandy, ill-watered and barren plains. In the far west and north-west it is a desert covered with sand hills, whose tops are blown about by the winds. The south-eastern division of Rajputana has a diversified character. It contains extensive hill ranges, stretches of rocky country, fertile valleys and

table-lands. The north-west division has only one river, the Loni, which rises in the Pushkar valley and falls into the Runn of Cutch. The south-east division has the Chumbal, Banas, Sabarmati, and Mahi. Rajputana has no natural fresh water lakes. Sambhar is a well-known salt lake. There are some large artificial lakes. The rainfall is scanty in the west—about 14 inches a year; in the south-east it averages about 34 inches; at Jeypore, 24 inches. The heat is great in summer. In the north, there may be frost in winter. But hot days have sometimes very cold nights.

PEOPLE—The Rajputs are generally supposed to have been a Scythian tribe from Central Asia. The aborigines of Rajputana call themselves “sons of the earth” or “children of the forest,” while the Rajputs claim to be Suryas of sun descent. The Jats and Ryputs are so like each other that they probably belonged to the same original stock. The Rajputs claim to belong to the Kshatriya caste. The province is so called from the Rajputs being the ruling class. The Gajars and Jats are the principal cultivating tribes. The Bhils are probably the only aboriginal tribe. They inhabit wild and hilly tracts where they are almost independent, holding together under their own petty chiefs, and paying irregular tribute or rent. Dialects of Hindi are spoken. Education is reported to be making fair progress. Female education is neglected throughout the States. There are very few Muhammadans.

RELIGION.—The great bulk of the people are Hindus. Astrology is universally practised, and a belief in witchcraft still strongly prevails. Most of the Mahajans are Jans. Less Buddhists. Jains deny the existence of a Creator.

PRODUCERS.—In the north-west division only one crop is raised in the year. South and east of the Aravalis two crops are raised annually. Millets, wheat, barley, Indian corn, opium, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton are the principal crops. The main wealth of the desert lands of the west consists in herds of camels, cattle, and sheep.

COMMERCE.—While the mass of the people are employed in agriculture, banking and commerce flourish in the large towns. Marwari bankers and money-lenders are known all over India. The manufactures include cotton and woollen cloths and working in metals and ivory. The chief exports are salt, grain, opium, wool, cotton, cattle and sheep.

ADMINISTRATION—Excluding the small British territory of Ajmere and Merwara, situated almost in the centre of Rajputana, the whole of the Rajputana territory is divided into 20 (18 independent and 2 dependent) States, which are as follow:—In the north, Bikaner, Ulwar; in the east, Kishengarh, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Dholpur, Karauli, Tonk, and Lohur; in the south, Bundi, Kotah, Jhalwar, Patapgarh, Banswara, Dongarpur, Meywar or Oodeypore, Shahpura, Sirohee; in the west, Jodhpur or Marwar and Jaisalmere. All are under the political superintendence of an agent to the Governor-General, to whom each State sends a weekly, and they are all ruled by Rajput Princes, except Tonk, which is under a Musalman chief, and Bhurtpore and Ulwar, which are Jat principalities.

AJMERE-MERWARA.

AJMERE-MERWARA — British District in Rajputana. The District comprises the two tracts known as Ajmere and Merwara, and is entirely surrounded by Native States. The two tracts originally formed distinct districts, but they were united under one officer in 1842. The whole forms a Chief Commissionership, the Agent of the Governor-General for Rajputana being *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner, has his headquarters at Abu and the offices at Ajmere. The District is bounded on the north by Kishangarh and Marwar, on the south by Meywar, on the east by Kishangarh and Jeypur, and on the west by Marwar. Area, 2,711 square miles. Population 542,358.

PRODUCTS — The chief crops are maize, barley, *joar*, and *bajra*. Cotton pulses, oil-seeds, wheat, and gram rank next in extent, while sugar-cane is only grown in the Pushkar valley, where it can be raised without irrigation. Poppy for opium covers a small area in Beawar and Todgarh, principally for exportation.

COMMERCE AND TRADE — The District forms the natural mart for the interchange of Rajputana produce with European goods or upper Indian and Bombay wares. The chief imports consist of sugar and European cloth, the principal exports comprise cotton, for which Beawar forms the great local mart, grain and poppy seeds, which are despatched to Pali in Marwar. The District has no manufactures except a few salt pans.

CLIMATE — The climate is healthy, with cold, bracing weather in December, January, and February, when hoar-frost not infrequently covers the ground in the early morning. The District suffers from no special endemic disease, except fever in Ajmere city, but epidemics of cholera frequently occur, while dysentery, skin diseases, and plagues cause many deaths. Ophthalmia is common, and guinea-worm sometimes attacks hundreds of people in a single year.

ADMINISTRATION — Ajmere-Merwara forms a Division under a Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ajmere city. The Commissioner has the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge, and has direct management of the Police, Registration, Jail, and Education affairs. The Ajmere District is administered by an Assistant Commissioner, who has his headquarters also at Ajmere, and Merwara is administered by an Assistant Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Beawar, 33 miles distant from Ajmere. The united Division forms also a Chief Commissionership under the Foreign Department, the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana being *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, having the powers of a chief revenue authority and of the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. Revenue, 13 lakhs, expenditure, 7 lakhs. *Administrative Staff* — Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana, and *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara with 2 Assistants, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and Judge of Small Cause Court, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Magistrate, 5 Sub-Collectors and Tahsildars, 14 Honorary magistrates, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Principal Ajmere College, and Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Post offices,

Telegraph Chief Superintendent with 1 Assistant and 2 Sub-Assistants. [For further information regarding the town of Ajmere *see* Ajmere].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajmere.—City, municipality, railway junction [R. W.] and headquarters of Ajmere-Merwara District, 677 miles from Bombay, and 228 miles from Agra. Ajmere is also the head-quarters of the Merwara Butahon. Founded, according to tradition, by the eponymous Raja Aja, in the year 145 A. D. The city is of great antiquity and celebrity and is situated in a valley, or rather basin, and the surrounding hills, though rocky, are very picturesque and beautiful, the summit of one of them, Taragarh with lofty being upwards of 1,000 feet above the valley at its base, and over 3,000 feet above sea level. The city is built on the lower slope of one of the hills and is surrounded by a stone wall on the north and west sides, on which there are five lofty and strong gateways. The streets are open, well built, and contain many fine houses. The original town, known as Indarkot, stood in the valley through which the road leads to Taragarh; here a number of Musalman families still reside. Among the objects of interest in or near the city, the most noticeable is the Dargah, an object of veneration alike to Muhammadans and Hindus. It marks the burial-place of the saint who came to Ajmere in the year 1235. A festival called Urs Mela, of six days' duration is held annually at the Dargah. West of the city is an extensive and very picturesque artificial lake called the Ana Sagar, formed by damming up several torrents by a bund 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of the Ana Sagar is upwards of six miles.

Ajmere derives its water-supply from the Ana Sagar tank by two masonry channels passing under-ground with openings at intervals. Two natural springs, known as the *Jhalra* and the *Diggi*, are also largely resorted to for water. There are very few good wells about the town, and there are none within the walls. The transport trade of Rajputana centres in the city, and has largely increased since the opening of the Rajputana State Railway. Several important firms of Seths have their head offices in Ajmere, with branches throughout Rajputana and other parts of India. They act chiefly as bankers and money-lenders, transacting a large business with the Native States. The city contains two institutions for higher education the Ajmere and the Mayo Colleges. It also includes a jail, dispensary, post office, and telegraph station. There is a good travellers' bungalow close to and an hotel about half a mile from the station. Conveyances can be obtained at the station, and other places in the city.

Akhri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ajmere.

Aravalli Hills.—A range of mountains running for 300 miles in a north-easterly direction through the Rajputana States and the British District of Ajmere-Merwara. They consist of a series of ridges and peaks with a breadth varying from 6 to 60 miles, and an average elevation of 1000 to 3000 feet. Their highest point is Mount Abu, 5653 feet, an isolated outlier at the south-western extremity of the range. The hills are for the most part bare of cultivation and even of jungle; and

are inhabited by a very sparse population of Mers (Mhairs), and aboriginal race

Baghera.—Village in Merwara with post office [m.].

Bandanwara.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m s t].

Barl.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m t.]

Barod.—Village with post office [m]

Beawar.—Town and railway station, 33 miles from Ajmere. Population 16,000 Founded in 1835 by Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, in the neighbourhood of the cantonments. Beawar forms the only town in the Merwara tract, and is the head-quarters of Assistant Commissioner. Beawar rapidly grew into a prosperous town, owing to its advantageous position between Meywar (Udaipur and Maiwar (Jodhpur) Beawar has two hydraulic cotton presses and is the chief mart of cotton traffic for the District Manufacture of ironwork; trade in dyeing, and opium, which last is produced locally Dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s t]

Beer.—Village in Merwara with post office [m t.].

Bhim.—Village in Merwara with post office [m t].

Bhinai.—Village with post office [m], 7 miles from Bandanwara.

Dawar.—Town in Merwara, situated at the extreme south of Merwara, at the head of the Dawar pass into Jodhpur. Police station, school, and post office [m t].

Deoli.—Cantonment in Ajmere-Merwara District, and the head-quarters of the Haraoti Political Agency, situated on the triple boundary of Ajmere, Jeypore, and Merwara, 57 miles south-east of Nusseerabad. Population under 2500. Lines exist for a regiment of native infantry and a squadron of native cavalry. The station is garrisoned by the Deoli Irregular Force. Water-supply good. Dispensary, mission-house, school, and post office [m s t]

Deolia.—Village with post office [m t]

Gobindgarh.—Village with post office [m t.], 16 miles from Mangahawas railway station

Goela.—Village, 19 miles from Nusseerabad. Dak bungalow and post office [m s. t]

Harmara.—Village, 2 miles from Tilaunia railway station. Post office [m s t].

Jalia.—Village in Merwara with post office [m t.].

Jawaja.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Junia.—Village with post office [m t.]

Jussakhera.—Village in Merwara, 15 miles from Todgarh. Post office [m t.]

Kekri.—Municipal town and head-quarters of a Deputy Magistrate, 50 miles from Ajmere Population about 6,000. Water-supply scarce and bad Dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khirwa.—Village with post office [m t]

Ladpura.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m. t].

Mangaliawas.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Ajmere. Dak bungalow, and post office [m].

Masuda.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name, and the residence of the Istimrardar, 29 miles from Ajmere. Population 4,000. Water-supply good. Dispensary and post office [m t]

Merwara.—Hill Sub-division in the isolated British District of Ajmere-Merwara. Area, 640 square miles Population 100,000 Bounded north by Jodhpur (Marwar) and Ajmere ; east by Udaipur (Mewar) and Ajmere , south by Udaipur , west by Jodhpur The Sub-division comprises a narrow strip of territory, 70 miles in length, but varying in breadth from 1 to 15 miles Scenery hilly and greatly varied , the highest peaks attain an elevation of 2855 feet above the sea , average level of valleys, 1800 feet Naturally dry and unproductive, but rendered comparatively fertile by numerous tanks (formed by embanking gorges or torrents), most of which have been constructed since the introduction of British rule.

The Sub-division of Merwara is divided into British Merwara, area, 302 square miles ; population 57,000 Mewar-Merwara, area, 266 square miles ; population, 40,000 , and Marwar-Merwara, area, 72 square miles , population 6,000 The whole territory is under British administration ; the surplus revenues of the Mewar tract being paid, to the Maharana of Udaipur, and those of the Marwar tract to the Maharaja of Jodhpur

Nusseerabad.—Cantonment and railway station, also the headquarters of the Rajputana Field Force ; situated on a bleak, open plain, sloping eastward from the Aravalli Hills, 15 miles south-east of Ajmere. Population of Cantonment, about 3,000 , of town about 19,000 total, 22,000 Area of town and cantonment, 8 square miles Lines exist for a battery of Royal Artillery, a regiment of European infantry, a regiment of Native infantry, and a squadron of Native Cavalry. Post office [m s t], and dak bungalow about a mile from the station.

Pisangan.—Town and residence of the Istimrardar of the same place, 20 miles from Ajmere Population 35,00 By reason of its position in the immediate neighbourhood of Marwar, it is the centre of the cotton and tobacco trade There is here an old Jain temple which derives its name from its being situated near the *Priya sangam*, or junction of the Saraswati and Sagarmati streams. Water supply good Dispensary, and post office [m s t].

Pushkar.—Town, lake, and place of pilgrimage, about 7 miles in a south-westerly direction from Ajmere Height, 2,389 feet Pushkar is the only town in India which contains a temple dedicated to Brahma, who here performed the sacrifice known as *yajna*, whereby the lake of Pushkar became so holy, that the greatest sinner by bathing in it earns the delights of Paradise. The town contains five principal temples, dedicated respectively to Brahma, Savitri, Badri Narayana, Varaha, and Siva, Atmateswara, all of modern construction, as the earlier buildings suffered severely under Aurangzeb Bathing *ghats* line the lake, and most of the princely families of Rajputana have houses round the margin. No living thing may be put to death within the limits of the town. Great

fair in October and November, attended by about 100,000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake Large trade at that time in horses, camels, bullocks and miscellaneous merchandise Paumenant population about 3,750, chiefly Brahmins Post office [m s t]

Rajgarh.—Town 6 miles from Nusseerabad, and 10 miles from Ajmere Ruins of a fort, small lake, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramsar.—Village with post office [m t].

Rupaheli.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Ajmere.

Saradhna.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m t]

Sareri.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Ajmere.

Sawar.—Chief town of the *Parwana* of the same name, and the residence of the Istamrardar, 61 miles from Ajmere. Good water-supply. Post office [m t]

Singawal.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Ajmere.

Srinagar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Taragarh.—Hill fortress, perched on the crest of a height overhanging the city of Ajmere, which it commands at every point Height above sea-level, 2,855 feet Dismantled in 1832, and used since 1860 as a sanitarium for the European troops stationed at Nusseerabad. On its summit stands the shrine of a Muhammadan Martyr, Sayyed Hussain, killed in a night attack of the Rahtors, and Chauhans (Rajputs) in 1210 A D This shrine has an endowment of Rs 4,360 per annum ; derived from the revenues of three villages. Post office [m s. t.].

Todgarh.—Town and fort, 12 miles from Bhim, and 24 miles from Dawer. Small flourishing bazar, dispensary, and post office [m s t.].

BANSWARA.

BANSWARA (*Wanswara*)—Native State under the Meywar Political Agency, lies south-east of Dungarpur, from which it is separated by the river Mahi The western portion of the State is open and well cultivated, the remainder of the country is covered with rugged hills and scrub jungle, inhabited by Bhils Education is at a low ebb, and there are no made roads in the State Water is tolerably plentiful throughout the State, in the Bhil tracts there is often a scarcity in the summer, and during the rains travelling is difficult, unless an elephant is used Fever is the most formidable and prevalent malady The system of administration is generally of a primitive sort The chief holds the rank of Maharawal, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns He has received the right of adoption The chief feudatory of the State is the Rao of Kushalgarh, who holds a compact domain in the south of Banswara, there are besides 13 *thakurs* of the first rank in the State, who pay a total tribute of Rs 16,120 to their chief. The revenue of Banswara is about Rs 280,000, of which 33 feudatories enjoy about Rs 73,330 The chief keeps a military force of 3 guns with 20 gunes, 60 cavalry and 5,000 infantry The State is divided into the following 8 Districts, viz, Ghauti Utar, Loana,

Chinda, Bhungia, Mahirawara, Panchalwara, Khanduwara, and Pathog. Area, 1500 square miles, population about 180,000. Ruling Chief—Maharawal Sri Lachman Singh Bahadur, a Sisodiya Rajput, belonging to a junior branch of the Dungarpur family.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Banswara.—Capital of the State of that name, 45 miles from Rutlam by road. Population 8,000. The chief's palace stands on rising ground to the south of the city, and is surrounded by a high loopholed wall with three gates. On the crest of the low ridge to the south of the capital stands a double-storied building called the *Shahi Belas* built by the present chief. To the east lies the *Bai Tal*, or 'Lady's Lake,' and in a garden about half a mile distant are the *chhatris* or mausoleums of the rulers of Banswara. Some old ruins on the top of a hill two miles to the south of the city, are said to be the remains of the palace of the chief who founded it. The town has a wall round it, which, except on the south, is in a tolerable state of repair. Dispensary, and post-office. A fair, lasting 15 days, and attended by about 2,000 visitors, takes place in October. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalinjera (Kanjra)—Town in Banswara State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 99 miles from the former, and 139 miles from the latter. Contains the ruins of a fine Jain temple, covered with numerous domes and pyramids, divided into a great number of apartments, roofed with stone, crowded with images, and profusely embellished with rich and elaborate carvings.

BHARTPORE.

BHARTPORE (Bharatpur)—Native State in Rajputana, under the political superintendence of a Political Agent, subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General of India for the States of Rajputana. Bounded on the north by the British District of Gurgaon, on the east by the Districts of Muttia and Agra, on the south-east, south, and south-west by the Native States of Dholpur, Karauli, and Jeypore, and on the west by Ulwar Area, 1974 square miles. Population 610,620. About one-sixth of the population are Muhammadans, and nearly all the rest are Hindus. Revenue, 27 lakhs.

The country is generally flat, but there are some low hills. Several of the finest buildings in Delhi, Agra, and Muttia are built of Bharatpore stone. The country is popularly known as *Brij*, the land of Krishna, and the language is *Brij bhasha*.

ADMINISTRATION—For judicial administration, the State is divided into two parts, the northern division comprising 5 *paraganas*, and the southern 8. No tribute is paid nor any contributions to local contingents. A mint is kept up at which both copper and silver are coined. There is a central school at the capital, where, English, Persian, Sanskrit, and Arabic are taught. There are also 12 *tahsils*, and 215 *halka-bandi* (indigenous) schools, which teach the rudiments of Urdu and Hindi. There are 13 dispensaries, one hospital, and 3 jails. The State force consists of 1460 cavalry, 8500 infantry and police, and 250 artillery.

There are 38 guns. The total number of police is about 4000. The State is well provided with the means of communication. No toll is levied. The chief (Maharaja Sawai Su Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., a descendant of Jat Zamindar) holds a *sanad* of adoption, and his State is in offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. For further information regarding Bhartpore town see Bhartpore.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bhartpore—Chief town of the State of that name, and railway station, 33 miles from Agra Fort. Population 67,000. The town is named after Bharat, a legendary character of great fame in Hindu mythology, and is considered to be under the tutelary influence of Krishna, who is worshipped here under the name of Bihari. The town contains a large hospital, school, jail, dak bungalow, and post office [m s t]. The art of making a particular kind of *chauri* is entirely confined to a few families of the town in the employ of the Darbar, and the process is kept a profound secret. The handles of these *chauris* are of sandal-wood, ivory, silver, etc., and handsomely ornamented. The secret is the process by which the tail is made, it is composed of long, straight, round fibres of either ivory or sandal-wood, which in good *chauris* are almost as fine as ordinary horse hair. A considerable fair is held here annually.

Biana—Town, situated on the route from Mhow to Agra, 50 miles south-west of the latter. Population 9,000. The town is of considerable antiquity and size, and possesses some large well-built houses of stones besides many temples, and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings, among which the most remarkable is the fort containing a high stone pillar called Bhim Lat, or the 'Staff of Bhim,' conspicuous for a great distance through the country. This fort was once esteemed one of the chief strongholds in India, and the bulwark of Jadun dominion. Biana is a spot of great sanctity in the eyes of Muhammadans.

Dig (Deeg)—Town and fortress in Bhartpore State. Population 16,000. The fort is well-known, and is almost inaccessible to an enemy during the greater part of the year, being nearly surrounded with water. Raja's palace near the citadel. There are also ruins of another fortress, apparently of older date. Post office [m s t].

Kaman—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name in Bhartpore State, 39 miles north-west of Muttra town. Population 14,000. The town originally belonged to Jeypore, and was greatly enlarged by Raja Kam Sen, who named it after himself. It contains many ruins, among which is a curious temple, with 84 pillars, on which the figure of Buddha is carved. The town is considered sacred, Krishna having resided there. Dispensary and post office [m s t].

Kumher—Town, 11 miles north-west of Bhartpore city. The town is on the high road to Dig. An old palace commands the surrounding plain, and serves as a fortress. Population about 8,000. Post office [m].

Nadbai—Town with post office [m t.]



miles from Sujangarh. It is situated on a slight elevation, amid a stony country, quite unfit for cultivation. Having a fine wall crowned with battlements and surmounted by round towers, from several points it has the appearance of a great city. The streets are narrow and irregular, but there are some good stone houses, richly carved. English is taught in the Dungai Singh College, named after the late Maharaja, and there are several schools in the State. Population 44,000. Bikaner is famous for the manufacture of a white variety of sugar-candy, and of fine woollen blankets. There are also a large number of potters, stone-cutters, and carvers among the population. The fort of Bikaner, which contains the Raja's palace, is situated about 300 yards from the Kot gate of the city. The cremation tank of Bikaner, used since the time of Jat Singh, the grandson of Bika, is situated 3 miles east of the city. On each side of this tank are ranged the cenotaphs of twelve chiefs, from Kahan Singh to Ratan Singh. Several of them are fine buildings, and all have graceful pillared domes. Not far from the tank is a palace for the convenience of the chief and his ladies when they have occasion to attend ceremonies at Devi Kund. The whole *zanana* sometimes comes in procession to worship at Devi Kund, where, too, the tonsure of the chief's sons takes place. Post office [m s t]

Bissau.—Town with post office [m s]

Churu.—Town in Bikaner State. Population about 12,000. Several trade routes converge here. Post office [m s t]

Deshnukh.—Town with post office [m s t].

Hanumangarh.—District and town in Bikaner State, *see* Bhatner.

Napasar.—Town with post office [m t].

Nohar.—Town with post office [m s t]

Rajaldesar.—Town with post office [m t].

Rajgarh.—Town with post office [m s t].

Ratangarh.—Town in Bikaner State. Population 8,000. Bazar and well-built houses, 16 temples, and post office [m s t]

Reni.—Town with post office [m s t]. Population 5,000.

Sardar-Shahr (*Sindar Shu*)—Town situated about 75 miles from Bikaner town. Post office [m s] Population 5000

Sujangarh.—Town situated about 80 miles from Bikaner. Population about 5 000. Post office [m s t]

Suratgarh.—Town with post office [m t]

Udairamsar.—Town with post office [m t].

BUNDI.

BUNDI—Native State of Rajputana, under the political superintendence of the Harauti and Tonk Agency, subordinate to the Agent, to the Governor-General of India for the States of Rajputana. The State lies chiefly between Kotah and Meywar. There are several outlying portions belonging to the State. It is traversed throughout its whole length by a double range of hills. There are large forests, chiefly of *sal*, the usual grains, &c are cultivated. Area, 23,00 square miles. Population 256 000. Mians form the largest class of the population. Revenue, 10 lakhs,

British tribute, Rs 120,000 The chief (Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh Bahadur, a Chauhan Rajput) is absolute ruler in his own territory, and receives a salute of 17 guns The military force of the State consists of 590 horse, 2282 infantry, 18 field and 70 other guns. The chief bears the title of Maharao Raja

Bundi is the chief town of the State of the same name, and the residence of the chief, situated in a gorge in the centre of the range of hills passing through the State. Population 21,000 Next to Oodeypore, the town of Bundi is the most picturesque in Rajputana. Built on the side of a steep hill, the palace rises above the city in pinnacled terraces. Below the palace is a large range of stable yards and other offices, above which rise the reception courts and halls of audience, over these again are ranged the more private chambers and receiving rooms of the Court. Higher still rise the crenelated battlements and columned *chhatris* surmounting still more private apartments, and finally a stone causeway leads upwards to the summit of the ridge, where the main fort and the chief's most secluded recesses are situated The city is entirely enclosed within walled fortifications, through which ingress and egress are obtained by means of four gateways, viz, the *Mahal* gate on the west, the *Chaugan* gate on the south, the *Mina* gate on the east, and the *Jat Sagar* gate on the north-east One tolerably regular street, nearly 50 feet in width, runs throughout the whole length of the city from the palace to the Mina gate The other streets are all narrow and very irregular One large temple on the fort hill, another in the southern suburb, 12 Jain temples, and about 415 smaller temples and shrines sacred to Vishnu and Mahadeo, are scattered about the town There are four approaches to the fort, a private one from the palace, one from the Ghati gate near the Sukh Mahal, one from Birkhandi, and one from Phul-Bagh A spur of the fort hill is surmounted by a large and very handsome *chhatra* called the *Sunaj*, or Sun Dome, whose cupola rests on 16 pillars, and is about 20 feet in diameter, beyond this, to the northward, lies the Phul-Bagh, and to the south again of this, about two miles from the city, the Naya Bagh, both private places of retirement for the Bundi chiefs Immediately to the west of the city rises an abrupt cliff, very nearly as high as that on which the fort stands, surmounted by a small mosque To the south of the city there are a few scattered remains of former pleasure gardens, with here and there a monumental cenotaph One large and very handsome one is dedicated to one of the royal foster-brothers of Ajit Singh's time. Skirting the northern bank of the Jat Sagar also are several pleasure-gardens, terminating at the Ser-Bagh or Mahasatti, the place of cremation for all the Bundi chiefs There is a charitable dispensary at Bundi, a mint where gold, silver, and copper pieces are coined, an English school several indigenous schools, and post office [m s. t]

DHOLPUR.

DHOLPUR—Native state under the political superintendence of the Dholpur Agency It is bounded on the north by the British District of Agra, from which it is for the most part divided by the Banganga river,

on the south by the river Chambal, which separates it from the State of Gwalior ; on the west by the States of Karauli, and Bhartpore. Area, 1200 square miles Population 279,880 Revenue, $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs

A ridge of red sandstone runs through the State The soil on it is poor, but it becomes more fertile in proportion to the increase of distance from the ridge Dholpur is a grain-producing country, and is not remarkable for any special manufactures The chief crops raised are *bajra*, moth, *joar*, ; and in the cold season a considerable quantity of wheat and barley Cotton and rice are also produced The climate is generally healthy. The hot winds blow steadily and strongly during the months of April, May, and June The present chief (Maharaja Rana Nihal Singh, a Jat, whose mother is a sister of the Raja of Patiala) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns The military force consists of 600 cavalry, 3 650 infantry, 32 field guns, and 100 gunners. For fiscal purposes the State is divided into 5 sub-divisions or *tahsils*—namely, Gird Dholpur, of 5 *taluks* ; Bari, of 7 *taluks* ; Baseri, of 2 *taluks* , Kolar, of 3 *taluks* , and Rajakhhera, of 2 *taluks*. Fifty-seven villages in the State belong to *jagirdars*, who in return are expected themselves to serve in the State army, and to furnish a certain number of horsemen for the State service ; 44 villages have been set apart principally as religious grants , and the State exercises the right of interference in cases of oppression or exaction on the part of the *jagirdars* There are 11 police stations, and 44 outposts, with a watchman in each village. A small forest department is employed in each *pargana* under the *tahsildar* The arrangements for the collection of customs are co-ordinate with those for land revenue. [For further description of Dholpur town see Dholpur]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dholpur.—The capital of the State, situated 10 miles from the railway station of the same name Population under 20,000. Three miles south of Dholpur, the Chambal river is crossed at Rajghat by a bridge of boats between the 1st November and the 15th June, and by ferry during the rest of the year. The original town is supposed to have been built by Raja Dholan Deo in the beginning of the 11th century, to the south of the present site. The new portion of the town and the palace of the Rana were built by Rana Kuat Singh, the great-grand-father of the present chief The town contains a palace of Rana, a *saar*, and post office [m. s t] A fair is held here for fifteen days in the latter part of October, when a large traffic in merchandise, cattle, and horses is carried on Goods are brought from Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. Religious fairs for the purpose of bathing are held at Machkund, a lake 3 miles to the west of Dholpur, in May, and again at the beginning of September The lake has no less than 114 temples on its banks, none of an earlier date than the 15th century Another large fair is held at Salpau, 14 miles north-west of Dholpur, at the end of February.

Rajakhhera.—Town with post office [m t] .

DUNGARPUR.

DUNGARPUR.—Native State in the south of Rajputana, between

Mewar and Guzerath. Area, 1,000. square miles. Population 155,000. Bhils form nearly one-half of the population. Revenue, Rs 1,45,000; British tribute, Rs 3,500. The country consists mostly of stony hills, covered with low jungle. Cultivation is chiefly confined to the valleys and low ground between the hills. There are two or three valuable forest tracts. Much of the country is under feudal chiefs. Stone of good quality and of considerable quantity is found. The only rivers are the Mahi and Som, which meet near the sacred temple of Banerwar, where a large fair is held every year. The climate is temperate and dry. With the exception of ague and fever of a miled type at the end of the rains, the country is considered to be on the whole healthy, cholera and other epidemics being almost unknown, guinea-worm is a common complaint.

The natural productions of the State are—wheat, barley, gram, millet, Indian corn, rice, and a few inferior sorts of grain, also cotton, opium, oil-seeds, ginger, chillies, turmeric, and sugar-cane. Vegetables (onions, yams, sweet potatoes, egg, plants, and radishes) are grown in considerable quantities. Fruit is not abundant, little else being seen but melons, limes, mangoes, and plantains. *Mahua* trees are very numerous, and from their flower a strong fermented liquor is distilled.

No schools have been established by the State, nor is there any system of education. There are no made roads in the State. The principal towns are the capital Dungarpur, Galliakot, and Sagwarā. Two fairs are held during the year, one at Banerwar in February or March, the other at Galliakot about the end of the latter month, each lasting about fifteen days. Banerwar is also a place of Hindu pilgrimage. The language spoken is a mixture of Guzerathi and Hindustani, locally called Bagar.

Maharawal Uday Singh is the present chief of Dungarpur. He belongs to the Sesodia clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from an elder branch of the family which now rules at Udaipur. The military force consists of 4 guns, about 400 cavalry, and 1000 infantry. The chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and holds a *sanad* from the British Government authorizing adoption.

Dungarpur is the town and residence of the Maharawal of the Dungarpur State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, 139 miles south-west of the former, and 121 miles south-east of the latter. The town is overlooked by a hill about 700 feet high, and 5 miles in circumference at base, which, with the Maharawal's palace on its side, and a lake at its foot, forms a striking picture. Post office [m s. t].

JEYPORE.

JEYPORE—Native State in Rajputana, under the political superintendence of the Eastern State Agency of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, Loharu, Jhajjar, and on the east by Ulwai, Bhartpore, and Karauli, on the south by Gwalior, Bundi, Tonk, Oodeypore, and Patiala, on the west by Kishangarh, Jodhpur, and Bikaner States. Area, 14,465 square miles, population 2,824,480. Revenue, 61 lakhs, British tribute, 4 lakhs. The Maharaja of Jeypore is the chief of the

Kachhwaha tribe of Rajputs, and claims descent from Rama, king of Ajodhya (Oudh) The present Chief (His Highness Maharaja Sri Sewai Madho Singh Bahadur, G O S I is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Jeypore is the most populous and richest of the Rajputs States The country is generally level, although it has some isolated peaks and is crossed by ranges of hills In the north-east there is a sandy desert tract; to the south-east the soil is more fertile The Banas is the largest river in the State; the Banganga flows east-ward into the Jumna. The Sambhar salt lake is the only natural lake of importance.

PRODUCTS — The soil is generally sandy. The Banganga valley and the country south-ward from Jeypore city are fertile The *babul* and *numb* are the commonest trees Grain, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, oil-seeds, and tobacco are the principal crops Since 1868 the State has spent at least half a lakh yearly on irrigation works.

COMMERCE, ETC — The most noticeable feature in the commerce of the State is the large banking and exchange business, carried on at the capital and in the large towns. The chief manufactures of Jeypore are—marble sculpture; enamel work on gold, for which the artisans are justly famous, woollen cloth, and other fabrics At Sanganeer, (near the capital) an extensive dyeing trade is carried on There is a mint at the capital which turns out gold mohurs, rupees, and copper coins.

CLIMATE — The climate is dry and healthy, In the cold season the temperature is very agreeable May and June are the hottest months. January and February are the coldest There is usually a fair rainfall throughout the State

ADMINISTRATION — The Maharaja in common with nearly all the chiefs of Rajputana, exercises supreme, civil and criminal authority within his territories, and has the power of life and death in respect of his own subjects The administration is carried on by a council composed of eight members, presided over by the Maharaja, assisted by a secretary who acts as an *ex officio*-member Four departments—judicial, revenue, military, and external,—are under the charge of three members of council, one of whom is a noble of Jeypore, another a native of Rajputana, and the third an official from another part of India The principal feudatories of the State are Khetri, Sikar, Uniaia, Patan, Baswa, Nawalgarh, Mandawar, and Surajgarh, with the *thakurs* of the twelve Kotris mentioned above. In 1884, all transit duties, excepting the duty on opium and intoxicating drugs, were abolished by the Maharaja Education has made greater progress in Jeypore than in any other of the Rajputana States. In the country there are 45 elementary schools wholly supported by the State, and 410 indigenous schools In 1882, the sum of Rs. 6,150 was spent on female education The military force of the State consists of 65 guns (mostly of small calibre), 716 artillerymen, 3578 cavalry (including *Jaqudar* feudal horse), 9,599 infantry (5,000 of which belong to special bodies) The number of forts is 29, with an aggregate of 216 guns of all calibres Both the troops and the ordnance are of in different value, but sufficient for maintaining the tranquility of the country [For further information regarding the town of Jeypore see Jeypore.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajitgarh.—Town with post office [m].

Amber.—The ancient but now decayed capital of Jeypore State, about 7 miles north-east of the present capital Jeypore town. Population about 5,000. Amber is uninhabited except by Hindu *sakris*. Its picturesque situation, almost entirely surrounded by hills, and at the mouth of a rocky mountain goige, in which nestles, a little lake, has attracted the admiration of travellers. The margin of the lake is dotted over with beautiful buildings. Amber is reached from Jeypore by good road suitable for horse-carriages, but the ascent to the palace, and the exploration of the site of the ancient city, must still be done on elephant or pony-back. A day thus spent at Amber is usually one of the most enjoyable which falls to the lot of the travellers in India. Amber contains many large and handsome temples, and was at one time much frequented by ascetics and religious devotees from all parts of India. A small temple, where a goat is every morning offered up to Kali, preserves the tradition of a daily human sacrifice on the same spot, in the pre-historic times anterior to Rajput ascendancy. Few of the temples, however, are now maintained, and the glory of Amber has departed. The palace, although still kept in good order, and occasionally visited by the Chief, is generally silent and deserted. The fort which crowns the summit of a hill, 400 or 500 feet above, is connected with and defended the palace. It has been from time immemorial the State treasury and prison, and remains so to the present day, the Kachhwaha Rajputs having engaged, on wresting the fort from the Minas, to maintain the treasury here for ever. Application for permission to visit Amber is to be made to the Resident, or in his absence to the secretary to the Durbar.

Arnu.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Bandikui.

Asalpur.—Village with post office [m t]

Bagru.—Town and the residence of one of the principal *thakurs* of the Jeypore State, 18 miles from Jeypore. Large trade in dyeing and printing cotton stuffs. About a mile to the east is a commodious staging bungalow, maintained by the chief of Jeypore.

Bandikui.—Engine changing and junction station, also head-quarters of a large railway colony, situated 135 miles from Delhi, and 94 miles from Agra. Here are railway workshop, and church-institute. The line for Bhurtpore, Muttra, and Agra branches off from this station. Post office [m s t.]

Banganga.—River of Rajputana, rises in the hills near Manoharpur, about 25 miles due north of Jeypore, flows through Bhartpore and Dholpur States into Agra District, and joins the river Jumna, after a course of about 200 miles. A temple, called Jumwa-Devi, situated in the gorge, is visited by the Rajas of Jeypore, on their accession to the *gadi*. Some religious ceremony connected with the accession is performed here.

Basi.—Village with post office [m t.].

Baswa.—Walled town and fort, 120 miles from Jeypore. Population 6,000. Post office [m t]

Chatsu.—Town, situated 24 miles from Jeypore on the Agra and

Nusserabad route Here eight annual fairs are held, most of them largely attended Dispensary

Chaumun—Town and the seat of the Thakur of Jeypore State, 18 miles from Jeypore Fort and dispensary

Chirawa—Town, with 6000 inhabitants. Post office [m s.].

Dausa—Town and railway station, 38 miles east of Jeypore Population 8000. The town contains numerous Hindu temples, and ancient edifices fast falling to decay. Staging bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m s. t.]. Agra and Ajmere trunk roads intersect here

Diggi—Town with mud fort, about 42 miles from Jeypore. An important fair, Kaliauji, attended by some 15,000 pilgrims is held here annually

Dudu—Walled town, distant 41 miles, west from Jeypore town. Contains a fort, dispensary and staging bungalow

Duni—Walled town and fort, 70 miles from Jeypore. Population 3500.

Fatehpur—Fortified town belonging to the chiefship of Sikar, 145 miles from Jeypore Contains about 15,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.]

Hindaun—Decayed town, 35 miles from Hindaun road station. The rampart which surrounded the city is in ruins An unfurnished stage bungalow is distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north west of the town. The Mahabir fair annually held is attended by as many as 100,000 pilgrims. Post office [m s. t.], and dispensary. Passengers for Karauli State alight at Hindaun Road station.

Isarda—Town, situated near the banks of the Banas, about 60 miles south from Jeypore city It has a citadel, and is surrounded by a wall and moat Population inconsiderable

Jasrapur—Town with post office [m t].

Jatwara—Town with post office [m t]

Jeypore—Capital or chief city of the Jeypore State and railway station of the same name, 76 miles from Agra Fort Population 160,000. Jeypore is a little over 2 miles in length, and in breadth about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile It is laid out in rectangular blocks, and divided by cross streets into six equal portions, which are in turn intersected at regular intervals by narrower paths, the sub-division proceeding until at last the thoroughfares become mere lanes The main streets, paved, drained, and lighted by gas manufactured outside the city walls, are 111 feet in width, the secondary ones 55 feet, and the smaller $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet The houses of the nobility and the citizens are in the suburbs The Maharaja's palace with its pleasure-grounds occupies the centre of the town, covering about one-seventh of the town area. The most remarkable apartment in the palace is the Dewan-i-khas, or hall of audience, a splendid room built entirely of white marble, which material has also been largely employed in the construction of the palace.

Jeypore is a wealthy city It is also the centre of manufactures, especially that of many kinds of jewellery and of coloured printed cloths

and muslims. Exchange and banking constitute the greater portion of the trade of the place. The city is well provided with hospitals, dispensaries, almshouses, and schools. There is a School of Arts, and an Industrial and Economic Museum, started in 1880. The Mayo Hospital, which is situated in the Ram Newas Gardens, forms one of the principal architectural features of the city, while the Ram Newas Gardens themselves, 70 acres in extent, are among the finest and best laid out in India. The gardens are kept up at a yearly cost of Rs 30,000. An Exhibition, which was well attended, was held in Jeypore in 1882. The Jeypore College has been noticed in the account of the State. The mint and the jail are situated in the city. The imperial post-office, the telegraph office, and the Residency for the political officer accredited to the Jeypore court, are outside the city walls, where there are also a staging bungalow and a hotel. A menagerie containing a number of tigers is maintained by the Maharaja. A large lake called the Manta tank is stocked with crocodiles. Good drinking water is brought into the city from the Aman-i-Shah river, about 1 mile distant. The water is raised by steam pumps 104 feet into service reservoirs, which command the city, and through which it is delivered in iron pipes under 50 feet pressure. One of the most interesting antiquities of the State is the Hindu observatory (*Jantira*) at the capital. The observatory was erected early in the last century by Maharaja Siwat Jai Singh II, the celebrated astronomer and mathematician, and is the largest of five he constructed in different cities of the Mughal Empire. The ancient observatory at Jeypore contains dials, azimuth circles, altitude pillars, etc. of huge size, and for the most part built of masonry covered with lime, upon which the gradations were carefully marked. The instruments have suffered much from age and exposure, and have not been used within the present generation. A meteorological observatory is in working order. Close to the observatory are the royal stables through which a visitor must pass to reach the *Hawa Mahal* (the Palace of the Winds). The walls of the palace are of different coloured marbles relieved by inlaid panels or gilding, and fountains adorn the centre of the rooms. The whole town is visible from the top of the *Hawa Mahal*. On the summit of a range of hills, a mile and a half east of Jeypore, is a sacred shrine called the Gulta, with a temple dedicated to Surya or the Sun-god. Below the platform a spring issues, which pours over the rock by a fall of about 70 feet into the valley below. The water of this spring is considered sacred by the Brahmans.

Thunjhnu.—Town with post office [m s t.] Population 10,000.

Khetri.—Chiefship and town in Jeypore State. The Chief's revenue is about Rs 450,000. He pays a tribute of Rs 80,000, to Jeypore. Population under 6,000. Khetri, the principal town is about 75 miles from Jeypore. It is commanded by a citadel of some strength, on the summit of a hill 1,000 feet high. In the immediate neighbourhood are valuable mines of copper. School, dispensary, and imperial post office [m, s t.]

Kot-Kasim.—Town with post office [m s t.]

Kot-Putli.—Town belonging to the chief of Khetri, 74 miles from

Jeypore. Kot-Puth possesses a fort and other strong positions. Annual revenue, one lakh Population about 10,000 Post office [m s t]

Lachmangarh.—Town in Jeypore State, belonging to the Sikar chiefship Population about 9,000 The town is fortified and is built after the model of Jeypore city It contains many handsome edifices, occupied by the banking class Post office [m s t].

Losal.—Town with post office [m s t]

Madhopur (or *Suwal Madhopur*) —Town situated about 43 miles north of Jeypore city. Population 14,000 Two annual fairs are here held, one in May and the other in September, each attended by about 12,000 visitors

Mahwa.—Town with post office [m. s t].

Mandawa.—Town with post office [m s t].

Mandra.—Town in Torawati District, Jeypore State. Population about 6,000

Mowa.—Town 70 miles from Agra Contains a mud fort, with bastions Population 5,000 Travellers' bungalow

Naraina.—Town 40 miles from Jeypore city Contains several temples of interest and famous as the head-quarters of the sect of Dadu Panthis, from whom the foot soldiers of the State, called Nagas, are obtained. The sect is not very numerous, and professes to worship one God unrepresented by any image or without temple The number between 4,000, and 5000 to their fidelity, daring, and moral influence, as soldiers, is attributed the steadfastness of the general army of the Jeypore State to the British cause during the mutiny of 1857. Post office [m t].

Nawalgarh.—Town, distant 75 miles north west from Jeypore city. Population about 10,000 The chief is a tributary of Jeypore, and has a yearly income of Rs 7,500 Post office [m s t]

Patan.—Tributary chiefship in Tourwati District This chiefship is interesting from the fact of its rulers being the direct lineal descendants of a very ancient house, the Tuai kings of Delhi who were expelled that place some eight centuries ago, on its capture by the Ghor dynasty. The family settled at Patan, and have since ruled there undisturbed The principal town Patan contains 12,000 souls

Phalera.—Town with post office [m s t.]

Ramgarh.—Town, situated 100 miles from Jeypore city Population about 12,000 Contains many palatial edifices belonging to wealthy bankers Possesses a most imposing appearance as it is approached from the north Post office [m s t]

Rampura.—Town with post office [m t]

Ranthambhor.—Fort in Jeypore State, situated on an isolated rock, the summit of which is surrounded by a massive wall, strengthened by towers and bastions Within the enclosure are an ancient palace, the residence of the Governor, a mosque, with the tomb of a Muhammadan saint, and barracks for the garrison East of the fortress is the town, connected with it by a long flight of steps This fort fell into the hands of the Raja of Jeypore in the middle of the 17th century

Sambhar.—Great salt lake in the States of Jeypore and Jodhpur. It lies on the joint border of the States, 40 miles north-west of Ajmere, and near the Aravalli hills. When full, the lake forms a sheet of water measuring about 20 miles in length and from 3 to 10 miles in breadth, and from 1 to 4 feet in depth. In the dry season the view of the lake is very imposing and striking. The lake was worked by the Imperial administration of Akbar and after his death it came into the possession of Jeypore and Jodhpore States jointly. During the ten years of 1835 to 1844 the Government of India, in order to repay itself a portion of the expenses incurred in repelling the predatory incursions of the Rājputs into British territory, took the salt making in its own hands, but with this exception, the lake has been owned, and worked jointly by the Jeypore and Jodhpore Governments from the 17th century to 1870, when the British Government became lessees under separate treaties concluded with the two chiefs. The Sambhar lake supplies nearly all the chief salt marts of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. The town of Sambhar, within the joint jurisdiction of Jeypore and Jodhpur States, and Nawa and Gudha in Jodhpur State on the opposite side of the lake, have recently been connected by a branch railway line. According to travellers in early part of this century, the dimensions of the lake were larger than they are at present, and reached as much as 50 miles in length by 10 in breadth during period of heavy rain. The yearly income from this lake is of Rs. 13,937,450.

Sambhar.—Town and railway station, within the joint jurisdiction of Jeypore and Jodhpur States, on the bank of the Sambhar lake, situated 39 miles south-west of Jeypore city. Population 6,000. Dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Samod.—A large and flourishing town, and principal place of *Samod Zamindari*. It is defended by a fort of some strength on the summit of a hill, at the base of which the town stands. This *Zamindari* is held by one of the principal *Thakurs* of Jeypore State, and yields an annual revenue of Rs. 11,000.

Sanganer.—Town and railway station, situated on the bank of the Aman-i-Shah river, 7 miles south-west of Jeypore city. Its principal features of interest are temples and Jain edifices, one of which is said to be over a thousand years old. Celebrated for dying and printing of cotton stuffs. Post office [m. t.].

Shekhawati (*Shakhawati*)—A Province of Jeypore State, bounded on the north-east by the Punjab States, on the south by Jodhpur or Marwar and on the west by Bikaner Area, 5400 square miles, and population about 450,000. There is an important salt lake in the Province, called Kachar-Rewas. The minerals of this Province are important.

Sikar.—Town and chiefship in the Jeypore State. The town is fortified, and is distant 27 miles north-west of Jeypore city. Revenue, 8 lakhs. The chief pays a tribute of Rs. 40,000 to Jeypore State. Population 18,000. Post office [m. s. t.]

Singhana.—Town situated 80 miles north of Jeypore. Population

about 5,000. There is a copper mine in a rocky hill, 2 miles southwest of the town. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Surajgarh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

JEYSALMERE.

JEYSALMERE —Native State in Rajputana under the political superintendence of Central India Agency. Bounded on the north by Bahawalpur ; on the east by Bikaner and Jodhpur , on the south by Jodhpur and Sind ; and on the west by Khairpur and Sind Area, 16,447 square miles Population about 110,000. Revenue about Rs. 358,000. The State is the fourth in size, but the most thinly peopled of the Rajputana States. About one-fourth are Muhammadans , nearly all others are Hindus except about 2000 Jains Jeysalmere forms part of the " Great Indian Desert." Around the capital the country is stony, with some flat-topped sand-stone rocks. With this exception the aspect of the country is that of a sea of sand hills , some in the west covered with bushes, others in the east with tufts of long grass The villages are far apart, and generally consist of a few circular huts around a well of brackish water. Water is scarce and generally brackish The average depth of the wells is about 250 feet In a few places there are attempts at cultivation Only rain crops are grown. The revenue is small, partly on account of the poverty of the people, and partly because the greater portion of the land belongs to feudal chiefs, related to the ruling family. Education is at a low ebb in the State Camels are the chief means of locomotion There are no made roads There are no manufactures of any kind, beyond the making of blankets of sheep's wool, and the cutting of platters and cups from stone found in the country. Large herds of camels, horned cattle, sheep, and goats are kept. The principal trade of Jeysalmere is in wool, *ghu*, camels, cattle, and sheep, all of which find a ready market in Gujarat and Sind. Grain, sugar, foreign cloth, piece-goods and other miscellaneous articles, form the chief imports. Neither the home manufactures nor the crops suffice for local wants Jain priests are the chief school masters, but their teaching is very elementary. The climate of Jeysalmere is dry and healthy. Epidemics are rare Fever, spleen, skin disorders, guinea-worm, and small-pox, are common diseases The temperature is highest in May and June, when hot winds prevail with violence As soon as rain falls, the weather becomes cool and pleasant The coldest period is from the middle of December to the middle of February The climate is liable to extremes of cold and heat, especially in the northern part of the State. No observations on the rainfall or temperature have been registered, but the rainfall is sometimes very slight. The country is, however, under the influence of the south-west monsoon, and usually has a fair rainfall in June, July, and August.

The ruler of Jeysalmere is styled Maharawal, and holds his position as head of the Bhatis The Maharawal alone has the power of life and death The chief (Maharawal Salivahan Bahadur, a Yadu Bhati Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists

of 400 infantry and 500 cavalry, including the Feudal and Jaghirdar House. The total number of serviceable guns is 12, served by 20 gunners [For further description of Jeysalmere town *see* Jeysalmere].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Birsilpur (*Barsalpur*).—Town in Jeysalmere State, on the route from Bahawalpur to Bap, 90 miles south-east of the former. Population about 2,000. The town contains a small fort, completely commanded by a high sandhill a mile to the south-west.

Jeysalmere—Chief town and capital of the Native State of the same name. It stands on an island of hard rock, amid deep sand. The fort is surrounded by strong walls, the Maharawal's palace surmounting the main entrance. The buildings are chiefly of yellow sandstone; some of the houses of rich merchants are beautifully carved. The Jain temples in the fort are remarkable for their fine stone carving. A large annual fair is held within ten miles of the city. Post office [m. s. t.].

JHALAWAR.

JHALAWAR—Native State under the political superintendence of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. Area, 2,694 square miles. Population 350,000. Revenue 15 lacs. The State consists of three detached tracts to the south of Kotah. The greater part of the State is hilly, the rest is a rich undulating plain. About one-third of the total area is under cultivation. The ordinary Indian grains are the chief crops. In the south opium is extensively grown. Irrigation is chiefly carried on by means of wells. Education is backward but gradually improving.

The climate is generally healthy. The hot weather is less severe than in Northern Rajputana. The temperature during the rains is cool and pleasant, and in the cold weather frosts occasionally occur. The annual rainfall is probably between 30 and 40 inches.

The ruling family belongs to Jhala clan of Rajputs. The chief has received the title of Maharaj Rana, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. A military force is maintained of 20 field and 75 other guns, 247 artillery men, 425 cavalry, and 3266 infantry. Ruling Chief—Maharaj Rana Zahm Singh Bahadur, a Jhala Rajput.

PLACE OF INTEREST

Jhalra Patan.—Chief town of the Native State of Jhalawar, Rajputana, situated at the foot of a low range of hills running from south-east to north-west. The drainage from these hills to the north-west of the town is collected into a good-sized lake by a large and very solid masonry dam, about two-thirds of a mile long, on which stand sundry temples and buildings. The town lies behind this dam, the general level of the ground being the same height as the water of the lake in the cold weather. Between the city walls and the foot of the hills stretch a number of gardens, watered by a small canal brought from the lake. Except on the lake side, the city is protected by a masonry wall with circular bastions and a ditch capable of being supplied by the lake. This ditch, however, ceases in the centre of the eastern face. From the west, running south of the city at a distance of 400 or 500 yards, flows the

Ohandrabhaga river, which then bends the north-east, and, passing through the hills, joins the Kali Sind after a course of about four miles through open country. On a hill 150 feet above the city is situated a small square fort of no importance.

The old town was situated a little to the south of the present site, on the bank of the Ohandrabhaga. The present city was founded in 1796 by Zalim Singh, who also established the cantonment 4 miles north from the city, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Jhalra Patan is the head-quarters of the *Parwana* of the same name, while the cantonment is the head-quarters of the Jhalawar court. Distance 53 miles from Koath and 165 miles from Nusseerabad railway station. The chief bankers live at Jhalra Patan. The mint and other State establishments are there also. The Maharaja's palace and all the courts and public offices are situated in the cantonment. Population of Patan 12,000 and of the cantonment 20,000. Post office [m s. t.].

JODHPUR.

JODHPUR (*also called Marwar*).—Native State in Rajputana, under the Western Rajputana States Agency. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner and Jeypore, on the east by Jeypore and Kishangarh, on the south by Sirohee and Valanpur, on the west by Rann of Cutch. Area, 37,000 square miles. Population 2,524,030. Revenue, 41½ lakhs. Jodhpur is by far the largest of the Rajputana States, and the second in population. Marwar means the *region of death*.

The country is generally a sandy plain, dotted with conical hills. The Aravalli range forms part of the south-eastern boundary. In the north the country resembles an undulating sea of sand. The rainfall is scanty. The river Luni runs through the State, dividing it into two unequal portions. It rises in the lake of Ajmere, and is not called the Luni till its junction with the Sarasvati which has its source in Lake Pushkar. Wells are dug in the bed of the river in all the districts through which it flows, and in this way large tracts are irrigated. Its water is generally blackish, but that of wells is comparatively sweet. The famous salt lake Sambhar is on the borders of Marwar and Jeypore. Two other lakes in Jodhpur yield large quantities of salt. There are in addition 72 salt producing villages. Pulses and millets, *bagra*, *joan*, and *moth*, also wheat and barley are the principal crops. Melons are grown in great numbers in the bed of the Luni during the dry season. Opium is cultivated in the south-east part of the State. Tobacco and sugar-cane are also grown, but not extensively. The manufactures of Jodhpur are of no great importance in a commercial point of view. Turbans and scarves, and embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the turban, are specialties of the country. Leather boxes for holding clothes and brass utensils are also manufactured. Snuff is made in Jodhpur city. The principal exports of the State are salt, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, cotton, wool, dyed cloth, hides, and pomegranates. From Makrana, marble and marble manufactures are exported, and stone from various quarries. Stone flour-mills are constructed at Bamer in Mallani, and exported in large numbers. The chief imports are *gun*

and *kand* (coarse and refined sugar), and rice from Bhiwani in Hissar ; opium from Kotah, Udaipur (Oodeypore), and Beawar. From Bombay come English piece-goods, silver and copper ; from Gujarat, spices of every kind, dates, gum-arabic, borax, cocoa-nuts, silk, sandal-wood, and dyes. Corn is imported from Sind and Bhiwani. Trade is carried on chiefly by permanent markets at Jodhpur city, Pali, Merta, Parbatsar, Nagar, Didwana, Pachpadra, Phalodi, Jalor, Pipar, and Balotra, the chief towns. In ordinary years, the local crops suffice for local wants, but the local manufactures do not. The climate is dry. The prevailing diseases are malarious or paroxysmal fevers, especially in the autumnal season, when the extremes of temperature are first experienced. Skin affections are also very prevalent, probably caused by the bad water and indifferent food of the lower classes, and partly by their dirty habits, the latter being in some degree the result of a scarcity of water for household use. The food of the people, consisting chiefly of *bajra* (*Holcus spicatus*), is also instrumental in the production of dyspeptic complaints, which would be even more prevalent, were it not for the abundance and cheapness of salt throughout the country. Guinea-worm and mycetoma or Madura-foot are also diseases of the soil. Of epidemic maladies, small-pox occurs periodically with some violence. Cholera, however, comparatively seldom presents itself, and still more rarely penetrates the semi-desert districts to the west of the city of Jodhpur.

The present ruling chief of Jodhpur is His Highness the Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who holds that position as chief of the Rahtor clan of Rajputs, and claims to belong to the Surya Vamsa, descended from Rama. The Maharaja alone has power of life and death, and final appeals lie to him in all but petty cases. Education in an advanced form as unknown in Jodhpur. A large number of the population, including most of the ladies of good birth, can read and write Hindi. The State is noted for its money-lenders, called *Maiwaris*, who are found over many parts of India. The military establishment of the State, in addition to the *Erinpura Force*, consists of 55 field and 125 other guns, more than half being unserviceable, 320 gunners, 3499 cavalry, and 5954 infantry. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. [For further description of Jodhpur city see Jodhpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahore.—Town with post office [m. s t]

Auwa.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Marwar railway station. Post office [m t].

Bagri.—Town with post office [m], 4 miles from Sojat Road station.

Bali.—Town with post office [m s t].

Balmer.—Town with post office [m s t], 31 miles from Shiv.

Balotra.—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Luni, 62 miles south-west of Jodhpur city. Population 7,500. Situated on the high road from Jodhpur to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the west of Guzerath, a stream of pilgrims annually passes through the town. To supply their wants, there is an excellent market and abundance

of water is to be had from 125 masonry wells. A fair, lasting for 15 days and attended by more than 30,000 people is annually held in March. Post office [m s t].

Balunda.—Town with post office [m], 45 miles from Sojat Road-station.

Barlu.—Town with post office [m].

Bhimalaya.—Town with post office [m t].

Bhinmal.—Town with post office [m s t].

Bilara.—Town with post office [m s t].

Borawar.—Town with post office [m t].

Chandawal.—Town with post office [m t].

Desuri.—Town with post office [m s t].

Dhariesar.—Town with post office [m t].

Didwana.—Town with post office [m s t], 24 miles from Sujargarh.

Dundara.—Town with post office [m s t].

Falodi.—Town with post office [m s t], 4 miles from Khichun.

Ghanerao.—Town with post office [m t].

Gudha.—Town with post office [m t].

Haripur.—Town with post office [m].

Harsare.—Town with post office [m s t].

Jaitaran.—Town with post office [m s], 6 miles from Balunda.

Jalor.—Town situated on the southern border of the vast sandy plain of Marwar, 44 miles from Balotra. It is built of large masses of cut stone in a good state of preservation. The town is of considerable importance. Drinking vessels of bell-metal are prettily engraved, are made by Thatheras. The fort of Jalor commands a view of the town from an eminence of 1,200 feet. There are two tanks in the fort.

Jasol.—*Jagir* estate and village in Jodhpur State. The estate comprises 72 villages, and an annual tribute of Rs 2,100 is paid to Jodhpur State. The village of Jasol lies near the left bank of the Luni river, 60 miles south-west of Jodhpur city. The village, which is built at the northern base of a conical hill, contains a dak bungalow and post office [m t].

Jaswantgarh.—Town with post office [m].

Jaswantpura.—Town with post office [m s t].

Jawalia.—Town with post office [m t].

Jodhpur.—Capital of the Rajput State of that name, and of the country known as Marwar. It is also the residence of the Chief and of a Political Agent, and railway station, 64 miles from Marwar Railway station. Jodhpur was built by Rao Jodha in 1459 A D, and since that time has been the seat of Government. The most conspicuous object is the fort which stands out boldly in a wilderness of sand. The city clusters round the rock, the early settlers wishing the protection of the fort. When the foundations of the fort were laid, a man was buried alive as an auspicious omen. In acknowledgment of his sacrifice, land was bestowed on his descendants. The fort contains the Maharaja's palace, a handsome building. The city is surrounded by a strong wall, nearly 6 miles extent,

with 70 gates. It contains many good houses built of stone, besides numerous fine temples and tanks. Population about 62,000. About 3 miles north of Jodhpur are the ruins of Mandor, the ancient capital. A mission hospital, dak bungalow, and post office [m s. t.].

Kathoti.—Town with post office [m.]

Khajwana.—Town with post office [m t.],

Khichun.—Town with post office [m t.]

Kuchawan.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Kuchawan Road station

Kuchawan Road.—Railway station with post office [m. s t.], 71 miles from Sujangarh

Kuchera.—Town with post office [m t.].

Ladnu.—Town with post office [m s t.].

Lohawat.—Town with post office [m t.].

Luni.—Town with post office [m s t.].

Makrana.—Town with post office [m s t.].

Mandor.—Ruined town situated about 3 miles north of Jodhpur. This was the capital of Marwar before the foundation of Jodhpur. The town is placed upon a commanding eminence, and was surrounded by a wall with massive bastions built of huge blocks of stone. Much of the material of the wall has been removed to build the new capital, but the ruins within are of great interest, comprising gigantic figures of the gods and heroes of Indian antiquity. There are also some Buddhist and Jain remains, and several modern buildings, conspicuous among which is the stone palace of Ajit Singh (died 1724), now uninhabited save by swarms of bats. Mandor contains the cenotaphs of the ruling chiefs of the country. Every Monday, a number of devotees come to Mandor from Jodhpur, to pay their devotions at the numerous shrines. The fixed population of the place is very small.

Maroî.—Town with post office [m].

Marwar.—State in Rajputana. The modern name of the State is taken from that of the chief city, Jodhpur—*see* Jodhpur.

Maulasar.—Town with post office [m s t.]

Merta.—Town, situated on the route from Jodhpur city to Ajmere, 76 miles from north-east of the former. The town stands on high ground, and has a striking appearance. Numerous temples and a large mosque. Water abundant, but blackish. The country round has many stone pillars erected to the memory of former battles.

Mundwa.—Town with post office [m s t.], 10 miles from Nagaur.

Nadol (*Nadolar*)—Town in Jodhpur State. The seat of an important branch of the Chauhan clan of Ajmere from a very early period; and with the surrounding district, of which it was the capital, for centuries an object of contention between the States of Meywar and Marwar. Nadol was once the capital of the province of Godwar and is now known chiefly for its architectural remains. A ruined fort.

Nagaur.—Town in Jodhpur State, situated in a jungle-covered plain, 84 miles north-west of Nuseerabad, and 75 north-east from Jodhpur city. It was at one time so prosperous that it is said to have paid

Rs 7,500 annually from commercial imposts alone. At least one-quarter of the city is now in ruins. A superior breed of cattle is reared in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.]

Nana—Town with post office [m. t.].

Nawa—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Pachbadra—City 6 miles from railway station of the same name, Salt-works, and post office [m. s. t.]

Pali—Town in Jodhpur State, situated on the route from Nuseerabad to Deesa, 108 miles south-west of the former cantonment. An ancient place, acquired by the Rahtors of Kanauj in 1156 A. D. It is the chief mart of Western Rajputana. Water supply abundant. Post office [m. s.].

Parbatsar—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Phalna—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Pipar—Town with post office [m.].

Pokaran—Town in Jodhpur State, situated on the route from Phuladi to Jaisalmer, 66 miles east of the latter place. It is situated close to the deserted town of the same name, containing some 3,000 houses. The town is surrounded by an uncemented stone wall. A conspicuous Jain temple, on an elevated situation, marks the site of the old deserted city, and near it are the movements of the deceased members of the Ohel's family. Being situated, on one of the great commercial routes between Eastern Rajputana and Sind, the transit trade is considerable. Red sand-stone crops out or lies near the surface, and there are several tanks near the town. It is an appanage of the leading noble of Jodhpur, who holds the post of *paridhan*, and is entitled to a seat on the royal elephant immediately behind the Maharaja. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rani—Town with post office [m. t.]

Rian—Town in Jodhpur State, 27 miles north-west of Jodhpur city. A fort, situated on a rock about 200 feet above the plain, commands the whole town. Population 6,000. Post office [m. t.]

Rohat—Town with post office [m. t.]

Salawas—Town with post office [m. t.].

Samdari—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sankra—Town with post office [m. t.]

Shergarh—Town with post office [m. t.].

Shiv—Town with post office [m. t.].

Siwana—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sojat—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 7 miles from Sojat Road station.

Tagatgarh—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Teori—Town with post office [m. t.]

KARAULI.

KARAULI (*Kerowlee*).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Bharatpur and Karauli Agency, distant 14 miles from Hindaun. Area, 1208 square miles. Population 150,000. Revenue Rs. 477,000, British tribute, Rs. 25,000.

The river Chambal separates it on the south-east from Gwahior. Nearly the whole territory consists of hills and broken ground. Some of the rocks afford excellent building stone. The palace of Fatehpur Sikri and portions of the Taj Mahal are built from Karauli sand-stone. In many of the villages, the houses, even the roofs, are built of stone. The soil throughout the State is generally light. Except on the banks of the Chambal, where wheat, bailey, gram, and tobacco are grown, and in the rocky tracts above, where rice is the chief product, *bagia* and *joan* cover a larger portion of the cultivated area than any other crops, and form the staple food of the population. Sugar-cane is grown on a small scale, but it is not of a fine kind. Hemp is grown extensively in the neighbourhood of the city of Karauli. There are very few manufactures in Karauli; a little weaving, dyeing, some wood-turning and stone-cutting form the employment of a small class, but the people are almost exclusively agriculturists. The principal imports are piece-goods, salt, sugar, cotton, buffaloes, and bullocks, the chief exports are rice, cotton, and goats. Education in the State is generally backward. Fever, dysentery, and rheumatism are the prevailing diseases. Epidemic disease rarely penetrates into the State. Minas are the most numerous class in the State. The Brahmans, next in number, are chiefly petty traders, who carry their merchandise on small pack-cattle, which are their own property. The Rajputs, though few, are the ruling class. Krishna worship is the prevailing religion among the Hindus. Only about one in twenty are Muhammadans, chiefly Pathans in the State army. The Maharaja is the head of the Jadun clan of Rajputs, who claims descent from Krishna. There are numerous Jadun *thakurs* connected with the ruling house.

The present chief (Maharaja Bhonwar Pal Deo Bahadur, a Jadun Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. A military force is maintained of 160 cavalry, 1770 infantry, 32 artillerymen, with 40 light guns.

PLACE OF INTEREST

Karauli.—Capital of the Native State of Karauli, in Rajputana; situated about 75 miles equidistant from Muttra, Gwahior, Ulwar, Jey-pore, and Tonk. It is said to derive its name from Kahanji, a temple built by Arjun Deo, who likewise founded the city, about A D 1348. Population 25,000. Brahmans and Mahajans are the most important classes. The streets are narrow and irregular. The houses are built of sandstone. There are many costly houses and handsome temples. The town contains a good hospital, an English school with 7 vernacular schools, and post office [m. s t].

KISHANGARH.

KISHANGARH (*Krishnagarh*)—Native State under the political superintendence of the Eastern States Agency. Area, 724 square miles. Population 115,000, dwelling in 3 towns and 210 villages. Revenue, Rs 357,000. The produce consists mainly of grain. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the northern portion of the State. The reigning family was founded by Kishan Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who conquered the country, and became its

ruler under the sign-manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594 Kishnagarh pays no tribute, and contributes nothing to any local corps or contingent The military force consists of 550 cavalry, 3500 infantry, 36 guns, and 100 artillerymen The chief (Maharaj Adhnaj Sardul Singh Bahadur, a Rahtor Rajput) possesses the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kishangarh.—Chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station, 18 miles from Ajmere Population 15,000 The town and fort of Kishangarh occupy a picturesque position on the banks of a small lake called Gundalao, in the centre of which is the Mukhum Bilas or Maharaja's summer garden The principal temples in the town are *Bijray ji* a Mandir, and those dedicated to Mohan Lalji, Madan Mohanji, Narsingh, and Chintamanji At Sahnabad, about 12 miles from Kishangarh, is a temple known as Nim-Marag, Samparda, which is an object of pilgrimage at all seasons to the natives of the surrounding districts The town contains a number of banking houses, and the principal industrial occupations of the people are the manufacture of cloth, the cutting of precious stones, and the manufacture of drinking vessels of *lhas-lhas*. There is a post office [m s t], a *dharamsalla* for the reception of native travellers, and a staging bungalow near the railway station, outside of the city, but European visitors are usually accommodated in the Phul-Mahal, a garden-house belonging to the Maharaja, on the borders of the lake immediately below the palace An Anglo Vernacular school, founded by the Maharaja in 1882, is largely attended

Rupnagar.—Town in Kishangarh State Population 6000 Post office [m s t]

Sarwar.—Town in Kishangarh state, situated about 25 miles south-east of Nusseerabad. Population 5,500 Post office [m. s t.].

KOTAH.

KOTAH —Native State under the political superintendence of Kotah Agency Bounded on the north and north-west by the river Chambal, which separates it from Bundi State, on the east by Gwalior, on the south by the Mokandaria Hills, and Jhalawar, and on the west by Oodeypore Area, 3797 square miles. Population 526,260 Revenue 24 lakhs The State slopes gently northwards, from the high table-land of Malwa, and is drained by the Chambal. A hill range forms the southern boundary of Kotah, separating it from Jhalawar In addition to the usual Indian grains, wheat, cotton, opium, and a little tobacco of good quality are cultivated Rotation of crops is known and practised to a certain extent The manufactures are very limited Cotton fabrics are woven, but are being rapidly superseded by the products of Bombay and Manchester Articles of wooden furniture are also constructed The chief articles of export from the State are opium and grain The imports chiefly consist of salt, cotton, and woollen cloth

The climate is very sultry during the prevalence of the hot winds at the commencement of summer, and is considered unhealthy during

the rainy season. Endemic fever and spleen invariably appear after the close of the rains. The other diseases most prevalent are ophthalmia, venereal, chest and rheumatic affections. Cholera occasionally breaks out in epidemic form.

Kotah is an offshoot from Bundi ; forming with that State the tract named Haraoti after the ruling tribe of Hara Rajputs. About 1625 Kotah was bestowed on the second son of the Rao of Bundi. Zalim Singh raised Kotah to the rank of one of the most flourishing States in Rajputana. In 1838, with the consent of the chief of Kotah, Jhalawar was separated to make provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. There are many feudal nobles in Kotah. No department of education has yet been organised, but the principal villages possess schools, sometimes taught by Jain priests. There is only one imperial post office in the State. The British contingent supplied by the State of Kotah is now known as the Deoli Irregular Force. The troops which the Maharao is allowed to maintain are limited to 15,000 men of all descriptions, there are also 2 field and about 90 other serviceable guns in the State. The present Maharao (Umed Singh Bahadur, a Hara Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, and has also been guaranteed the right of adoption.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baran—Town with 8000 inhabitants. Post office [m t.].

Kotah—Chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Chambal, and on the route from Nusseerabad to Sagar, 107 miles from Nusseerabad station, and 22 miles from Bundi. East of the town extends an extensive artificial lake, the Kishor Sagar, which affords great facilities for irrigation. The town is of considerable size, and contains a population of 40,000 persons. There are many Hindu temples and some mosques. There is a school at Kotah in which English, Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi are taught. The town contains a jail, dispensary, and post office [m s t]. A municipal committee has been formed, and some progress has been made towards the conservancy and sanitation of the city. The heat in Kotah is very great, and there is much sickness during the rainy season.

Mukandwara—Village and pass in Kotah State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Kotah, 90 miles north-east of the former, and 32 south-west of the latter. Mukandwara is situated in a long and narrow valley, formed by two ridges of hills running north-west and south-east between the Chambal and Kali Sind rivers. Population 400. This pass is famous in British Indian history as the route of Colonel Monson's retreat before Jaswatrao Holkar in July 1804.

Siswala.—Town in Kotah State, about 35 miles north-east of Kotah town.

LAWA.

LAWA —Native State in Rajputana. Area, 18 square miles. Population 3,000. Lawa consists of a single town with broad lands at-

atched : situated about 20 miles north-east of Tonk. The Lawa chiefship was originally granted by the Jeypore family to a relative, and eventually fell to the Maratha leader Amir Khan. In recent times the Thakurs of Lawa have been dependent on the Chief of Tonk, but the connection was severed by the British Government in 1867.

OODEYPORE.

✓ OODEYPORE (Or MEYWAR).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Mewar Agency. Bounded on the north by the British territory of Ajmere-Merwara, on the east by the Native States of Bundi, Kotah, Sindhia's districts of Jawad and Neemuch, the Nimbahera district of Tonk, and Partabgarh, on the south by Banswara, Dungarpur, and Partabgarh; on the west by Aravalli hills. Area, 12,670, square miles. Population 1,832,420. Oodeypore State is the third in population of the Rajput States. Revenue, 37½ lakhs.

The Aravalli mountains form the great feature of Meywar, which includes the wildest portion of them, in some parts 60 miles in breadth. The northern and eastern districts of the State are undulating sloping to the north-east; while in the south and west it is covered with rocks and hills and dense jungle. The Banas with feeders from the base of the Aravalli range, is the principal river. There are numerous tanks throughout the State, some of great magnitude. The Jaisamand, 20 miles from Oodeypore, about 9 miles long by 5 miles broad, is perhaps the largest sheet of artificial water in India. Cotton, oil-seeds, *joar*, *bayla*, Indian corn, barley, gram, wheat, sugar-cane, opium, and tobacco are the principal crops. Sheep and goats are very numerous, but good horses are scarce.

HISTORY.—The Oodeypore family is the highest in rank among the Rajputs princes of India, being the elder branch of the Surya Vamsa. The ruling chief is considered by Hindus to be the direct representative of Rama, from whom was descended Kanak Sen, who was the founder of the Oodeypore family about 144 A.D. No State in India made a more prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Oodeypore. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sesodia branch of the great Gehlot clan. In 1193 the sovereignty of Chitor was given to the younger branch of the family, the elder, having been expelled, founded the city of Dungarpur. In 1201, Rahup changed the title of the prince from Rawal to Rana. During the reign of Lakumsa (1275 to 1290) Ala-ud-din besieged Chitor. In 1303 it was taken by the Muhammadans, but it was recovered soon afterwards. The State suffered severely at different periods both from foreign enemies and internal disputes. It was devastated alternately by Sindhia and Holkar until it was rendered almost desolate. In 1817 a treaty was concluded with the British Government, which put an end to such troubles. The Oodeypore family refused for a time to intermarry with Rajput families who had given daughters in marriage to the Mogul emperors. This refusal was keenly felt by the other Rajputs. The feudatories of the State number 19 of the first rank, and 32

of the second They enjoy rights and privileges which do not obtain in any other part of Rajputana The pomp maintained at their own estates is almost an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other courts in Rajputana Only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the chief's cavalcade. In *darbar*, they take rank above the heir-apparent, a custom unprecedented in India, and granted in consequence of an heir apparent having attended the Moghal Emperor's court When any of these feudatories enters the Maharana's presence the entire court rises. The present reigning prince (Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur G. C. S. I., a Sisodiya Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 19 guns The military force of the State consists of 464 guns of all calibre (including all the old guns in the forts), 1338 artillery men, 6240 cavalry, and 15,100 infantry. [For further information regarding Oodeypore city see Oodeypore.]

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ahar.—Ancient ruined city, 3 miles from Oodeypore Contains Jain old temples.

Amet. Town situated in a fine valley, nearly surrounded by hills, on the banks of the Chandrabhaga, a tributary of the Banas One of the first class nobles of the State, owning 51 villages resides here The town is walled.

Asin.—Town situated 80 miles north of Oodeypore The residence of one of the first-class nobles of the State, who owns 39 villages

Badesar.—Village situated in the western part of a range of hills south-west of Chitor Surrounded by a stone wall and defended by a fort on the hill above The residence of a second class noble of the State, who owns 32 villages

Badnor.—Town with post office [m. t.]

Banas.—('Hope of the Forest') A river of Rajputana Rises in the Aravalli range, 3 miles from the old fortress of Kumalgarh, and after a course of 300 miles it joins the Chambal, a little beyond the north-east extremity of Bundi State

Banera.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Bansi.—Village in Oodeypore State Chief place of an estate of the same name, and the residence of a first-class noble of the State, who owns 36 villages

Bari Sadri.—Town with post office [m. t.]

Basi Meywar.—Town with post office [m.]

Bedla.—Town in Oodeypore State, situated about 3 miles north of the capital of the State, and the residence of a first class noble, owning 61 villages

Bednor.—Town situated about 93 miles north-west of Oodeypore town. A first-class noble of the State, who owns 60 villages resides here

Begum.—Town with post office [m. t.]

Bhainsror (*Bhainsiorgarh*)—Town and fort, situated on the summit of a lofty rock in the angle of the confluence where the Bahmani river falls into the Chambal. Distant 70 miles from Oodeypore, and

127 from Ujjain The town contains about 1,000 houses and commands the sole passage of the Chambal for a great extent and all the traffic between the Meywar and Harauti passes through it It is the residence of a first class noble of the State, who owns 122 villages At Barohi, about 3 miles west of Bhainsrorgarh, are vast ruins of ancient temples dedicated to Siva

✓ **Bhilwara**—Town and railway station, 34 miles from Chitor Contains 2,000 houses mostly of traders and shopkeepers It is considered the second emporium of trade in Oodeypore It is noted for the excellence and durability of its tinning work Post office [m s t]

Bhindar—Town situated about 30 miles to the east-north-east of Oodeypore The town is walled and surrounded by a wet ditch. A first-class noble of the State owning 90 villages, resides here. His palace is on the western side Post office [m t.]

Bijepur.—Town in Oodeypore State situated in one of the largest valleys in the range of hills to the east of Chitor There is a large sheet of water to the north of the town, formed by a massive stone dam The town is the residence of a second class noble of the State, who owns 81 villages

Bijoli—Chief village of an estate of that name, situated about 100 miles north-east of Oodeypore, and the residence of a first-class noble of the States, who owns 76 villages

Bunera.—Town situated about 90 miles from Oodeypore town. The Raja of Bunera is one of the chief feudatories of Oodeypore, and his palace is one of the most imposing-looking edifices in the State. The town contains some 2500 houses and is walled, with a fort on the hill, at an elevation of 1903 feet above sea-level

Chitor—Town and railway station, 70 miles from Oodeypore Population 7,000 The Gamera, an affluent of the Barech, flows to the west, at a distance of 680 yards, and is spanned by a very solid old masonry bridge of 9 arches, in good order, but without parapets Chitor was the capital from 728 A D till 1568, when it was deserted after its capture by Akbar It is situated at the foot of the celebrated fort, called Chitorgarh. The top of the hill is covered with the ruins of temples, palaces, and reservoirs In 1303 A D to prevent them falling into the hands of the Muhammadans, the beautiful Queen Padmani, and thousands of Rajput women were shut up in caves till they perished, after which the warriors rushed out and died fighting. When Chitor was the capital of Meywar, the city was up in the fort, and the buildings below were merely an outer bazaar The modern town called the Talehti or Lower Town of Chitor, is little more than a walled village, with narrow, crooked streets, resembling an outwork to the lower gate of the principal western entrance to the great fort The chief objects of interest are the Towers of Fame and Victory, the only two remaining of a great number of similar monuments which probably once adorned the brow of Chitor. Dak bungalow, and post office [m s. t.].

Chitargarh—Famous fort with post office [m s. t.].

Choti Sadri.—Town with post office [m t]

Debar—Lake, situated about 30 miles south-east of Oodeypore town. The length of this lake is from east to west 8 or 10 miles, and its average breadth about a mile with a circumference of about 30 miles; elevation above sea-level, 960 feet. Its northern shore is dotted with picturesque fishing hamlets, and its surface with small wooded islands adding greatly to the beauty of perhaps one of the largest artificial sheets of water in the world.

Deogarh—Town in Oodeypore State. Population 7,000. The residence of a first-class noble of Oodeypore, with the title of Rao, who owns 82 villages.

Dilwara—Town situated among the eastern ranges of Aravallis, 14 miles north east of Oodeypore town. Dilwara is the chief town of the estate of a first class noble of Oodeypore, who owns 149 villages. The chief's palace is on the hill. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther is the hill temple of Dilwara on a remarkable conical peak about 1,000 feet above the town, the ascent is by a ziz-zag road cut out of the rock. This hill forms a land mark for miles around. Post office [m t].

Gangrov—Town situated 51 miles from Neemuch. Contains a fine artificial lake, and is commanded by a hill fort belonging to the Rao of Bedla.

Gogunda—Town in Meywar, containing about 1500 houses. A first class noble of Oodeypore, who owns 10½ villages, resides here, and the town gives its name to his estate. Twenty five miles to the north is the temple of Jaigo, where a large fair is held annually.

Hamirgarh—Town 61 miles from Neemuch. A second class noble of Oodeypore State resides here. The town is commanded by a small hill fort. Post office [m t].

Jahazpur—Town in Oodeypore State. Contains about 2000, houses, and lies below a fort built on an isolated hill. The fort is large and strong and consists of two ramparts, one within the other, a broad space between. Post office [m s t].

Jajpur—Town and fort, situated about 63 miles south-east of Nuseerabad. Good water-supply and large bazar.

Kachola—Town and head-quarters of the district of the same name, comprising the Meywar estate of the chief of Shahpura. In former times, the town must have been a place of some importance, for all around, to a considerable distance, the ground is strewn with fragments of sculpture of a superior character, and half-way up the hill the ruins of a temple are visible.

Kailwara—Town lies in the heart of the Aravalli mountains, on the great refuge of Rajputs, and is situated below the hill-fort of Kumalgarh on the western frontier of the State.

Kanera—Village situated 80 miles east of Oodeypore city. The site of an annual fair. A celebrated temple known as that of Supdeoji is here built under a precipice near which is a curious horizontal cleft in the rock, containing a small pool, from which slightly warm water constantly trickles.

Kankroli—Town situated 40 miles north of Oodeypore city. On

the southern bank of the Raj Samand lake is a temple, the shrine of Dwarka Disha one of the seven forms of Krishna. The statue of Dwarkanath is asserted to be the identical image that received the adoration of Amrika, a prince of the Solar race, who lived in the silver age. Post office [m s t]

Kanor.—Town situated 45 miles east of Oodeypore, and the residence of a first class noble of the State, who owns 84 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kapasin.—Town with post office [m s t]

Kherwara.—Town with post office [m s t].

Komulmair.—Pass, 50 miles from Oodeypore and 90 miles from Jodhpur. The pass runs through a series of rugged ravines in the Aravalli range and is defended by a fortress, which was acquired in 1818 by East India Company. Elevation above sea level, 8,553 feet.

Korabar.—Town situated about 20 miles south-west of Oodeypore city, and the residence of a first-class noble of the State, who owns 53 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kotaria.—Town situated about 26 miles from Oodeypore city, and the residence of a first-class noble who owns 60 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kotra.—Town with post office [m s t]

Kumalgarh.—Famous fort built by Rana Kumbhu in the 15th century, on the site of a more ancient fortress, of which mountaineers long held possession. Tradition ascribes it to Sumprit a Jain prince in the 2nd century, and ancient Jain temples appear to confirm the tradition. The fortress is situated near the village of Kailwara on a steep and craggy mountain, rising to the height of 3568 feet above sea-level, and about 700 feet above the pass below, which it commands. The massive wall, with numerous towers and pierced battlements, encloses a space of some miles in extent below, while tier above tier of ramparts rise to the summit of the hill, which is crowned with the Badal Mahal, or cloud-palace of the Ranas, whence the eye ranges far to the west over the sandy deserts of Marwar and the chaotic mountain group of the Aravallis. Besides the Aral Pol, or barrier, thrown across the first narrow ascent, about a mile from Kailwara, there is a second gate, called the Hulla Pol, intermediate to the Hanuman Pol, the exterior gate of the fortress, between which and the summit there are four more gates.

Kundia.—Village situated 45 miles north-east of Oodeypore city, on the banks of the Banas. Here are many temples, and the pool Matika-Kund, is celebrated, as it is said that the sins of Parasurama, the would-be matricide were washed away on his bathing in its waters.

Mandal.—Town situated about 70 miles to the north-east of the capital, and the head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name. It possesses a fine artificial lake. Post office [m t]

Mandalgarh.—Fort, situated about 96 miles to the north-east of Oodeypore city, and about the same distance from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.]

Nathdwara.—Town situated on the right bank of the Banas, 22 miles from Oodeypore Population 10,000. It is (as its name signifies the dwelling of God) a most important place of pilgrimage for all castes of Hindus, particularly the followers of Vallubha Charya Panth. The town consists almost entirely of temples, shrines, etc. some of them are of great beauty Post office [m s t.].

Oodeypore (*Udaipur, city of sunrise*)—Capital of the State of Meywar, the residence of the Maharana, and of a Political Agent, 63 miles from Numbhera railway station Population 40,000 It is one of the most picturesque cities in India To this place after the capture of Chitor by Akbar in 1568, the Maharana Uda Singh repaired and built a refuge Previously he had formed the lake, still called after him Udaï Sagai The royal palace is an imposing pile, built of granite and marble It stands on a ridge elevated above the margin of the lake Oodeypore presents an imposing appearance when approached from the east The palace of the Rana and that of the hereditary, the great temple of Jagannath, and the houses of the nobles, with their turrets and cupolas rising in any elegance, afford a pleasing contrast to the heavy wall and pierced battlements of the city beneath A chain of fortresses has been constructed about gunshot distance from the city wall, commanding every road leading thereto, which adds greatly to the effect of the landscape These fortresses however, all wear the same aspect of decay Three miles east is the cemetery of the chiefs Cenotaphs mark the spots where they were burned, with rude images showing how many women were burned with them To the south, and immediately overlooking the city, which it commands, is the fortified hill of Eklingaji. An enormous piece of ordnance in this fort is said to have been mounted in 1770, during the siege of Oodeypore by Madhuj Sindhia At the foot of the southern slope of the hill lies the Gobardhan Belas, a country residence and farm-house of the chiefs Twelve miles to the north of Oodeypore, situated in a narrow defile, is a shrine called Eklingji, sacred to Mahadeo, or Iswara, the tutelary divinity of the Rajputs in Meywar, who is worshipped here under the epithet of Eklinga,—that is, with one *lingam* or *phallus*—or as Iswar Chaomukhi, the divinity represented by a bust with four faces The Ranas of Meywar, as vice-regents of Siva, when visiting the temple, supersede the high priest in his duties, and perform the ceremonies The shrine is endowed with 24 large villages from the State, besides lands from the chieftains The lake near Eklingji is very picturesque, with a collection of temples beautifully situated on the dam, and surrounded by hills The town and shrine are situated in the valley some 300 or 400 yards from the lake, and a hundred feet below the level of its waters Approaching Eklingji from the north, a gateway is passed built across the mouth of a gorge in the hills, with a wall crowning the heights on either side, the road follows this gorge for about half a mile, the hills on either side rising perpendicularly to a height of about 100 feet above the road, till the back of the temples is reached The city has little or no trade of its own, and is solely maintained by the expenditure of the court Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Parsoli—Town with post office [m s].

Rajnagar—Town and fort, situated on the southern side of the Rajsamand lake, about 39 miles north of Oodeypore city

Rakabdev—Village situated 45 miles south of Oodeypore city. The famous Jain temples of Rakabdev sacred to Adinath are supposed to have been built in 1375, and are famed for their sculpture, and are also great resort for pilgrims from Gujarat and elsewhere

Rampura—The site of famous Jain temples, situated in the Sadri Pass, on the western border of Oodeypore State. The temples, which comprise two buildings sacred to Parasnath, are worth seeing. Upwards of ten thousand pilgrims meet at these temples during the fairs held in March and September

Rasmi—Town with post office [m t]

Sadri—Town situated 51 miles from Oodeypore city, and 23 miles from Neemuch. A first class noble of the State resides here, and the town gives its name to his estate of 80 villages. Post office [m s. t].

Sagwara—Town with post office [m s t].

Salumbar—Walled town, situated 30 miles south of Oodeypore city. Population about 6000. It is the residence of the most powerful of the feudatories of the State, the head of the Chandawat clan of Rajputs. Salumbar gives its name to an estate comprising 109 villages. There is a picturesque hill close-by, on which stands a fort. An artificial lake overlooked by the chief's palace lies to the west of the town. Post office [m].

Sarara—Town with post office [m t].

PARTABGARH.

PARTABGARH (*Pratabgarh*)—Native State under the political superintendence of the Meywar Agency, lying north-east of Banswara. Area, 1460 square miles. Population 80,000. Revenue, Rs. 267,408.

The country is open, except in the north-west which is hilly, and inhabited almost entirely by Bhils. Grain, opium, and country cloth are the principal articles of trade. No made roads exist in the State. A large portion of the revenue is enjoyed by 150 jagirdars, and tribute is paid to Indore through the British Government. The chief of Partabgarh (Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, a Sisodaya Rajput, descended from a younger branch of the Oodeypore family) receives a salute of 15 guns. There are fifty *jagirdars*, large and small, in the State, possessing altogether 116 villages, with an aggregate annual income of about Rs. 246,600, paying a tribute of Rs. 32,300 to the Darbar. The administration of the State is carried on almost entirely under the personal supervision and direction of the chief, who has the power of life and death over his own subjects. The military force consists of 12 guns, 40 gunners, 275 cavalry, and 950 infantry.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Deolia—Former capital of Partabgarh State, lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west

of Partabgarh town The site is now almost deserted, and the old palace, is gradually falling to decay There are several temples still standing, two of which are Jain temples Among the tanks, the largest is the Teja which deserves notice

Partabgarh.—Chief town of the State of the same name Population 13,000 The town lies rather in a hollow, and is defended by a loopholed wall with 8 gates built by Salam Singh, when he ascended the throne in 1758 On the south-west is a small fort in which the Mahara-wal's family reside The palace stands in the centre of the town, it is not of any size, and is generally unoccupied, the present chief having built a new residence about a mile to the east of the town There are three temples to Vishnu in the town, and three to Siva outside, also 4 Jain temples Partabgarh is celebrated for its enamelled work of gold inlaid on emerald-coloured glass, and carved to represent hunting and mythological scenes The art of making this jewellery, for which there is a considerable demand, is now confined to two families, the secret being zealously guarded Postal service through Neemuch post office.

SHAHUPURA.

SHAHUPURA—Native State, under the political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency Area, 400 square miles Population 52,000 Revenue, excluding alienations, about 2½ lakhs The country is flat and treeless, but fertile, much of it is pasture land The Raja of Shahpura also holds a fief under the Maharana of Oodeypore, consisting of 80 villages, with a population of about 16,000 persons, and a Revenue of Rs 35,000. Tribute of Rs 3,000 is paid to Oodeypore *Darbar* The Raja is thus a feudatory both of Oodeypore and of the British Government The ruling family is of the Sesodia Rajput clan, being descended from a former Rana of Oodeypore The pre-ent chief (Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh Bahadur) holds a *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption Vaccination is encouraged Two schools The military force consists of 12 guns, 20 artillerymen, 160 cavalry, and 355 infantry Shahpura, the capital of the State, 20 miles from Mandal railway station, contains a school in which Hindi and arithmetic are the chief subjects taught Population 11,000 Post office [m s t].

SIROHI.

SIROHI—Native State in the Rajputana Agency under the Government of India Area, 3020 square miles, population about 145,000. About one-tenth are Brahmans Banyas and Mahajans, chiefly Jains, are numerous Revenue Rs 175,000 Tribute to British Government Rs 6,880 Sirohi is bounded on the north by Jodhpur, on the east by Oodeypore, on the south by Palanpur and Mahi Katha States of Edar and Danta, and on the west by Jodhpur

The country is much broken up by hills and rocky ranges It contains Mount Abu, 5653 feet above the sea The Aravallis divided the State into two not very unequal portions The western half is more

open and better cultivated than the other. The country is dotted with low rocky hills, generally covered with dense jungle. Tigers are numerous, and destroy many cattle. Wheat and barley are the staple crops, but grain, millet, and oil-seeds are also raised. There are many Minas in the north and Bhils in the south, both addicted to plundering.

The earliest known inhabitants were the Bhils. The first Rajputs to settle in the country were the Gehlots. They were soon followed by the Pramara Rajputs, whose capital, Ohandawati, was a large and flourishing city. The Chauhan Rajputs, about 1152 A.D. sought to oust the Pramaras and by treachery gained possession of Abu. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway runs through the length of the State. Education is but little sought after. There are vernacular schools in the three principal towns, and in many of the villages boys of the Baniya class are taught to write and keep accounts. The present chief (Maharao Keshu Singh Bahadur a Chauhan Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and holds a *sanad* giving rights of adoption. The military force of the State consists of 2 guns, 108 cavalry, and 500 foot soldiers. The climate of Sirohi is, on the whole, dry and healthy.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Abu—A celebrated mountain in Sirohi State, 45 miles north-east from Deesa. It is the head-quarters of the Rajputana administration, and the residence of Vakils or agents from a large number of Native States. It is also a sanitarium for European troops, and favourite hot weather resort in the summer season. Highest point Guru Sikar or the Sun's Pinnacle, in the northern part of the plateau, 5,653 feet above the sea-level. The ascent is made by a good road from the Abu-Road Station of the Rajputana State Railway, on the east side of the hill, the distance from the station to the Abu Post Office being 16 miles. The station, with an English church, club, barracks, hospital, and Lawrence School, is charmingly situated near the south-west end of the high undulating plateau, being nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, and some 3,000 feet above the plains below. There are two rocks near the station called the Nun and the Toad, from their curious resemblance, in outline, to a veiled woman, and to an immense toad. Loftier heights surround the station, and a beautiful little lake about half a mile long, called Nakh Talao—popularly translated the 'Nail Lake,' but more appropriately the 'Gem Lake'—lies 3,770 feet above the sea. Slopes and base of Abu are clothed with dense forests.

Abu is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains. It can boast of at least two of the most beautiful Jain temples. These are at Deulwara, or *Devalwara*, the place of temples, about a mile north of the station. There are five temples in all, one of the largest being three-storeyed, dedicated to Rishabhanath, the first of the twenty-four Tirthankars, or deified men, whom the Jains worship. The shrine, which is the only enclosed part of the Rishabhanath temple, has four doors, facing the cardinal points. The image inside is quadruple, and is called a *Chamukh*, a not unfrequent form of the Tirthankar. There are also two marble mines and several waterfalls on the hill. State officials—One

Kamdar with a *naib* under him, and two Thanadars Dak bungalow, and post office [m s T]

Abu Road (*Khiari*)—Railway station for Mount Abu, from which it is distant about 17 miles Travellers' bungalow Fair road. Ponies and other conveyances can be obtained close to the station.

Erinpura.—Town with post office [m s t]

Erinpura Road.—Railway station, 6 miles from Erinpura town. Post office [m s] From here there is a road for horses and camels over the Desuri pass to Nathdwara and Oodeypore

Pindwara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Abu Road station Post office [m s t.]

Rohera.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Abu Road station Post office [m. s t]

Saraswati.—River of Western India, rising in Mount Abu, Rajputana Flowing through the Palanpuri and Radhanpur States of the Mahi Kantha Agency, and through the Patan sub-division of Baroda State, the Saraswati, after a south-westerly course of over 100 miles, enters the Rann of Cutch to the east of the State of that name In the vicinity of Sidhpuri and Patan towns, by which the river passes, the Saraswati is said to have a subterranean course of several miles, re-appearing before it enters the Radhanpur territory The river is fordable almost everywhere, its banks and bed are generally sandy, it is nowhere navigable. The only importance of the Saraswati consists in its sanctity It is visited by Hindus, especially those who have lost their mothers Sidhpur on this river being considered the appropriate place to perform rites in honour of a deceased mother, as Gaya in Behar is assigned for ceremonies in honour of a deceased father.

TONK.

TONK—Native State under the political superintendence of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency It comprises the 6 divisions of Tonk, Aligarh Rampura, Nimbera, Pirawa, Chhabra, and Sironj. Area, 2507 square miles. Population 379,330 Revenue, 12 lakhs The ruling family are Pathans of the Baner tribe. The Nawab holds a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession of his family according to the Muhammadan Law, in event of the failure of natural heirs, and he receives a salute of 17 guns The State pays no tribute to the British Government. The military force consists of 8 field and 45 other guns, 175 artillerymen, 536 cavalry, and 2886 infantry with a small body of police Ruling Chief—Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Sailat Jhang, G C S I

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aligarh.—Town with post office [m. s t]

Chhabra.—Town with post office [m s].

Kesarpura.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Neemuch.

Nimbahera.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Neemuch.

Pirawa.—Town with post office [m s. t.].

Rampura.—Walled town in Tonk State, now known as Aligarh-Rampura, 70 miles south of Ajmere. Population 3500.

Shambhupura—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Neemuch.

Sironj—*Paigana* and town in Tonk State, under the control of Bhopal Agency; situated 78 miles north of Sagar, and 140 miles from Ujjain. Population 12,000. This town was once famous for its muslins and chintzes, but is now much decayed. One fine *bazar* still remains, and there are many mosques. Good water is abundant. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tonk—Chief town of the State of the same name, situated on the road and almost midway between Jeypore and Bundi, 60 miles from the former place. The town is situated about a mile to the south of the right bank of the Banas river. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a wall, and has a mud fort. Population 41,000. Post office [m. s. t.]

ULWAR.

ULWAR—Native State under the political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency, and the Government of India. Bounded on the north by the British District of Gurgaon, on the east by the State of Bharatpur, and on the south and west by the State of Jeypore. Area, 3024 square miles. Population 769,080. More than three-fourths are Hindus. The Meos are the most numerous race in the State, claiming to be of Rajput origin; they are now all Musalmans in name, but their village deities are the same as those of the Hindus, and they observe several Hindu, in addition to Muhammadan, festivals. Revenue, Rs. 2,658,000. Ulwar pays no tribute or contribution to local contingents.

Ridges of rocky hills generally parallel run north and south. More than half of the country is under cultivation, half being irrigated. Iron, paper, and an inferior kind of glass are the chief manufactures. The imports are sugar, rice, salt, and piece goods. The State originally consisted of petty chiefships under Jeypore and Bhurtpore. Pratab Singh, the founder of the present family, about 1775 acquired independent power in what now forms the southern half of the State. In 1776 he took from Bhurtpore the town and fort of Ulwar. He was succeeded by his adopted son Bakhtawar Singh, who allied himself with the British in the Maratha war of 1803-6. After the campaign he received the northern districts of the present State, which raised his revenue from 7 to 10 lakhs. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State. There are three dispensaries and several schools, including 4 Raj girls' schools. The present chief (Maharaja Sawai Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., a Naruka Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The chief maintains an army of 1800 cavalry, 4750 infantry, 10 field and 290 other guns, and 369 artillerymen.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajeraka.—Town and railway station, 29 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. t.].

Harsauli.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. t].

Khairthal.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m.]

Kherli.—Town with post office [m.].

Katumbar.—Town in Ulwar State, 60 miles west of Agra, and 95 miles south of Delhi. Population 3500. Head-quarters of the Katumbar *tahsil*.

Lachmangarh.—Town in Ulwar State, 23 miles south-east of Ulwar city. Population 4,000. The original name was Taur, but the fort was re-named by Pratab Singh

Malakhera.—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m.].

Rajgarh.—Town and railway station, 22 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. s. t.]

Tijara.—Town and *tahsil* in the Native State of Ulwar. The town of Tijara lies 30 miles north-east of Ulwar city. Population 8000. A metalled road connects the town with Khairtal railway station. It has a municipal committee, dispensary, school, and large *bazar*. Next to agriculture, the principal industries are weaving and paper-making. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ulwar (Alwar)—Capital of the State of the same name, and railway station, situated nearly in the centre of the State, 93 miles from Jeypore. The city is protected by a rampart and a moat on all sides, except where the rocky hill range, crowned by the fort, secures it from attack. There are five gates, and the streets are well paved. The dress of the people is highly picturesque. The chief buildings within the city are—(1) Raja's palace, (2) the cenotaph of Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh, (3) the temple of Jagganath, (4) the Court-house and revenue office. (5) an ancient tomb of Tarang Sultan, brother of the Emperor Ferozshah, called the *Tripolia*. The Muhammadan shrine of most account in the city is that of one Bhikan, after whom a street has been named. Just 1000 feet above the *Tripolia* is the fort, containing a palace and other buildings. Its ramparts extend along the hill-top and across the valley for about 2 miles. Below the fort are two important outworks, called respectively the *Chitanki* and the *Katul Khurd*. There are also five considerable temples belonging to the Jain and Saragari sects, of whom there are about 400 families. The Lake of Siliserh, more than a mile in length, and about 400 yards in average width, is 9 miles south-west of the city; and to an aqueduct which brings its waters to Ulwar is due the beauty of the environs. The lake abounds with fish, and much game is to be found in the neighbourhood; it is a favourite resort of pleasure parties. The Banni Bilas palace and garden, situated about a mile from the town, are famous for their picturesque situations. The residency, about a mile and a half from the city. The Rajahs' stable, the Elephant carriage, the Company Bagh, a fine tank, jail, and many other building are worth seeing here. Population 52,000. Dak bungalow, Roman Catholic church, and post office [m. s. t.].

APPENDIX.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA

HUMAN EFFORTS	NATURAL CONSEQUENCES.
Agriculture promoted	— Production reduced.
Crime repressed	— Wealth and Property distributed.
Earnings moderated	— Expenditure liberated
Education extended	— Means of Support diminished.
Population increased.	— Life uncertained
Imperial administration improved	— Religious Faith dilapidated.
Irrigation introduced	— Rain-fall abated
Sanitation improved.	— Health weakened
Travelling facilitated by Roads Railways & Steam Navigation }	— Social Feelings enlightened.
War replaced by Peace	— Subjects enfeebled by disarmment.

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, JEWISH AND PERSIAN ERAS.

The year 5652 of the Jewish Era commenced on September, 19, 1891.

The year 4993 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyuga, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1948 (Samvat) of the Hindu Era of Vikrama, commenced in the Madras Provinces, on April, 9, 1891, and in Guzerath, Dekkhan, and Konkan, it commenced on November, 2, 1891.

The year 1813 (Shake) of the Hindu Era of Salivahana, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1309 (Hijree) of the Mahomedan Era, commenced on August, 7, 1891.

The year 1301 (Fuslee) commenced on July, 10, 1891.

The year 1298 of the Bengali Bellahsana Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commenced on April, 9, 1891

The year 1261 of the Persian Era, commenced on September, 17, 1891.

The year 1067 of the Hindu Era of Kollom Aundu in the Malabar Coast commenced on August, 15, 1891

LEAP YEAR—Divide the date of the year by four, and if there be no remainder, it is ' Leap year ', and if there be any, it shows how many years have elapsed since the last leap-year

COMPARATIVE TIME TABLE

60 Antipals	= 1 Vipal	= 04 Second.
60 Vipals (6 prans or shwas)	= 1 Pal	= 24 Seconds.
60 Pals	= 1 Ghati or Ghadi	= 24 Minutes.
7½ Ghatis or Ghadis	= 1 Prahar	= 3 Hours
8 Prahars	= 1 Divas or Deen	= 1 Day (24 hours).
7 Divas	= 1 Athavada	= 1 Week.
2 Athavadas	= 1 Poornima	= 1 Fortnight.
2 Poornimas	= 1 Amavasia or Amaus	= 1 Month
2 Amaus	= 1 Rittoo	
2 Rittoos	= 1 Season—Autumn, Winter, Summer.	
6 Rittoos	= 1 Sanvatsar	= 1 Year.
12 Sanvatsars	= 1 Tapa	
36,000 Tapas	= 1 Kaliyuga.	

MONTHS

English.	Bengali.	Fuslee.	Samvat.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Persian
January	Choitro	Chyt	Chaitra	Chittaray	Mohurum	Pharvardin
February	Boysack	Bysack	Vaishakh	Vaikausy	Saffar	Ardibehasta
March	Jolsto	Jeth	Jesta	Auny	Rabbilaval	Khoordad
April	Assar	Assar	Ashadh	Audy	Rabbilakhar	Tiar
May	Srabun	Srabun	Shravan	Auvany	Jamadilaval	Amoordad
June	Bhadro	Bhadoo	Bhadrabad	Purattasy	Jamadulakhar	Sharever
July	Assin	Assun	Ashvin	Arpasy	Rajjub	Meher
August	Kartick	Kartick	Kartick	Kartigay	Saban	Aban
September	Aughraun	Aghan	Margasirsha	Margaly	Ramzan	Adar
October	Pous	Poos	Pousha	Tyo	Shavval	Dehe
November	Magh	Magh	Magh	Mausy	Zilkad	Bahaman
December	Falagoon	Phagoon	Phalagoon	Punguny	Zilhez	Auspandad

DAYS OF THE WEEK

English	Tamil	Mahomedan	Gentoo
Sunday	Nayar	Etwar	Auditya or Ravi
Monday	Tingul	Peer	Soma
Tuesday	Shervoy	Mangal	Mangala
Wednesday	Budan	Chaharshamba	Boodha
Thursday	Vyalham	Jummarat	Gooru or Rrahaspati
Friday	Velli	Jumma	Shukra
Saturday	Sani	Avulhuptha	Shani

BRITISH INDIAN MONEY.

4 Cowries	= 1 Gunda	
8 Gundas	= 1 Pie	= $\frac{1}{2}$ Farthing
3 Pies	= 1 Pice or Paisa	
6 Pies	= $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna or double Paisa	
8 Pies		= 1 Penny.
4 Pice (2 double Paisas)	= 1 Anna	
8 Paisas (pices)	= 2 Annas or $\frac{1}{4}$ (Silver piece) of a Rupee	
2 Two-Annas (Silver pieces)	= 4 Annas or $\frac{1}{2}$ (Silver piece) of a Rupee	
2 Four-Annas (Silver pieces)	= 8 Annas or $\frac{1}{2}$ (Silver piece) of a Rupee	= 1 Shilling.
2 Eight-Annas (Silver pieces) or 16 Annas	= 1 Rupee	
5 Rupees	= 1 Putal	
2 Putals or (10 Rupees)		= 1 Pound
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees or 21 Shillings		= 1 Guinea
15 Rupees	= 1 Gold Mohor	
100,000 Rupees	= 1 Lakh or Laksh.	
100 Laksh	= 1 Koti or Crore	

CURRENCY NOTES, RULES.

Currency Notes are issued from the following Circles and Sub Circles — Calcutta, having for its Sub-Circles, Allahabad Lahore, and Rangoon, Madras having for its Sub-Circles, Calcut and Coconada, Bombay, having for its Sub-Circles, Karachi, Nagpur, and Akola.

Notes of one Circle are not interchangeable with those of another Circle, and cannot be cashed at par except within their own Circle or Sub-circle. A commission of one per cent. usually is charged by Bankers for cashing notes of foreign Circles.

- The Numbers and Indicating Letters should be carefully noted when receiving, and parting with, Notes.
- The value of a whole Note lost in post or otherwise cannot be recovered from Government, except, by a special order of Government, under very special circumstances
- The value of Notes mutilated may be recovered on the circumstance being reported to the Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Circle to which the Note belongs, with its number, date, &c., who, after a certain time, will pay the amount on an indemnity-bond to be granted by the principal and two securities
- The value of a half Note, the other half of which has been lost may be recovered in the same manner A Note lost should at once be reported to the Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Circle to which it belongs, with its number, &c., for the purpose of its being "stopped"
- The Government cannot refuse to cash a Currency Note by whomsoever presented, but the name and address of the presenter will be taken and reported to the rightful owner for him to take whatever steps he may think necessary.
- Any person who has come into possession honestly of a mismatched Note, may, if he desires, leave it in deposit at the Currency Office of the Circle concerned, in order that, if the corresponding half turns up, he may be put in the way of recovering the value.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Inland Rates Of Postage, including Ceylon and Burma.

Post Card				
Single post-card	...	...	...	... ½ anna.
Single post-card for international correspondence				... 1½ anna.
Reply post-card	..	...	..	... ½ anna
Reply post-card for international correspondence...				... 3 annas.

Letters

Weighing not more than	...	...	½ tola	... ½ anna.
Weighing more than	...	...	½ do	.. 1 anna.

And so on, one additional anna for every tola or fraction of a tola

Registration fee

2 annas

Book and Bona fide Pattern Packets in open covers, including

Newspapers

For every 10 tolas (prepaid in stamps) ½ anna

For every additional 10 tolas, or fraction thereof, ½ anna

Registration fee 2 annas

Privileged Newspapers, for every 3 tolas, ¼ anna, weighing 10 tolas, ½ anna, and so on, half anna for every additional 10 tolas, or fraction thereof

PARCELS (INDIA AND BURMA ONLY)

Not exceeding 20 tolas, 4 annas, exceeding 20 tolas, and not exceeding 40 tolas, 8 annas, and for every additional 40 tolas, 4 annas. Prepayment optional must be in cash No parcels exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any Post Office for despatch.

Acknowledgment of Receipt from addressee

.. 1 anna

Insurance-fee, to be paid in cash

Rs 50, 2 annas, Rs 100, 4 annas

Certificate of posting, prepaid in Stamps

½ anna each article.

“ Value-payable ” Articles.

The sender of a Parcel or Book packet may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender

If the value does not exceed Rs 10 0 2 As

If it exceeds Rs 10, and does not exceed Rs 25 0 4 „

And 4 annas for every additional Rs 25, or fraction thereof, up to the limit-value of Rs 1,000

Payment will be made by means of money orders

Postage will be chargeable on “ value-payable ” parcels and book packets at the same rates as are chargeable on ordinary parcels and book packets. Prepayment of parcel postage can only be made in cash

If the sum to be recovered on a value-payable parcel or registered article exceeds Rs 10, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee. Such articles will be delivered at the Post Office on payment of the amount entered in the form of receipt on the reverse of the intimation, including any postage that may be due, and on presentation at the Post Office of the intimation with the receipt on the reverse duly signed. If the sum to be recovered on a value-payable parcel or registered article does not exceed Rs 10, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, and on the addressee signing the receipt on the reverse of the intimation presented with the article. If the article is an unregistered book packet, it will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, no receipt will be taken from the addressee.

After the expiration of six months from the date of despatch of a value-payable article, no claims in respect thereof will be entertained by the Post Office

Insurance

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, parcels and value-payable parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs 500 in Branch offices, and up to the value of Rs 1 000 in all other offices

The charge for insurance is as follows —

When the value insured does not exceed Rs 50 2 annas

When it exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100 4 annas

And 4 annas for every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles (i e , postage, registration fee and insurance fee on letters, and postage and insurance fee on parcels) is compulsory. Prepayment must be made by means of stamps in the case of letters, and by cash in the case of parcels

Money Orders

The value of a money order may not exceed Rs 600, and may not include a fraction of an anna, but money orders drawn on the Native States (Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala) may not exceed Rs 150 each in value

The remitter must apply for a money order form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Post Office) and fill in the necessary entries, adding his signa-

ture at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the "acknowledgment" portion of the form. The entries may be written in English or in the current vernacular of the District, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The particulars must be legibly entered in ink. The remitter may write on the 'coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance. The money order form must be presented with the money and commission at the Post Office window during the prescribed hours.

Commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows —

On any sum not exceeding Rs 10	2 annas
" " exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25	4 annas
" " Rs 25	4 annas for
each complete sum of Rs 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it is only 2 annas	

The Post Office of issue undertakes the transmission of money orders to the Post Office of payment. A money order will be paid by the Post Office at the address of the payee. The postman will present the money order to the payee, and the latter must sign it and the acknowledgment, and retain the coupon. The signed money order and acknowledgment must be given back to the postman, who will then pay the amount of the order to the payee.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDERS

COMMISSION (including cost of telegram) —

On sums not exceeding Rs 10	1	0
" exceeding Rs 10, and up to Rs 25,	1	4
" " " 25, " " 50,	1	8
" " " 50, " " 75,	1	12
" " " 75, " " 100,	2	0
" " " 100, " " 125,	2	4
" " " 125, " " 150,	2	8
" " " 150, " " 200,	3	0
" " " 200, " " 250,	3	8
" " " 250, " " 300,	4	0
" " " 300, " " 350,	4	8
" " " 350, " " 400,	5	0
" " " 400, " " 450,	5	8
" " " 450, " " 500,	6	0
" " " 500, " " 550,	6	8
" " " 550, " " 600,	7	0

BUSINESS HOURS—Telegraphic money orders are granted at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the post office even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public.

Post Office Saving Banks

Any person may deposit money on his or her own behalf.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas, and no sum can be deposited that is not a multiple of four annas. A depositor

cannot deposit a larger sum than two hundred rupees in all between the 31st March of any year and the first April of the following year, nor can he be allowed to have at any time more than two thousand rupees at his credit exclusive of interest. The total amount of an account opened by a relative or guardian on behalf of a minor must never exceed one thousand rupees exclusive of interest.

A depositor cannot withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he cannot withdraw any sum which is not a multiple of four annas, unless it be to close his account in which case he can withdraw the balance at his credit.

The Pass-book will be kept in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish. No deposit can be made and no money can be withdrawn, from an account without its production.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum for each calendar month.

A depositor may have his account transferred free of charge.

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Telegrams presented at a Post Office must be prepaid either in cash or postage stamps, at the following rates —

Rates	Urgent		Ordinary		Deferred	
	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A
First eight words	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word	0	4	0	2	0	1

A reply to a telegram may be prepaid by the sender up to a maximum of Rs 2.

Service stamps will not be recognised in prepayment of State telegrams.

Telegrams should be written distinctly on printed forms which are obtainable gratis at the Post Office. Senders are recommended to use these forms, but telegrams written on ordinary paper will be accepted.

Telegrams may be worded in English or in a foreign or vernacular language, but all foreign or vernacular words or figures must be written in English characters and figures. If a telegram is presented at the Post Office written in vernacular the Postmaster will transcribe it in English character, or, if desired by the sender translate it into English, the transcription or translation so made being signed by the sender. No charge will be made for this service.

The sender of a telegram will be granted a receipt for the amount paid by him. The receipt will be signed by the Postmaster and stamped with the date stamp of the Post Office.

'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission, and have the right of precedence over Ordinary telegrams, and of special delivery at destination.

'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between daybreak and 9 p. m., local time.

'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, and are usually delivered by Post.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The name and address of the person to whom a telegram is sent, and the name (but not the address) of the sender, is transmitted free. Should the sender desire his own address to be telegraphed, it will be charged for.

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RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

- ASSAM OR DIBRU-SADIYA RAILWAY—General Manager, Dibrugarh.
 BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY—Traffic Manager, Nagpur
 BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY—(Including Tirhoot State
 Railway)—Traffic Superintendent, Gorakhpur
 BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR-RAILWAY—Traffic Mana-
 ger—Ghadoli
 BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—(Including the
 Rajputana Malwa Railway (includes the Holkar, the Sindia-Neemuch the
 Rewari-Bombay, and the Cawnpore-Achnera, State Railways) — General
 Traffic-Manager, Bombay
 BURMA STATE RAILWAY—Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon
 CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—General Manager, Colombo
 EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—(Including the Patna-Gya State and the Delhi-
 Umballa-Kalka and Tarakeshwar Railways) Traffic Manager, Jamalpore
 EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY—(Including Bengal Central Railway),
 Manager, Calcutta.
 GAEKWAR'S STATE RAILWAY—(Worked by the B B & C I Ry)
 GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—(Including the Amroli, Dhond and
 Munmar, Khamgaon, and Wardha State Rys), Traffic Manager, Bombay
 INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY—(Including the Bhopal and Sindhua State
 Railways)—Traffic Manager—Jhansi
 JODHPORE RAILWAY—Manager, Jodhpur
 MADRAS RAILWAY—Traffic Manager, Madras
 NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY—Agent and Manager, Secunderabad
 NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY—Director and Deputy Managers—Lahore
 OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY—Traffic Superintendent—Lucknow
 ROHILKHUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY—(Including Lucknow-Sitapur-
 Bareilly Railway)—Traffic Superintendent, Lucknow
 SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY—Agent, Trichinopoly
 SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY (Including Mysore and Kolhapur
 State Railways)—Traffic Manager—Dharwar
 WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY—Deputy Agent—Moimugao

RAILWAY TIME

CEYLON Local time is kept on Ceylon Government Railways

DIBRUGARH Local time is kept on Dibru-Sadiya Railway

MADRAS time is kept on the following Railways

10	minutes in advance	of Agra time
7	do	behind Allahbad (E I Ry)
30	do	in advance of Bombay (G I P Ry)
33	do	behind Calcutta (E I Ry)
13	do	in advance of Delhi (N W Ry)
7	do	in advance of Jhansi (I M Ry)
52	do	do of Kurrachee (N W Ry)
23½	do	do of Lahore (N W Ry)
36	do	do of Mooltan (N W Ry)
27	do	do of Peshawar (N W Ry)
31	do	do of Rawalpindi (N W Ry)
47	do	do of Sukkur (N W Ry)

RANGOON time is kept on Burma State Railway, which is 1 hour and 4 minutes in advance of Madras time

For further information regarding all the Railway Stations in India, the Junction Stations of the different Railway Lines, and the places of Passengers' Conveniences such as (Dharmasala, Sarais, Dak, Staging and Travellers' Bungalows, Refreshment and Waiting Rooms, Tea and Coffee, Hotels, Club and Boarding Houses) See the Railway Tree entitled "The Permanent Railway Lines and Routes" published separately by the same Author.

SALUTES

Salutes for British India to European Functionaries.

The Imperial Salute consists of 101 guns and is reserved for the personal presence of the Sovereign.

The Royal salute consists of 31 Guns	Guns.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India	31
Ambassadors	19
Governors of Presidencies	17
The President of the Council of India	17
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17
Governor of Pondicherry	17
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	15
Field Marshals or Admirals of the Fleet	17
Commander-in-Chief in India and Commanders-in-Chief of Presidencies— According to Military Rank with 2 guns more than specified below in the Scale for Rank. (The same within Indian Territories and Seas)	
Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—according to naval rank, with 2 guns more than specified below, in the scale for rank. (The same within Indian territories and seas)	
Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with 2 guns more than specified below, in the scale for rank, within his own Presi- dency only	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags (The same within Indian territories and seas)	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies	15
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which they are accredited	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals or their Flags	13
Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General	13
Residents	13
Chief Commissioners of Provinces & Commissioners of Sind	13
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags	11
Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires	11

	Guns.
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Consuls-General	9
The Portuguese Governor of Daman—The same within Indian territories and seas	9
The Governor of Dew	9
Return salutes to foreign Men-of-War—Gun for gun but only when such ships are saluting the national flag on arrival	
Return salutes to Captains of the Navy and Naval Officers of inferior rank	7

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles of India

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Baroda The Maharajah of—
Hyderabad The Nizam of—
Mysore The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 19 Guns

Bhopal The Begum or Nawab of—
Gwalior The Maharajah (Sindia) of—
Indore The Maharajah (Holkar) of—
Jammu and Kashmir The Maharajah of—

Kalat The Khan of—
Kolhapore The Raja of—
Meywar (Udepur) The Maharana of—

Travancore The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 17 Guns

Bahawalpur The Nawab of—
Benaol The Maharajah of—
Bhartpore The Maharajah of—
Bikanir The Maharajah of—
Cochin The Rajah of—
Jaipur The Maharajah of—
Karauli The Maharajah of—
Kotah The Maharao of—
Kutch The Rao of—
Marwar (Jodhpur) The Maharajah of—

Patiala The Maharajah of—
Rewah The Maharajah of—
Tonk The Nawab of—

Salutes of 15 Guns

Alwar The Maharaja of—
Banswara The Maharawal of—
Dahia The Maharaja of—
Dewas The Senior Raja of—
Dewas The Junior Raja of—
Dhar The Raja of—
Dholpur The Maharaj Rana of—
Dungarpur The Maharawal of—
Idar The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

Javalnur The Maharawal of—
Jhalawar The Maharaj Rana of—
Khairpur The Mir of—
Kishengarh The Maharaja of—
Ordia The Maharajah of—
Partabgarh The Maharawal of—
Sirohi The Maharao of—
Sikhim The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 13 Guns.

Benares The Maharaja of—
Jasra The Nawab of—
Kuch Behar The Maharaja of—
Rampur The Nawab of—
Tipperah The Raja of—

Salutes of 11 Guns

Ajugarh The Maharaja of—
Baoni The Nawab of—
Bhavnagar The Thakur Sahib
Bijawar The Maharaja of—
Cambay The Nawab of—
Chamba The Raja of—
Charkhari The Maharaja of—
Chutterpore The Raja of—
Dhrangadra The Raja Sahib of—
Fureedcote The Raja of—
Gondal The Thakur Sahib of—
Jhabua The Raja of—
Jhind The Raja of—
Junagarh The Nawab of—
Kapurthala The Raja of—
Khalur (Bilaspur) The Raja of—
Mandi The Raja of—
Morvi The Thakur Shaib of—
Nabha The Raja of—
Nowanugger The Jam of—
Nursingarh The Raja of—
Palanpore The Diwan of—
Pannah The Maharaja of—

* The present chief enjoys the title of Maharaj as a personal distinction

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles of India.

Salutes of 11 Guns

Porbandar. The Rana of— *
 Pudukota The Raja of—
 Radhanpur. The Nawab of—
 Rajgarh The Raja of—
 Rajpipla The Raja of—
 Ratlam The Raja of—
 Samthar The Raja of—
 Seetamhow The Raja of—
 Silana The Raja of—
 Sirmur (Nahan) The Raja of—
 Suket The Raja of—
 Tehri (Garhwal) The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 Guns

Ali Rajpur The Rana of—
 Balasimor The Nawab of—
 Bansda The Maharawal of—
 Baranda The Raja of—
 Baria The Raja of—
 Baiwani The Rana of—
 Chota Oodeypore The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 Guns.

Dharampore, The Maharana of—
 Dhrol The Thakur Sahib of—
 Fadhlī The Sultan of—
 Janjira The Nawab (Habshī) of—
 Kharonde The Raja of—
 Kilcheepore The Rao of—
 Lahej The Sultan of—
 Limri The Thakur Sahib of—
 Lunawara The Rana of—
 Maler Kotla The Nawab of—
 Myhere The Raja of—
 Nagod The Raja of—
 Palitana The Thakur Sahib of—
 Rajkot The Thakur Sahib of—
 Sachin The Nawab of—
 Sawantwari The Sir Desai of—
 Sunth The Raja of—
 Wadhwan The Thakur Shib of—
 Wankaneer The Raja Sahib of—

PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Dahip Sing, H H the Maharaja, G C S I
 Kalat—H H Beglar Ben Mir Sir Mahammad Khodadad Khan, G C S. I Wali of
 Marwar—(Jodhpur), H H Jaswant Sing Bahadur, G C S I Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 Guns

Khanpur—H H Ali Murad Khan, Mir of—
 Orchha—(Tehri), H H Mahindar Sawai Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of—

Salutes of 15 Guns

Bhavnagar—H H Takht Singhji, Jaswant Singhji G C S I Thakur Sahib of—
 Dharangadra—H H Sir Man Singhji, Rammal Singhji, K C S. I Raja Sahib of—
 Navanagar—H H Sir Vebhaji Rammalji, K C S I Jam of—

Salutes of 17 Guns

Sirmaur (Nahan)—H H Shamsheer Prakash Bahadur, K C S I Raja of—
 Nabha—H. H Hira Singh Bahadur, G C S I Raja of—
 Panna—H H Rudur Partab Singh Mahindar Bahadur, K C S I Maharaja of—
 Ratlam—H H Sir Ranjit Singh, K C I B Rajah of—

Salutes of 12 Guns

Shahar and Makalla—H H Awadh Cen Omar Alkaytai, Jamadar of—

Salutes of 11 Guns

Malar Kotla—H H Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of—

Salutes of 9 Guns

Kishim and Socotra—Ali Bin Abdulla Sultan of—

* 'The present Chief of Porbandar Rana Vikramji is allowed a salute of 11 guns only outside Kathiawar in British India.

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Bhopal	The Begum (or Nawab) of—	} Within the limits of their own territories permanently
Gwalior	The Maharaja (Sindhia) of—	
Indore	The Maharaja (Holkar) of—	
Jammu and Kashmir	The Maharaja of—	

SALUTES ON ANNIVERSARIES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Anniversaries.

The Queen and Empress when present in person—101—On all other occasions 31 Guns

The Queen's Birth-day 31
Empress of India, Assumption 31 } To be fired by all forts and batteries.

Special Occasions.

Births of children of the reigning Sovereign,
Victories of the British Arms,
Reading of all Proclamations, } At the Presidencies only, each 21 Guns.

Funeral Honours.

Minute guns to be fired at the funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to salutes, the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes when living
Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council

Time Guns.

Time guns to be fired at mid-day and evenings will be allowed as follows —

I At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery

II At all Stations where there is a force equal to 2 Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the force includes not less than a wing of a British Regiment

III. Morning guns will be fired on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the Troops, the time being notified in Station Orders

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